









*Canada Parliament Legislative Assembly  
Debates of the legislative assembly of United  
Canada.*

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D E B A T E S   O F   T H E   L E G I S L A T I V E

A S S E M B L Y   O F

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Volume VIII

Part III

1849

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DEBATES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF UNITED CANADA

1841-1867

Published under the direction of the

Centre d'Etude du Québec

and the

Centre de recherche en histoire économique du Canada français

General Editor

*Elizabeth Gibbs*

DEBATES OF THE LEGISLATIVE

ASSEMBLY OF

UNITED CANADA

Volume VIII, Part III

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Edited by

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CENTRE DE RECHERCHE EN HISTOIRE ECONOMIQUE DU CANADA FRANCAIS

5255, avenue Decelles, Montréal, Québec H3T 1V6





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\*Centre de recherche en histoire économique du Canada français



TUESDAY, 10 APRIL 1849.

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Message from  
the Council.

A MESSAGE from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Bridge Bill of  
A.M. Delisle  
and others.

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council request, That this House will communicate to their House, the Grounds, Evidence and Proofs upon which is founded the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize Alexandre M. Delisle and others, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

And then he withdrew.

Resolved, That this House will send an Answer to the said Message, by Messengers of their own.

And the Master in Chancery was again called in; and Mr. Speaker acquainted him therewith.

And then he again withdrew.

Petition  
brought up.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. DeWitt,--The Petition of Alexander Shearer and others, of the western portion of the Township of Hinchinbrooke.

Nuns of the  
Quebec Gene-  
ral Hospital  
Property Bill.

Mr. Chauveau moved, seconded by Mr. Taché, and the Question being put, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Community of the Nuns of the General Hospital of Quebec to acquire and hold additional real and personal property to a certain amount," be now read the third time;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Davignon, DeWitt, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laterrière, Lemieux, M'Connell, M'Farland, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Polette, Price, Scott of BYTOWN, Taché, and Viger.--(30.)

NAY.

Mr. Flint.--(1.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

McGill  
College.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency

the Governor General, dated 8th March, 1849, for copies of all Papers or Correspondence relative to McGill College between the Authorities in Canada and the Home Government, since 1840, and of the Charter and Statutes as now amended, or proposed to be amended; also, a list of the Officers, Teachers, or Professors, (exclusive of the Medical Faculty,) with the pay of each, together with a statement of the College Property and Income, the course of study pursued in the Faculty of Arts, and the present number of Students in the same.

Appendix  
(G.G.G.G.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (G.G.G.G.)

Surveys  
on Ottawa.

The Honorable Mr. Price, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 22d ultimo, praying His Excellency would be pleased to cause the proper officer to lay before the House, a Report of all the Surveys performed on the Ottawa and its tributaries, by whom such Surveys have been made, the cost of each, and by whom ordered, since the first of January, 1844, up to the present period; and if there are any Surveys now in progress, where, and the names of the Surveyors employed since the above period, and the total cost up to this date.

Appendix  
(H.H.H.H.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (H.H.H.H.)

Clergy  
Reserves.

Also, Return to so much of an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 29th January, 1849, praying that His Excellency the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a Return of all the expenditure of the Clergy Reserves money, giving the particulars of each outlay since the passing of the Imperial Act relating to the said Reserves; also, copies of all the correspondence or documents received by Government relative to the surplus fund now accruing from the Reserves, and the aggregate amount of such surplus fund.

Appendix  
(I.I.I.I.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (I.I.I.I.)

Clergy  
Reserves.

And also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 29th ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, by the proper Officer, copies of all applications which have been made to the Executive Government by Religious Denominations other than those which have been provided for by name in the Act for the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, as well as all correspondence which has taken place having reference to the subject.

Appendix  
(J.J.J.J.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (J.J.J.J.)

Ordered, That the two foregoing Returns, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Seventh Report  
of Committee

Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to



on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

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Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate L'Association Saint Jean Baptiste de Montréal, and have agreed to certain amendments thereto, which they beg leave to report for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

They have also examined the Bill to incorporate the Merchants' Reading Room of Montreal, and the Bill to incorporate the St. Patrick's Society of Quebec, and have agreed to report the same, without amendment.

Report on Petition of J. Jones and others.

Mr. Thompson, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of John Jones and others, of the Township of Walpole, and another reference, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have carefully examined the several Petitions referred to them, praying for a final settlement of the boundary line between the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse, and the voluminous evidence taken before a Special Committee of Your Honorable House, on the 21st July, 1847, Appendix of that year (W.W.) as also maps and plans furnished from the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office. The field notes made by William Hambly in 1797, prove that he did not complete the survey of the Town line between the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse, but, on the contrary, that he found himself three chains east of the line, and ceased running. His field notes are, "That he ran seventy-four chains in the Sixth Concession of Woodhouse, close under a slope bank, left the line, knowing the ground, and found the corner three chains to the westward, and carried out his line as per order, and cut the line at seventy-four chains; but made no corner other than was made, waiting to ask instruction in point." No further instructions appear to have been given, whereby it is manifest to Your Committee that said Hambly failed in laying down said line. Further, Your Committee see good grounds for presuming, and do presume, that when the present T.W. Walsh, in pursuance of his instructions from the Surveyor General in 1847, sought to trace out the supposed Hambly line, he did not find said line, or could not trace it, as he reports said line to be crooked, and that at the north-east corner of Woodhouse it is twelve chains east, instead of three chains, as said Hambly, at the time of undertaking to lay it down, declared it to be. Your Committee conceive that the lapse of forty-nine years rendered the tracing of said line doubtful.

Your Committee beg leave further to state, that the late Thomas Walsh, then extra Deputy Surveyor, when sent in 1798 to complete the survey of Woodhouse and Walpole, did not find the Town line between these Townships laid down; consequently, he extended the same in a direct course with the line between Townsend and Walpole to the lake, and which is now called the west line.

Your Committee find Patents have issued for lots bounding on the supposed Hambly line, and for others upon the west or Thomas Walsh's line, others again on no line; that the establishing of the east or supposed Hambly line would derange mostly all the improvements on lots in Walpole from the 1st to the 7th Concession inclusive, they having been settled upon conformably to the west line; it would place churches, school-houses, graveyards and dwellings upon the highway, and in other cases, buildings, mills

and orchards upon lots belonging to others, to the great injury of the right-ful owner. The recognizing the west or Thomas Walsh's line would be attended with but comparatively little injury to Woodhouse, in respect to improvements, as they are mostly made conformable to that line; and as far as lots of land are concerned, (which is not serious,) Your Committee how-ever suggest a course.

Your Committee have given this vexed and important matter their serious consideration, and have concluded to strongly recommend to Your Honorable House to pass a Bill declaring the west line laid down by extra Deputy Sur-veyor the late Thomas Walsh, the boundary line between Woodhouse and Walpole:

To name, or else authorize His Excellency the Governor General and Coun-cil to appoint three Arbitrators to value on oath the improvements, if any, as also the lands in Woodhouse, if any may thereby be taken therefrom; that in liquidation thereof the fifty acres which would thereby remain vacant in Lot 1 of the 6th and 7th Concession, and also the 100 acres more or less of Lot 1 in the 1st Concession Walpole, belonging to the Crown, be sold and applied; and further to authorize, in case said proceeds do not cover the same, a tax to be raised upon the lands in Walpole, from the 1st to the 7th Concessions inclusive, sufficient to cover the same, and to be applied in satisfaction of the said valuation.

---

Field Notes sent to the Committee by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with descriptions of lots on boundary line between Walpole and Woodhouse:--

COPY of D.P.S. William Hambly's field notes, of the east line of Woodhouse, surveyed in 1795.

Boundary.--Mr. Atkins' stake by the Lake, under a high slope bank, the beach being covered with ice; saw no stone, but imagined some might be obtained when the ice was gone; sat off on the line N.15, 30W., nearest by my compass, 123 chains, through hemlock and pine timber, mostly, and in a hollow stands the

Second Concession.--A picket squared and marked Second Concession, No. 24, thence over uneven ground; timber mixed to 35 chains; on this Concession a small creek trending East at 55 chains across the same creek, trending West, and at 68 chains on a level stands the

Third Concession.--A picket squared and road stake marked Third Conces-sion, No.24, thence on broken land; timber much down and many dead pines standing with thick low green bushes, pine, and hemlock. On a moist piece of land stands the

Fourth Concession.--A picket squared and marked Fourth Concession, No. 24, thence with little variation of soil or timber, being all low pine and hemlock, with small oak intermixed. On land of the same description stands the

Fifth Concession.--A picket squared and marked with its road at 44 chains across Nanticook, trending S.E. about a chain wide, and on to 56 chains, cross again, river trending S.W. at 68 chains, land level, timber mixed; and river east of me stands the

Sixth Concession.--A picket squared and marked Sixth Concession, No.24, and at tenth Concession cross the river, bearing off south easterly, with 15 chains of intervale, and cross the river again trending S. West, and now over a beech hill to 54 chains, and cross again trending south easterly, and on beech land to 74 chains close under a slope bank, left the line, knowing the ground, and found the corner three chains to the westward, and carried



my line out as per order, and cut the line at 74 chains; but made no corner other than was made, waiting to ask instruction in point.

(A true copy.)

J.H. PRICE,  
Com. Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,  
Montreal, 10th April, 1849

Grant to Jacob Lemon, all that parcel of Land in the Township of Walpole, being Lot number 1 in 5th, 6th, and 7th Concessions, and the North quarter of No.1, in the 4th Concession, that is to say, commencing at a post on the

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boundary line between Woodhouse and Walpole, about 277 chains distance from Lake Erie, and marked P.  $\frac{\text{No. } 1}{\frac{3}{4}}$  then North 15 degrees 40 minutes West 222

chains 5 links, more or less, then North  $78\frac{1}{2}$  degrees, East 29 chains 80 links, then South 15 degrees 40 minutes, East 222 chains, then South  $78\frac{1}{2}$  degrees West to the place of beginning, containing about 650 acres, for which 92 acres and 6-7th are reserved, per margin.

Description, No.2130.

(Signed,)

D.W. SMITH,  
A.S.G.

31st day of August, 1796.

Grant to Isaac Gilbert, all that parcel of Land in the Township of Woodhouse, in the County of Norfolk, in the London District, being Lot number 24 in the 6th Concession, that is to say, commencing where a post has been planted in front of the said Concession, at the South-East angle of the said Lot, then North 15 degrees 40 minutes West 67 chains 40 links, then South 78 degrees, 30 minutes West 23 chains 25 links, more or less, to Lot No.23, between Lots No. then South 15 degrees 40 minutes East 67 chains 40 links, then North 78 degrees 30 minutes East 23 chains 25 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 150 Acres, more or less.

No.99, Description No.335, N.R.

(Signed,) D.W. SMITH,

Act. Sur. Gen.

Grant to Honorable D.W. Smith, all that parcel of Land in the Township of Woodhouse, in the County of Norfolk, in the Western District, being Lot number 24 in front, commencing where a post has been planted, to the eastward of a small creek on the shore of Lake Erie, in the limit between Woodhouse and Walpole; then North 15 degrees 40 minutes West 124 chains more or less, then South  $78\frac{1}{2}$  degrees West to Lot No.23, 23 chains, 52 links, may the distance be more or less; then South 15 degrees 40 minutes East to Lake Erie, and then easterly along the shore of the Lake to the place of beginning, containing about 290 Acres more or less.

Description No.2946.

(Signed,)

D.W. SMITH.

6th July, 1799.

Helena M'Donell,  
Walpole.

Lots No.1 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and South end of 4th Concession, and Lot No.2 in 2nd Concession. Commencing on Lake Erie, in the limit between Woodhouse and Walpole, then North 15 degrees 40 minutes West 237 chains more or less, then North  $78\frac{1}{2}$  degrees East 29 chains 80 links, then South 15 degrees 40 minutes East 76 chains 25 links, then North  $78\frac{1}{2}$  degrees East 29 chains 80 links, then South 15 degrees 40 minutes East  $67\frac{1}{2}$  chains, thence South  $78\frac{1}{2}$  degrees West 29 chains 80 links, thence South 15 degrees 40 minutes East to Lake Erie, and thence westerly along the bank to the place of begining.

No.1683.

Certified true Copies,

T. Bouthillier.

Crown Lands Department,  
Montreal, 31st March, 1849.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Lotbinière  
Education  
Legacy Bill.

Mr. Chauveau, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Louis Legendre, Esquire, and others, of the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, presented

to the House, a Bill to empower the School Commissioners for the Municipality of Lotbinière to sue for the recovery of a certain Legacy for the education of Children in the Parish of Lotbinière, which was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Report on  
Petition of  
J. Cormier  
and others.

Mr. Christie, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of James Cormier and others, of the Magdalen Islands, and another reference, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

Appendix  
(K.K.K.K.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (K.K.K.K.)

Bill to secure  
Real Estate  
Titles to cer-  
tain persons.

Resolved, That the Documents, Evidence and Proofs on which is founded the Bill, intituled, "An Act to secure Titles to Real Estate to certain persons naturalized under the Statute of Lower Canada first William the Fourth, chapter fifty-three,"

be communicated by Message to the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That Mr. Guy do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

St. George's  
Society Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the St. George's Society of Quebec," be

now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 4, line 11. After "management," insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "An be it enacted, that no person otherwise competent to be a witness in any suit, action, or prosecution in which the said Corporation may be engaged, shall be deemed incompetent to be such witness by reason of his being, or having been at any time, a member, officer, or servant of the

said Corporation."

Press 4, line 19. After "Corporation," insert, "Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any member of the said Corporation from withdrawing therefrom, after payment of all arrears of subscription by him due to the funds thereof, and of his annual subscription for the then current year."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Walpole and  
Woodhouse  
Boundary  
Line Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Thompson have leave to bring in a Bill to define the boundary line between the Township of Walpole in the Niagara District, and the Township of Woodhouse in the Talbot District.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Petit Jurors  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report on the Bill to limit the number of Petit Jurors to be summoned to attend the several Courts in Upper

Canada, and to provide for the payment of them, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till Thursday next.

County  
Division  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for abolishing the Territorial Division of Upper Canada into Districts, and for providing for temporary Unions of Counties for Judicial and other

purposes, and for the future dissolutions of such Unions as the increase of wealth and population may require, being read;

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The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fortier took the Chair of the Committee;<sup>1</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB desired to call the attention of the hon. Attorney General West, to the proposed division of the District of Gore. The District of Gore was quite taken by surprise. None of its members had been instructed to do it; and he believed that all the members who represented the District were opposed to it. He (Sir Allan) would do his best to prevent the proposed division; and would be wanting in his duty if he did not.<sup>2</sup>

MR. BOULTON said a few words in answer. He was prepared to take the responsibility.<sup>3</sup>

MESSRS. BOULTON, MACFARLANE, THOMPSON, and COM. CR. LANDS PRICE, agreed that the people of the District were in favor of the proposed division.<sup>4</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB contended, in answer, that 19-20ths of the inhabitants were desirous of remaining attached to the division of Gore; and that if the bill were postponed to allow them to express their opinions on the subject the table would be loaded with petitions in favor of the District remaining as it is. It was an act of the greatest injustice to the District and the bill should not be hurried through the House in the manner it was.<sup>5</sup>



A long conversational discussion ensued from hon. gentlemen from the District.<sup>6</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB moved that the Townships of Oneida and Seneca be expunged from the clause of the bill and remain attached to the District of Gore.<sup>7</sup>

After a long discussion Sir Allan McNab's amendment was put, and carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.<sup>8</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) moved that the Township of Walpole be detached from the County of Haldimand and added to the County of Norfolk which was lost.<sup>9</sup>

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Fortier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Fortier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments, as far as Schedule (C.) were read, and agreed to.

Schedule (C.) The next amendment, being read a second time, as followeth:--

Schedule (C.)

"Counties in Upper Canada which henceforth shall for all purposes include and consist of the Townships and places therein mentioned:

1. Haldimand, which shall include and consist of the Townships of Canboro', Cayuga, Dunn, Moulton, Rainham, Sherbrooke, and Walpole.

2. Halton, which shall include and consist of the Townships of Beverly, Dumfries, Esquesing, East Flamboro', West Flamboro', Nissagaweya, Nelson, and Trafalgar.

3. Norfolk, which shall include and consist of the Townships of Charlotteville, Houghton, Middleton, Pomsoni, Woodhouse, Windham, Walsingham, and Long Point, and Ryerson's Island in Lake Erie.

4. Waterloo, which shall include and consist of the Townships of Arthur, Amaranth, Bentinck, Derby, Erasmus, Egremont, Erin, Guelph, Glenela, Garrafraxa, Holland, Luther, Mormington, Minto, Maryborough, Melancthon, Normanby, Nichol, Peel, Proton, Puslinch, Sydenham, Sullivan, Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich, and Wellesley.

5. Wentworth, which shall include and consist of the Townships of Ancaster, Brantford, Binbrooke, Barton, Glandford, Oneida, Onondaga, Saltfleet, Seneca, and Tuscarora."

Mr. Thompson moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, That the words "Oneida" and "Seneca" in the fifth paragraph be left out, and that they be inserted, in their alphabetical order, in the first paragraph thereof;

SIR A. MACNAB, MESSRS. WETENHALL, and MORRISON, spoke against, and MESSRS. THOMPSON, INSP. GEN. HINCKS, and RICHARDS in favour of the amendment.<sup>10</sup>

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

## YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, M'Farland, Merritt, Nelson, Lolette, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Watts.--(31.)

## NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Guy, Johnson, Laterrière, Lemieux, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, M'Connell, Morrison, Notman, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Stevenson, Wetenhall, and Wilson.--(27.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton also moved in amendment to the said amendment, Schedule (C.) seconded by Mr. Johnson, That the word "Walpole" in the first paragraph be left out, and that it be inserted, in its alphabetical order, in the third paragraph thereof;

And the Question being put on the last proposed Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

## YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Guy, Johnson, Lemieux, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Notman, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Stevenson, Wetenhall, and Wilson.--(21.)

## NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cartier, Chabot, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Nelson, Lolette, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Watts.--(34.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The said amendment, as amended, was then agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Customs  
Duties.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee to consider certain Resolutions for repealing the present Tariff of Duties, and for substituting another therefor, and other references, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Guillet took the Chair of the Committee;<sup>11</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved the second item.<sup>12</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON was in favor of the general principle which had been advanced by the hon. Inspector General on this occasion. He was also in favour of Free Trade. It made no difference whether any nation paid for its commodities in money or in barter, because money was only a medium of exchange, for if persons had things to sell they could get money for them, and with it they could buy the things they wanted and it just came to the

same thing as if those persons had in the first bartered their own goods for those of other people, which they required. If the United States sold us<sup>13</sup> Lowell cotton, for example<sup>14</sup> we would either have to pay for it either in produce or money; if we had to pay for it in money, we sold our produce to merchants who sent it to a foreign market and got money for it, which enabled us to pay for our cotton and as we got just as much value from the merchant for our produce as would be allowed for it in barter for the cotton, and if this was true towards individuals it was correct as regarded nations, for individuals and nations stood on the same footing. Suppose that two individuals in a town one of whom was manufacturer of leather and another was an importer of it, and that the manufacturer could not sell it for less than 1s. 6d. a pound because the manufacturer the protectionists said, could not sell so cheap as the importer; a farmer coming to town with 100 bushels of wheat at 5s. wanting leather, goes to the manufacturer and asks how much he charges for his leather, he is told 1s. 6d. a pound, he would answer he could get it for 1s. 3d. of the importer, does any one suppose the farmer would buy from the dearer one, no. But the farmer might say to the manufacturer I have 100 bushels of wheat which are worth \$100, and if you do like to give me 400 lbs. of leather, for it which I can get for it if I sell my wheat for money and go and buy my leather at the importers with it. The manufacturer would have to consent to this proposal if he wished to do any trade, and thus, would have to pay as much more for his wheat, as he got for his leather over wheat, as it could be sold for by the importer, so that protection did no good to any party or class<sup>15</sup>. This system was, therefore, unjust. Suppose, again, the farmer brought hides into market, and wanted to take glass or other goods back, he would then go to the tanner and get money to pay for his goods; but if he wanted to take leather back, the protected tanner would be enabled to charge him a high price for his goods. On the other hand, however, the farmer would expect more money for his hides, so that the whole thing came to a simple barter transaction. It was said that some manufacturers would go across from Canada to Vermont if there were no protection. He would ask what position he would be in when he had made the change? He would have lost his ten per cent. protection afforded by the revenue duties, and would have to pay the higher price which, it was said, was obtained for grains, &c. in the United States. Protection went upon the same principles as bounties. France used to pay 100 per cent. bounty on the value of all fish caught by French ships on the banks of Newfoundland. She did so to have a nursery for seamen. England had adopted a similar course for other national purposes. But Canada had no such purposes; her sole object was national wealth. (Hear, hear.) But national wealth was but the aggregate of individual wealth, and the way individuals were affected by protection was, that the protected individual was made richer, and all the rest poorer. He was altogether in favour of free trade. In remote countries, it was true, there would be coarse manufactures of a particular kind; but very different from that intended for exportation. A poor man who could buy nothing, set his wife and daughters to work to spin for him. That was just the first condition of savage life. The Indian caught an animal, and clothed himself with its skin; but the man soon found he could get better clothing by selling the skin for cloth. In truth, all trade found its level. This had lately been seen in California, where gold was a short time ago picked up from the ground, but was soon sold at about the same price as at Washington less the carriage. Therefore, it was foolish to expect to change the



course of these things. Formerly when machinery first came up, operatives were commonly found destroying it in hopes of raising their wages; but education had now taught them differently. If you prevent foreigners from bringing in cheap goods, you injured every individual who had to buy, and benefitted no one but the manufacturer. But there were some articles to which this would not apply--there were the articles which we could manufacture only amongst ourselves. Now, there was the article of whiskey produced from the coarse grains, and which ought to be produced by ourselves. As these coarse grains did not find a ready vent in a foreign country, it was therefore desirable to put such a protection as would enable them to be manufactured here. With pigs of iron, it was clear that if we could manufacture iron here as cheaply as in the States, there needed to be no protection. Mr. McKechnie had a fine cloth mill at Coburg. Why could he not compete with the man at Rochester? The man of Rochester had to compete with Lowell--the place always shaken in our faces--and he had no protection against him. Surely Mr. McKechnie with the ten per cent. protection now proposed to be given by way of revenue, could compete with the manufacturers in the United States; for that gentleman had told him he had sent certain goods to the United States, and could sell them to advantage there; because he had some wools fit for that kind of fabrics, which the United States did not possess. The reason was peculiar; but the circumstance was our advantage in the traffic. Now, he knew that he had not the experience of merchants on these questions, but at least he made up for that by being disinterested. The merchants had raised an objection to the mode now proposed for assessing the duty. Now, he understood that the ad valorem duty was the duty estimated on the goods at the wharf where they were landed. The merchants wanted, he understood, to pay upon the prices of the goods at the place of export--at Hong Kong or London. But this was not the value; if it were, he would like to buy all his goods, immediately the ship arrived, at those prices. How, too, could such a price be ascertained and tested? It was well known that different persons could buy articles in the market at different rates; how should the true rate then be ascertained? Two men might buy two pipes of wine--the one, a rich man, might pay £100 in cash; the other, who must take credit, would perhaps have to pay £125. Should the poor man, therefore, be compelled to pay more than the rich one, because his necessities obliged him to pay more? Again, markets might fall between the shipment and the arrival of goods, and the importer, according to the fall in price, ought not to pay the high price at which the goods were shipped. The value of the goods ought therefore to be entered at their price on the wharf. The first cost and the freight were the items by which this value was calculated. But if the value entered were not satisfactory to the custom house authorities, it should be valued and taken at the value set on it at the place of import. It was said, too, that the manner of calculating the charges as proposed in his Bill would operate in favour of the importations from the United States, because the charges on goods from thence were less than on those from England. For his own part, however, he believed that the charges on goods from England were less than on those from the United States. For these reasons he would support the measure before the Committee.<sup>16</sup>

MR. STEVENSON said, the hon. gentleman for Montreal had informed us that he had studied Mill, Ricardo, and other authors, and had become a convert to Free Trade. He, (Mr. S.) feared he had studied to little advantage, for neither those customs, nor any other, have convinced any civilized nation,

under heaven, of the propriety of adopting Free Trade. He feared the hon. gentleman had not studied the most simple principles of political economy; for he tells us the proper method of taxation was direct taxation, and, significantly pointing over to this side of the House, said, "they have so poisoned the minds of the people, that they would not bear direct taxation." Gentlemen on this side had, surely, not persuaded the people of Lower Canada, against taxation. The hon. gentleman asserted that the rateable property of Upper Canada alone would produce £600,000. Now the actual rateable property of Upper Canada, as returned by the assessment, was only £10,000,000, and a rate of one penny on the pound produced not £600,000 but, actually, under £42,000.<sup>17</sup>

MR. HOLMES, I did not say the rateable property, but, all the property of every description.<sup>18</sup>

MR. STEVENSON, the hon. gentleman said property of every description. He (Mr. S.) had given the amount of rateable property, it was the only measure on record we had, and if the hon. gentleman drew his facts from his imagination, he might as well say 70 times 70,000,000. Such assertions need no refutation. The Inspector Gen. in laying his scheme before us said, he was not in favour of protecting any one branch of manufacturers or business more than another. Yet in the Resolutions he has laid before us, he found, more than 40 articles that are to be admitted duty free. He did not blame him for that, he only mentioned it to show that even the hon. Inspector General was forced to admit in practice the necessity of protection. The hon. gentleman had laid down three distinct propositions, viz: That a Protective Tariff was unsound in theory and contrary to true political economy. 2nd. That it was inconsistent with our relations to England; and 3rd. That it was impracticable. To the first proposition he, (Mr. S.) entirely dissented, and would maintain that it was true political economy. He need not give the oretical (sic) arguments to prove it. It was only necessary to open our eyes and we saw the proof in the practical operation of every civilized government. There was no nation that ever existed, that had a little knowledge of dollars and cents, or that knew better how to turn the cents to dollars, than the people of the United States. Yet they, from the commencement of their national existence, had acted on this principle. In all the changes of parties, whether whig, democrat, or loco-foco, they had been true to the principle of protection for domestic manufactures; by following which they had increased in wealth beyond any other nation. But he need not confine himself to one nation. Every nation in Europe acted upon the same principle. England, indeed, had taken a step towards free trade, with her capital and skill in manufactures she may well invite free trade. But though she offered the boon and had removed all restrictions on the importation of corn. Has any other nation advanced a step to meet her? No: there was not a nation in Europe that had remitted one iota of duties on British manufactures, but, on the contrary, in some instances, as in Belgium, increased them. As to the second proposition, that it was inconsistent with our relations to Great Britain. The hon. gentleman who made that assertion, had in his resolution actually proposed on some articles, imported from England, to levy a duty of 20 or 30 per cent., when the same articles were to be admitted from the United States at 10 or 11 per cent. He (Mr. S.) apprehended it would not in any degree interfere with our connection as a colony of Great Britain. He had taken away protection to the principal article of our export, and had invited us to arrange our tariff to suit the different position

we found ourselves placed in. But should we place a high protective duty on all the articles we could conveniently manufacture, we should yet import as large an amount of goods from Great Britain, perhaps, as we did now. He admitted our imports from the United States might be less. We should require to import that class of goods which the skill of the English manufacturer could produce better than any other; but we should make for ourselves our own tools and implements and many bulky articles peculiar to this country, and which are now imported from the United States. He would show hereafter that our increase in manufactures would not lessen our imports, but, on the contrary would increase them, because it would increase our power to pay for them. Now for the 3rd proposition, that protection was impracticable. That was really a singular assertion, and what were the arguments used to support it? They were these, that we have such an extensive frontier, we could not prevent smuggling. Was our frontier longer than that of the United States? Was it any easier to carry goods one mile south, than one mile north? Had not the United States had a high protective Tariff for many years? Had it proved impracticable for them to protect their manufactures? They were alive to their interests, he (Mr. S.) hoped we might waken to our own. It seemed to be the object of the ministry to give us political institutions of the United States, the benefit of which was doubtful. We had their assessment law, and their municipal laws. But they did not give us their commercial policy which would benefit us. They dosed us with their political notions, but their wise protective policy which had fostered every interest, which had made them the most prosperous nation in existence, they would not adopt. The hon. Inspector-General had told us his Tariff was not for protection but for revenue only. It was so. It fostered no class, it benefitted no part of Canada; but, on the contrary, so far as Legislative enactment would go, its direct tendency was to injure our trade and manufactures, and lessen the products of the country. He could not conceive anything more opposite to our interest, or contrary to the plainest principles of trade than the provision of the 5th resolution. He could come to no other conclusion than that the hon. Inspector-General had had his time so much occupied with other subjects that he had not been able to devote his powerful mind to the subjects of trade or commerce. He could conceive nothing so preposterous as that charges for freight, &c., should be added to the cost of the goods, and the duties levied on the whole. Let us examine the operation of it. He would take the article of pig iron, the importation of which should, for many reasons, be admitted free or at a nominal duty. The first cost of the article he would assume to be 60s, the charge for freight, &c., would probably be 20s, which would make the duty not 10 but about  $13\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. He believed the duty on every description of iron would average  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In the article of crockery, he was informed that the charge doubled the original cost of the goods, therefore the duty would be 30 per cent. The charges on less bulky and more valuable goods would be but a trifle over 10 per cent. But it was not the inequality of duties alone that constituted the objection to this measure. Contrary to every principle of sound policy, it levied a duty not on goods only, but on freight--actually levies a duty of 10 per cent on every ton of freight from England to Canada. It was an object of great importance to us to lessen the price of freight on our products from Montreal to England. We could never hope to compete with New York in freight to England, unless we could give the vessel a freight both ways; that was the principal cause of low freights from New York. We had ten tons to ship from Canada to one ton of freight to Canada. It was



therefore of vital importance for us to increase the amount of tonnage to Canada. Yet the direct tendency of this measure was to discourage the shipment of heavy or bulky goods by the St. Lawrence, and encourage their importation from New York. As an example, there had for many years been a large amount of salt brought from England, and forwarded to Upper Canada; he saw by the return laid on the table that, in 1848, between 4 and 500,000 bushels was imported at Quebec and Montreal; for convenience, he would reduce it into tons. We had 12,970 tons, or a cargo for 43 vessels of 300 tons each, giving an outward freight to nearly 1300 tons of shipping. He was not able to say what quantity was forwarded to Upper Canada, but he would assume one-fourth; the transportation of this would give our forwarders about £3000 for freight to Upper Canada, and would pay in canal tolls, between £800 and £1000. Yet, strange to say, the resolutions before us would effectually stop this trade, at least would prevent one bushel of salt from being hereafter sent from Montreal to Upper Canada; it was proposed to raise the duty on salt from 1s 6d per ton to 1d per bushel, and 10 per cent, which would be equal to 6s 8d per ton; while the duty on salt from the State of New York would be the same as in the last tariff. He would ask who this would benefit?--not the merchant, not the shipper--our forwarders would lose the freight, our revenue would lose the tolls;--the State of New York might be benefitted by it, but no one in Canada. Let us now follow out in detail the course of trade under the proposed tariff. We had in Upper Canada--he dared say there were in Lower Canada also--many furnaces where stoves, ploughs, mill castings, in fact every kind of casting required in the country, were made, sufficient for the demands of the country. By the late tariff, pig iron was admitted at 1 per cent; it was now proposed to charge not 10 but 13 per cent, yet the manufactured article may be brought in from the United States at 10 or 10½ per cent. You charge 13 per cent on the raw material from England, the carriage of which would enrich our forwarders, the tolls would help to fill our Treasury, and admit the manufactured article from the United States at 10½ per cent. Let us go one step further.--The Canadian furnace-man could not now compete, with the change of duties, with the United States. Our farmer must, therefore, get his plough from the American;--well, what must he pay with?--a barrel of flour. Jonathan says "I will take your flour, but first I must take one-fifth from the price, that is the amount of duty, then I will take your flour." If our poor Canadian complains of that, Jonathan says "I guess you had best send your barrel of flour to England, and sell it there, then pay me with gold or exchange on England." This was the general tendency of the proposed alteration, to diminish the trade through the St. Lawrence, and increase our trade with the United States. There was not one single change proposed in the resolutions before us but had a direct tendency to diminish the trade of Montreal and encourage the trade with New York. Now, let us compare the advantages to Canada of the two courses of trade. For convenience, he would take the item of sugar;--he found that in 1848, there was entered from sea, at Quebec and Montreal, 3260 tons of sugar; at the same time there was entered at the inland ports (from New York) 1800 tons. With merchants in Upper Canada it was a question which way their sugar comes the cheapest, whether from New York, or Montreal some purchased at one market, and some at the other. Now for the profits;--The ton of sugar from New York paid to the State of New York 15s canal tolls, and say 20s to the American forwarder, but not one shilling to a forwarder or any person in Canada, except, perhaps,

it was brought across the lake in a Canadian vessel. The ton of sugar entered at Montreal, to make no account of Montreal business, was forwarded to Upper Canada by our forwarder, for which he received say 15s, it also paid 5s tolls on our own canal. It required a very small share of perception to see on which side the profit lay. The hon. Inspector General asserted that the protection of our manufactures would diminish our exports. This was contrary to the most simple rule of trade. So far from domestic manufactures having a tendency to diminish imports it was the contrary, it increased the products of a country and thereby enabled them to import more, because they could pay for more. The amount of our imports were regulated by our ability to pay. If the produce of Canada was double what it was, our imports would double. Was it not the fact that England, the greatest manufacturing nation, imports more in proportion than any other. Was it not also a fact that the United States, notwithstanding the extent and perfection of her manufactures, now imported as much for every head as Canada did; notwithstanding her protective tariffs, her imports increased as fast as her population. The difference was this, the country that had no manufactures imported the necessities of life; the country that had manufactures imported the luxuries of life. The hon. Inspector General, in his attempt to ridicule the subject of protection, pleasantly asked why we should not protect the tailor as well as the shoe-maker?--he (Mr. S.) answered the tailor was protected by circumstances, the hon. gentleman might, it was true, send his measure to London or New York, and have a coat made, but he (Mr. Stevenson) thought the trouble of doing so was a sufficient protection to the tailor. He also admitted that he could understand what was said about a sacrifice market. Perhaps he (Mr. S.) might enlighten his mind by giving a short history of the transaction that had come under our notice, and that every person might have knowledge of. A few years ago some glass manufactories were established, and the article of window glass was made in great quantities; by the last tariff a duty of 1s 3d per box of 50 feet was imposed upon foreign glass, that was about equal to 12 per cent. Did the price of glass rise? No! I believe it was a fact, that for the two last years glass had been lower than it was before. The manufacturers succeeded well, it had been told 100 men were employed at the works, of course the families of the 100 then must be furnished by the farmer with provisions. Those articles too, that the farmer could not transport to a distant market. Now we have an opportunity of witnessing the want of adequate protection; during the last year some German glass manufacturers finding from the disturbed state of the continent, that they could not sell their usual stock of glass, and that a large amount of it had accumulated. A manufacturer did not like to stop his works, he preferred to sell his surplus in a foreign market at a reduced price; he therefore looked abroad for a market, to the U.S. he could not send his glass for there they had a duty of 30 per cent, but in Canada the duty was low, so that the glass was sent to Canada; a quantity sufficient for the supply of the country for two years, thrown on the market and sold for what it would fetch, a low price to be sure, but it must be sold. As the result was natural--the market was supplied--the Canadian manufacturer could not sell his glass in Canada, he could (sic) not send it to a foreign market, because all other nations protect their manufactures, there was but one course, he must close his work, and discharge all his hands, consequently 100 men were thrown out of profitable employment, and who was profited by the transaction. Was the price of glass reduced? No! he believed it was as high as it was before or nearly so, but

when the supply was exhausted the price would be higher than ever; we must then look to a foreign market for glass. This was no uncommon transaction. Since a protective duty was laid on leather, and boots and shoes, he had been informed that large manufactories for making leather had been established in Lower Canada, and that one person in Montreal gave employment to about 200 persons in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He did not intend at this time to take up the subject of agricultural protection; but there was one item, in the Tariff he could not omit. It was intended to reduce the duty on American spirits to 10 per cent, and two pence per gallon. That was putting the American on an equality with the Canadian distiller except the trifling duty of 10 per cent. It was difficult to understand why the duty of 1s 2d per gallon was continued on British spirits, and on American whiskey, the duty reduced from 2s per gallon to 1d per cent, equal to about one penny, half-penny per gallon. The effect of the measure would be to close the Canadian distilleries, and by that means cut off almost the only market the Canadian farmer had for his coarse grain. But it is said, we will not ruin the Canadian distiller--we will allow him to buy American corn, and bring it in duty free. You consider it of no consequence to give the farmer a market for coarse grain. Their interest appears to be thought of no importance. But let us enquire if the Canadian distiller can compete with the distiller of Ohio or Indiana, even when he can import his corn duty free. Cannot the distiller transport his whiskey much easier than the corn can be transported. He had been told by a gentleman who has had some experience, that the freight of corn per bushel from Chicago was 1s 6d; at the same price of freight, the cost of transporting the whiskey that one bushel of corn would make, would be 5½, we see therefore the American distiller in the interior of Ohio, or at Chicago, has an advantage equal to four pence per gallon. But why in the name of common sense should we admit American whiskey at all? Our country produces us plenty of coarse grain, why not allow us this. The hon. Inspector General had told us, that it was extensively smuggled. It may be smuggled to some trifling extent from this fact, it will not pay as well to smuggle as other goods. Take for instance the article of sugar, a cask that will contain 2 cwt. of sugar, will contain 28 gallons of whiskey; the duty on 2 cwt. of sugar was 30s 6d, the difference between the price of whiskey is equal to about 4 pence per gallon, therefore, a person disposed to smuggle would surely take sugar instead of whiskey, when the profit on a barrel of sugar would be 30s 6d and on a barrel of whiskey 9s 4d. It had been the rule of all civilized Governments in levying duties, or laying on taxes of any kind to study the interests of the people, but the resolutions before us proposed a plan that was directly at variance with our interests, their tendency was to discourage what they should foster and embarrass that portion of our trade, which it should be the aim of legislation to support and encrease (sic).<sup>19</sup>

MR. WATTS said that like the member for Norfolk, he was free from prejudice, yet he differed from him *toto caelo*. He was a Protectionist, the hon. member for Norfolk was a Free Trader, and the only article he would tax, he (Mr. Watts) would admit duty free--he alluded to whiskey. The hon. member for Norfolk had said, "What matters it whether we pay for our importation in produce or money?" He concurred with him there, provided we had money or produce to pay; but suppose we had neither, we must import without paying for it, or forego the importation, neither of which was desirable. It therefore remained for us to encourage the manufacture of certain articles within



our country if we would enjoy them. (Hear.) The Honourable Inspector General had informed us that the adoption of protection to colonial industry has given very great dissatisfaction in England, and that we are bound to pay respectful regard to the opinions of the Imperial Parliament, and to modify our views to the satisfaction of the Mother Country. Now, as we happen to know that the balance of £700,000 is against us on last year's transactions with the Mother Country, and which, as we have neither produce nor money to repay, must be provided for by failure, is it at all unreasonable that we should attempt to legislate to prevent failures and bankruptcy, by encouraging the production of certain articles of importation, and thereby restore our balance of trade? and if we do so, are we to be told that we are to pay respectful regard to the opinion of the Imperial Parliament? He was of opinion that if the course of legislation recently pursued by Great Britain is persisted in much longer, that it must lead to consequences which all well-wishers of England could only contemplate with uneasiness.--England has withdrawn from us all protection. We enter her market on the same footing as foreign countries, yet she interferes in our tariff for her own advantage. Our connexion with England keeps us out of our local and national markets, and compels the agricultural classes to pay an exorbitant duty on many of the necessaries of life, which would come in free if we formed part and parcel of the neighbouring Union. Our glass, teas, sugars, coffees, coarse cottons, and farm implements, are amongst the numerous items which would be bought at a very great reduction. Let us look to the frontier of Lower Canada, and there we see lands, divided alone by a fence, of equal goodness on either side. Yet, on the Canadian side, they will sell for scarcely more than one-half of what they command on the American side. What is the cause? Our inability to legislate for our own advantage owing to our colonial position. The neighbouring State of New York can enter the money market, and borrow as much money as she wants to raise, yet this Province sees an Inspector General pass several months in idle endeavours and vain attempts to obtain a trifling loan; and at the present moment here we are covering the country with "skin-plasters," which even tradesmen will not receive in payment for their bills. Some handed to his tailor a few days ago had to submit to a discount. What is all this owing to? He repeated it again, it was owing to our connexion with Great Britain. It was, therefore, his duty, as one advocating Colonial interests, to say, that if we experience all these disadvantages from our connexion with Great Britain, only now so severely felt in consequence of the withdrawal of protection in her markets, the least she can grant is uncontrolled legislation on our tariff, customs, and navigation laws. Great Britain has always been remarkable for her liberality in all her dealings with the different nations of the world, and he would not for a moment admit that she could be induced to act otherwise towards this Colony--all she requires is to have our position properly brought before her Government. That task he considered to devolve on the Colonial Ministry, and he would do them the justice to say that he fully believed they were prepared and willing to do so. He considered that while the Inspector General disclaims all discriminating duties, that his tariff is to all extents and purposes a discriminating tariff in favour of the United States and against the interest of England. If duties have to be raised for the purposes of revenue, let them be put on as a protection to what we are desirous of encouraging instead of placing them on that which we do not produce. The hon. member for Montreal, in alluding to direct taxation, seem (sic) to consider that it would be desirable for the country, and that the

people would prefer it, if they had not been misled on ((that)) question. We have an example in Lower Canada, in our school tax, which we find operates quite the reverse. He (Mr. Watts) would give the preference to specific duties over *ad valorem*, because the latter system will be more expensive, to say nothing of its being more troublesome; it will open the door to fraud which will operate in favor of the dishonest man to the prejudice of the fair trader. With reference to the proposed tariff on animals, he considered it no protection at all, while it would deluge the country with inferior beasts; and he would therefore move an amendment to the effect that animals and farm produce shall continue as they are at present. The Americans have a duty of 20 per cent on all farm products entering their market, which amounts to a total prohibition, except for a few counties on their frontier; and if we adopt the Inspector General's tariff, we shall be compelling our farmers to take the price of limited markets glutted with American produce, or not to sell at all. He (Mr. Watts) believed that no opposition would be offered to the amendments which it was his intention to propose, as he understood the Inspector General had framed his tariff in expectation of the passing of the Reciprocity Act by the Americans. Farmers would feel more satisfied in a specific than an *ad valorem* duty, for the latter leaves too much latitude to the discretion of custom house officers, which might be exercised in a most disadvantageous manner.<sup>20</sup>

MR. METHOT thought it a reproach to Canada that they used too much produce of a foreign nature, and did not rely more on their own exertions, and in his opinion the present measure was only a continuation of the system. To his mind the benefit of protection on our free trade was of easy demonstration, and had been clearly shown by the remarks of the hon. member for Beauharnois. He did not think the proposed tariff in favour of the products of England, they being taxed at a high rate, while those to be found nearer their own doors were taxed comparatively low. If they were to compare the cost of the two routes--that by the St. Lawrence and that by New York,--it would be found that the charges by the St. Lawrence were highest, as the cost by New York on the average was only 10 per cent., while the cost by the St. Lawrence amounted to about 40 per cent. Since the abolition of the discriminating duties, the amount of importation from England had diminished by 50 per cent., while by the United States they had increased by 10 per cent. what they were before. He thought the more they encouraged the American traffic, the less would be their traffic with England. Although he objected to the imposition of heavy duty for the protection of Canadian manufactures, still he would wish to see a reasonable duty established, and he thought the want of manufactories in Canada was due to the large importations which come here every year; and he believed if the country imported to the amount of a thousand pounds worth of goods more than they exported, it was a loss to the country. A moderate protection, he conceived, would have the effect of creating manufactures, which would keep the thousands of mechanics in the Province which left yearly for the United States. Population would also increase and not only the industry of the mechanic but also that of the agriculturist would be advantaged by it. Those who admired so much the United States should, he thought, act upon their policy in protecting their manufactures as by the tariff of 1841 the United States had acted on the protective system. A Canadian firm which had been established some years since for the purpose of purchasing goods from the United States, and which failed some two years afterwards, would have done a greater benefit to the country

if they had used their capital in the introduction of manufactories. He hoped the proposition before the House would be rejected.<sup>21</sup>

COL. GUGY moved that the Committee rise and report progress<sup>22</sup>.

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*and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;*

*And Mr. Guillet reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.*

Ordered, *That the Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.*

Orders

deferred.

Ordered, *That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till to-morrow.*

*Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine,*

*The House adjourned.*



FOOTNOTES: 10 APRIL 1849.

1. PILOT, 11 April 1849, described it as a matter "solely of local interest," not worth reporting.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 April 1849.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 April 1849, and PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, 20 April 1849, which acknowledged MONTREAL COURIER as its source, in identical accounts, except that PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE reported only Stevenson's speech; and PILOT, 11 April 1849, and GLOBE, 21 April 1849, in identical accounts, except that GLOBE had an abbreviated account of Watts' speech.
12. PILOT, 11 April 1849.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 April 1849.
14. PILOT, 11 April 1849.
15. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 April 1849.
16. PILOT, 11 April 1849.
17. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 April 1849.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. PILOT, 11 April 1849.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 11 APRIL 1849.

(224)

Petition  
brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid  
on the table:--

By Mr. Hall,--The Petition of the Reverend James J. Chisholm and others,  
of the Township of Verulam and the northern sections of the Townships of  
Emily and Ops, in the District of Colborne.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following  
Petitions were read:--

Of Messieurs Burton and Sadleir, Attornies for and on behalf of Henry  
M'Sheny, of the Township of Glanford, District of Gore; praying for a cer-  
tain amount of compensation for damages sustained by the said Henry M'Sheny  
in consequence of the construction, by the Board of Works, of a Plank Road  
from Hamilton to Port Dover, or that he be enabled to recover the said  
damages at law.

Of Duncan M'Farland, Esquire, and others, of the Townships of Burford  
and Brantford; praying that certain Townships therein mentioned may be  
erected into a new County, to be called the County of Brant, with Brantford  
as the County Town.

Of Michael Charlton and others, of the south half of the Township of  
Dumfries; praying that the said part of that Township, including the Village

(225)

of Paris, may form part of the proposed new District and County of Brant.

Of W. D. Powell, Esquire, Chairman, and Thomas Saunders, Esquire, Clerk  
of the Peace, on behalf of the Magistrates of the District of Wellington in  
Quarter Sessions assembled; praying that no division may be made of the  
said District, with the exception of the northern section thereof.

Of A. M. Stephens, Chairman, and others, on behalf of a public meeting  
of the Inhabitants of the Townships proposed to form the County may be placed  
in the same section in the County Division Bill as Kent and Lambton, and  
that provision be made for its speedy formation into a County.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Kamouraska,--and of the Mun-  
icipal Council of the County of Portneuf; praying for certain amendments to  
the law regulating the Seigniorial tenure of land, and for the removal of  
certain abuses therein.

Of Robert E. Burns, Esquire, and others, Members of the Bar of Upper  
Canada; praying that the Bill for amending the Judicature of Upper Canada  
may be passed during the present Session.

Petition of H.  
LeMesurier and  
others, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of H. Lemesurier, Esquire,  
and others, of the City of Quebec, be referred  
to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

District Courts  
(U.C.) Bill.

Mr. Smith, of Durham, reported from the Select  
Committee on the Bill to amend and extend the provi-  
sions of the Act of this Province, intituled, "An Act  
to amend, consolidate, and reduce into one Act, the several Laws now in  
force establishing and regulating the practice of the District Courts of  
the several Districts of that part of this Province, formerly Upper Canada,"

and to increase the jurisdiction of the said District Courts, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Twenty-third  
Report of Com-  
mittee on Stand-  
ing Orders.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Twenty-third Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have considered the Instruction of Your Honorable House "to enquire whether the Bill to enable the Sureties of the late Municipal Council of the Township of Hatley to enforce their claims against the said Township, is one of those whereof previous notice is required," and are of opinion that the Bill in question is not one of that nature.

They have also examined the Petition of the Honorable Louis Panet and others, and find that it is not of such a nature as to require notice under the 66th Rule.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Watts,

Walpole and  
Woodhouse Town-  
ships Boundary  
Line.

Ordered, That the Field Notes sent to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of John Jones and others, of the Township of Walpole, by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with the descriptions of Lots on the boundary line between the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse, from his Office, and received after the said Committee had made its Report to the House, be recorded.

Ordered, That the said Documents, together with the Evidence annexed to the Report, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Expiring Laws.

Ordered, That Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, be added to the Standing Committee on Expiring Laws, in the place of Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, absent on leave.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by Sir Allan N. MacNab,

Orders of  
the day.

Resolved, That, for the remainder of the present Session, when the House is proceeding with the Orders of the day, if upon any given Order coming up to be disposed of in its turn, the Member in charge of the measure be not present, or request, by himself or through some other, that such Order may stand over, the same, if the House consent to such request, shall be placed at the foot of the List of Orders, unless by unanimous assent of the House the said Order be allowed to stand over in the same or some other place on such List.

Aid to Railway  
Undertakings.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the subject of affording Legislative aid to Railway Undertakings in this Province;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, a Member of the Executive Council, by command



*of His Excellency the Governor General, acquainted the House that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.*

*Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into the said Committee.*

*The House accordingly resolved into the said Committee.  
Mr. Smith, of Durham, took the Chair of the Committee;<sup>1</sup>*

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS spoke at some length, in rising to move a series of Resolutions, having for their object, to make provisions for giving the Provincial guarantee, on certain expeditions, for the payment of the bonds of Companies, incorporated for the construction of Railways, in this Province; and also, for rendering aid to the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.<sup>2</sup> The resolution he should have the honour to propose, had reference to a subject of very great importance to the Province. The subject of Railways was one which had engaged the attention of the Cabinet ever since they took office. (Hear, hear.) A great variety of subjects had necessarily engaged their constant attention and amongst them was that of these Resolutions. In the month of December last he (Mr. Hincks) was instructed by his colleagues to prepare a memorandum expressing the views of the Provincial administration respecting the construction of Railways in the Province and another with reference to the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, these memorandum met with the approval of his colleagues and were sent to England. The object was, by affording such aid as the Province could give, to induce the capitalists to join in the construction of these works which were so necessary to the prosperity and advancement of the Province. From the communications he had yet had, it did not appear that there was any probability of the money being advanced in the way proposed in the first of the memorandums, viz., on the security of the Crown Lands of the Province. The other memorandum embraced a scheme by which it was hoped the Imperial Government might be induced to undertake the construction of the Quebec and Halifax Railway. From that time to the present, no definite answer had been obtained from the Imperial Government, but he was quite sure that the subject had been entertained. He did not mean to be understood that any definite determination had been arrived at, but he felt satisfied that the Report of Major Robinson, and the favourable estimation in which this work was entertained in England, opened the prospect of very great probability that it would be undertaken by the Imperial Government. The administration had postponed for a considerable time coming to any final determination as to their views with regard to the policy to be pursued in reference to this Railroad in the anxious hope that they would receive some definite determination of the Imperial Government. That information had not, however arrived and as the session was far advanced, they had deemed it advisable to postpone no longer coming to a final determination on the subject.--(Hear, hear.) The Ministry had of course been anxious to obtain the views of the various railway interests with regard to the assistance to be given by the Government; they had therefore put themselves in communication with the general railway committee, but some delay had taken place in obtaining the information then considered necessary. The Secretary of the Committee had been despatched to the U. States, whence he had just returned, and had published a report containing a great

deal of valuable information.--Finding that the session was drawing on towards its close, the administration deemed it advisable to come to a final determination, as the result was the resolutions about to be submitted. He mentioned these particulars to show that the Ministry had the subject under their consideration, and that the delay had arisen from a desire to come forward with a well matured scheme, and after obtaining all possible information as to the views of the Imperial Government on the important subject which it embraced. He believed the plan recommended in these resolutions was one which would be perfectly safe<sup>3</sup> and that similar schemes in the neighboring States, especially in Massachusetts, had been of the very greatest use in aiding the construction of railroads.<sup>4</sup> He apprehended that if there was any objection raised to it, it would be that it was too stringent; but the Administration felt that in a matter of this kind, in which the public interest incurred certain liability, it was necessary to guard these interests as stringently as possible. If the proposed railroads were managed with ordinary prudence and turned out well, the shareholders would be considerably the gainers by this scheme; if they were unsuccessful, the shareholders would of course be the sufferers; but he (Mr. H.) felt satisfied that there was no risk of the railways not paying, and it must be obvious that the Province at large was deeply interested in the successful carrying out of these undertakings. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the Halifax and Quebec Railroad some hon. member might doubt whether that undertaking would ever pay, and he confessed that he was not himself very sanguine of its success until he read Major Robinson's report, which had changed his view of the matter and led him to believe that it might be a more prosperous undertaking than he had formerly imagined.--(Hear, hear.)<sup>5</sup> He thought the Province at large was interested in its construction.<sup>6</sup> Looking at the chance of its success in the most unfavourable light, if hon. members reflected on the expenditure of money that it would cause to be made in this Province, or the number of persons who must be employed in its construction, and upon the duty that would be derived on the articles they consumed they must perceive that the revenue of the Province would be greatly benefitted by it, even if the work should not succeed. With regard to the Montreal and Portland Railroad, which would he believed be the first to avail itself of the advantages proposed in the resolutions, that was intended to connect this Province with the Eastern States of the American Union, it was hoped that by that route a large quantity of the products of the West would find their way into the States (Hear, hear.)<sup>7</sup> These products would not, by any means, be likely to go round by way of Quebec to Portland.<sup>8</sup> He had observed that this railroad was regarded with some little distrust and jealousy in the District of Quebec because it was imagined that it might be the means of drawing away a portion of the business of the West from the St. Lawrence, he would just point out that the greater portion of the trade likely to be attracted by the railroad was the carrying of products of the west for the consumption of the Eastern States. He had very little confidence in that Railroad, opening any great extent of foreign trade either for bringing products into this Province or taking them out to other countries; it would merely be the trade for the consumption of the Eastern States and he could not see how Quebec could be affected by that.<sup>9</sup> Narrow legal jealousy<sup>10</sup> ought not to interfere in a matter like this as the interests

of the whole Province would be promoted by the augmentation of the public revenues consequent upon the increased traffic through our public works. (Hear, hear.)<sup>11</sup> Gentlemen from Quebec were interested in the construction of that Railroad in common with the rest of the Province.<sup>12</sup> By reference to the Resolution it would be seen that they did not propose to commit themselves with any proposition for a trunk line of Railway throughout the Province. It would be a most difficult question to determine what lines should be in the main trunk, different parties being in favour of different routes<sup>13</sup>. Some gentlemen desired to have a Grand Trunk Line of Railway on the North side of the St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Kingston, others would desire to have it on the South side, others in one place and others in another; and they would have all sorts of plans and schemes propounded.<sup>14</sup> But under these resolutions the proposed aid would be granted to any line which the Legislature deemed feasible and likely to answer and where to grant a charter. If when the Company was chartered (sic) it chose to expend its capital in making half of the line, it would be a sufficient guarantee to induce the Province to aid in its completion, and he thought it best they should not pledge themselves to particulars. He (Mr. H.) was happy in being able to read to the Committee a letter he received a few days since from the Secretary of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Company, he felt sanguine from the energy and perseverance which the Company had displayed in completing their line as far as St. Hyacinthe, that they would be able to go still further and avail themselves of the aid granted by these resolutions. The hon. member then read the following letter:--

Office of the St. Lawrence  
and Atlantic Railroad Company,  
MONTREAL, April, 4th, 1849.

SIR,--The importance of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and the great influence it will have on the commercial prosperity of the Province, and upon the revenues from the Public Works, combined with the advantages to accrue to the section of the country which it is intended to traverse, have been already repeatedly brought under the notice of the Government, and show that it has become a matter of the highest importance to the Province that this Railroad should be completed with the least possible delay. Relying on the disposition of the Government to promote the speedy construction of this Railroad, the Directors have, after much deliberation, instructed me to state to you that they have full confidence in their ability to complete one half of the Railroad provided the Government will undertake, either by money or credit, to furnish the means of constructing the remaining half; and they would respectfully urge upon the Government the expediency of their causing an enactment to be passed by the Legislature to this effect, during the present session--the Directors being firmly persuaded that the knowledge by the public that the Government had pledged itself to this amount of aid, would render the difficulties which now prevents the work being pressed forward as rapidly as the interests of the Province demands (sic). In case the government should entertain this proposal, the Company will be prepared to afford them all the security which the entire road can offer. The Directors would further desire to add, that the Railroads in the United States intended to connect with the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad, are in such a position, that



the aid now sought from the Canadian Government, will ensure a correspondingly rapid completion of the American lines.

A map of statistics relating to the Government aid given to railroads in the United States and to this subject generally collected by me for the General Railroad Committee--will be submitted to you in the course of tomorrow.

(Signed) THOS. STEERS,

Secretary.

HON. F. HINCKS,  
Inspector-General.<sup>15</sup>

The hon. gentleman went on to observe that the letter showed that the Company was itself sanguine of being able to finish the Road. He had little doubt, if the present proposed measure were well understood, that there would be any difficulty in obtaining means to construct the remainder of the Line.<sup>16</sup> Whilst on this branch of the subject, he (Mr. H.) would just observe, that although the Ministry did not anticipate the possibility of the guarantee afforded by the resolutions involving the consolidated revenue in any change whatever, yet they had thought it advisable to prevent all risk; and, still further to increase the value of the guarantee, to recommend that the Governor General be authorised, by means of a three months proclamation in the Gazette, to add 10 per cent. to all the duties levied in the Province--not an additional 10 per cent, ad valorem--but an addition of ... 10 per cent. to the amount of the duties<sup>17</sup>.

MR. CAYLEY asked, if it were in view of immediate demand.<sup>18</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS went on to say, that it was not; that it was only in case they were called upon to add to the Customs Duties, and they had done it.<sup>19</sup> And he thought it desirable to connect it with a scheme of this kind, as<sup>20</sup> if the present scheme were presented to the capitalist in England, and he should say yes, but what is the value of your paper, the Revenue of the Province was all absorbed, the answer would be that special provision had been made in case they might want it to levy 10 per cent on the amount of duties, (which we understood him to say would realize £43,000,) so that they would not grant more paper than they had ways and means to redeem.<sup>21</sup> With reference to the Halifax and Quebec Railway, that work had always been considered a great national work. (Hear, hear.) It was quite impossible for any one of the Provinces to undertake it on its own responsibility--it was only by obtaining assistance from the Imperial Government that that work could be undertaken. The Administration were desirous of acting in co-operation with the other North American Colonies, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These<sup>22</sup> sister<sup>23</sup> Provinces had taken an active interest in this work<sup>24</sup> and were prepared to do all in their power to carry it through.<sup>25</sup> The Province of New Brunswick had, up to the present time, cordially co-operated with us in regard to this work, and the Government of Nova Scotia were disposed to do all in their power to promote it. <sup>26</sup> He had the pleasure, during last summer, of meeting several members of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and conferring with them on the subject. The Legislature of Nova Scotia had passed<sup>27</sup> by a very large majority<sup>28</sup> resolutions similar to those which were now before the Committee, and which were sent to England by the last Mail; as another Packet was about to leave

the day after to-morrow, it was important that the views of the House, with regard to that Road, should be sent Home by it<sup>29</sup>, that the Imperial Government might see that these Provinces were determined to co-operate to do all in their power to promote this great undertaking. (Hear, hear.)<sup>30</sup> He thought that there was little chance that England would retrace her steps with regard to Free Trade; and thought it was very likely that, in a short time, the Timber Duties would be abolished. Hon. gentlemen would remember that we had lost our protection on Corn, and had got nothing for it. He thought that we should try to get something in return for our protection on Timber, and that, as in any case, we were unlikely to be able to keep it long, there could not be a more advantageous arrangement than the scheme of putting into operation the Quebec and Halifax Railroad, to compensate for it, if that could be done without putting us to any expense, except furnishing materials. He thought that such a scheme would be adopted, and the Railroad be completed. He concluded by moving the first Resolution.<sup>31</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB congratulated the Administration and the country on the introduction, at this late period of the session, of a measure of so much importance and so calculated to be of service to the country. (Hear, hear.) He was satisfied that no Government could undertake anything of such general advantage to the Province as giving assistance--as had been done in the neighbouring Republic, for the construction of Railroads throughout the country. He felt satisfied that the Railways contemplated and those two under way would speedily complete the construction of one half of their lines, so as to avail themselves of the proposed guarantee.--The general opinion prevailing with regard to the Railways proposed in the section of the Province in which he resided where they were talked of and discussed in the public newspapers was, that they would not only pay but pay better than any other Railroads on the Continent of America.<sup>32</sup> He was of opinion that some Railroads might be advantageously constructed in his District. The country about Lake Huron was flat, and the construction of a Railroad in that country was of great importance.<sup>33</sup> The Railway connecting Lake Ontario with the Detroit Rivers, was a line of railway than which there was nothing so good--nothing so straight--nothing so level---, of the same extent on the face of the earth. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the Portland Railway it was well understood that £200,000 had been already expended<sup>34</sup>. It was of the very greatest public advantage that it should be completed.<sup>35</sup> He (Sir Allan) believed it would have the effect of drawing a great deal of commerce down our public improvements on the river St. Lawrence, and materially benefit our shipping interests on the upper Lakes, and indeed all parts of the Province (hear, hear). With regard to the details of the resolutions, he thought that one of them might be a little altered. He thought the Government might undertake, when half the capital necessary for any railway was raised by subscription & deposition with their agents in London, to deposit an equal amount in Debentures in their agents hands. It would have the effect of immediately raising a large capital in England for that purpose. He (Sir Allan) was, he confessed well pleased with the proposition made by the Inspector General, he thought it would be of great advantage to the country. This was not a political matter; every man who desired to see his country prosper and improve, must support it. In matters of this kind there could be no difference of opinion and he (Sir Allan) should be happy to give the Government the best support in his power (sic), in carrying their measure. (Cheers.)<sup>36</sup>

DR. LATERRIERE was sorry that this measure had not been sooner prepared that the House might not have been taken by surprise. He had but just received the copy of the resolutions in French and<sup>37</sup> he had not had time to study them<sup>38</sup>. He declared that at the first blush, he was opposed to the Province taking upon itself a responsibility like that entailed by these resolutions, which would amount to £600,000 or £700,000. He did not understand why the capitalists of the United States should not be applied to rather than that house to find the money to build railways which would be for their advantage. There was a better road than all these: this was the great highway of the river St. Lawrence. The truth was, however, that whenever money was asked for its improvement, not a sixpence could be obtained, though means were always to be founds (sic) for<sup>39</sup> gigantic works<sup>40</sup> in Upper Canada and some other parts of the Province; but for the river side in the District of Quebec nothing could be found.<sup>41</sup> He made objections to the Resolutions with detail, and said that he would oppose them, though he should be the only man in the House who would do so.<sup>42</sup> Everything seemed to be done to promote annexation to the United States. The tariff proposed last night, and all the other measures of Government tended that way.--£80,000 had been sunk in Lake St. Peter.<sup>43</sup>

MR. ROBINSON supported the measure. No country could be prosperous now-a-days without railways, and the good effect was to be seen already on the short road to St. Hyacinthe, which only thirty miles long and opened in the depth of winter already paid much more than the current expenses. He had no doubt, that with the summer traffic the road would pay 6 per cent instead of 3 per cent as now.<sup>44</sup>

DR. LATERRIERE would make one remark. It appeared to him somewhat of a paradox that any people should attempt to borrow money<sup>45</sup> for the Railroad<sup>46</sup> on the responsibility of the Province, when on that same responsibility it was impossible for the government to borrow a single sou<sup>47</sup> to complete the Public Works<sup>48</sup>.

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did not think that it would be very difficult to do so. In former times, when the money market was in a good state, the Province had no difficulty in raising loans in England on very favorable terms<sup>49</sup>. ((He)) explained that the money market in England was very depressed, when Mr. Cayley went to England for the purpose of obtaining a loan, but that the prospect was much more favorable at the present. As he had already informed the house on a previous occasion, Messrs. Baring, had sold the Provincial bonds at par, having even sold a small amount in advance, not having any on hand at the time the job took place<sup>50</sup> and he had every reason to believe that they would now be able to negotiate loans without difficulty.<sup>51</sup>

MR. CAYLEY ... supported the resolution.<sup>52</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) was astonished that any member, especially from Lower Canada should oppose a measure so calculated to better the country as he conceived the present one to be. Hon. gentlemen must also recollect that they would not have the credit of the Province to offer, but also the security of the work itself, and when one half of the Road was completed, it would appear that the work was not a frivolous one, or one which was not likely to pay.<sup>53</sup>



MR. RICHARDS, however, had some doubts of the propriety of the course now proposed<sup>54</sup> ((but)) he would not take the responsibility of opposing it. He thought, that if the Road would pay as well as members said, there would be no difficulty in getting the stock taken by private parties<sup>55</sup> who could make a profit by them, and when governments took them up, they were generally left profitless upon their hands. Perhaps the same evils which had formerly resulted from the assistance given to the Welland Canal might not happen from a scheme so guarded as this, and he would not take upon himself the responsibility of opposing it. He would, however, like to ask, if it were proposed to adopt any means, when this assistance was afforded, to give the Government some control over the road, and the charges on it? He would also ask whether, if the road turned out very profitable, the Government ought not to have some share of the advantage? It seemed at present that Government was to have all the loss, if there were a loss, and the stockholders all the gain, if there were a gain<sup>56</sup>, as the Province would have to pay the interest, if the Road did not pay, he thought it was only fair that the Province should derive some return for the risk it would run, and after allowing a reasonable sum to form a sinking fund, and paying a fair rate of interest, he thought the Province should derive a share of the profits.<sup>57</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON believed the stockholders incurred the real responsibility because they had to expend half the money before the Province became responsible for anything. If the road paid only 3 per cent the government would have the whole and the stockholders none. But he doubted not, any company would be quite ready to consent to give the government the right to buy out the stockholders.<sup>58</sup>

MESSRS. CHABOT and CARTIER spoke in favor of the resolution; the first gentleman declaring his opinion, that the only way for Great Britain to preserve this colony was to send the money for making this Quebec and Halifax Railroad, and the second citing with approbation the conduct of the people of Boston, who numbering only 100,000 persons had obtained from the Legislature the right to pledge the credit of the city, not only to make railroads through their own state, but even to the far West. He condemned the sentiment which led hon. members to oppose the improvements in Western Canada. In the States every improvement was adopted. Thus though New York was much interested in canals, it was prepared to compete with the Bostonians by building the Erie Railway. The utility of the enterprise of the Boston people was shown in this, that the trade of Boston had increased 200 per cent, while New York had increased only at the rate of 80 per cent. But we in Montreal were interested in the success of Boston for the citizens of that place were pushing their lines towards Canada, so that the Portland Roads would bring us into communication, not only with the Portland but with Boston. It was said we had a great debt, and that our guarantee was good for nothing. If so, so much the worse for the party who confided in it; but the truth was that the credit of the Province was good. The hon. member then pointed out the facility of increasing our revenue by raising our duties, if the necessity should arise. The Portland railroad too, would give great facilities for hon. gentlemen from Quebec, to visit their families. The hon. member concluded by reading a passage from an American newspaper (as we understand) in praise of railroads.<sup>59</sup>

MR. CAUCHON ... spoke in favor of the measure.<sup>60</sup>

MR. CHAUVEAU addressed the House in French in favour of the resolutions.<sup>61</sup>

MR. MCCONNELL referred to the example set to them by several of the States of the Union, and to the success which had attended similar measures there. He thought there was no danger in the Province suffering any loss, as he believed that Railroad would pay and would tend much to advance the prosperity of the country.<sup>62</sup> They began to feel the influence of the railroad in his country already and all that they wanted was a little assistance to assist in completing it<sup>63</sup>. He would give all the support in his power to the measure.<sup>64</sup>

COL. GUGY congratulated the administration on this measure, and declared that if they were not doomed beyond redemption, this might resuscitate them.<sup>65</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said in answer to Dr. Laterrière that it was plain the United States must go on enjoying a continual and increasing prosperity. Now the question was whether Canada should push forward and try to put herself in communication with the civilization and prosperity of our neighbour--in communication with the ocean, or whether Canada should remain locked up during six months in the ice. The hon. member talked of improving the river St. Lawrence below Quebec; but he (Mr. L.) knew only one way in which that could be effected for the winter season, and that had already been tried without success. They had attempted to improve the navigation by making an ice bridge, and had not succeeded. All that could be done was to endeavour to diminish as much as possible the number of accidents which were inevitable to the navigation of the river. That did not show that there should be no improvements made in the more westerly parts, where they could be effected with the greatest advantage to the entire country. It was well known that our neighbors were exerting every effort to attract the traffic of the Continent from Lake Superior to the ocean through their territories. If they succeed in securing this traffic by way of some port on the Lakes, Montreal might suffer; but would that gratify the citizens of Quebec? Was it not certain at least, that one day or other the Portland railroad would be finished, and would be remunerative? If it continued to pay only as well as at present, would not the province have all the guarantee that human prudence could devise to save the public from loss? If this road would cost £600,000, and individual citizens would lay out upon it £300,000 would not the public have very substantial reason to believe that the speculation was likely to be profitable and sound? At present, even in the winter, this road paid much more than was expected by the most sanguine shareholders; was there any reason for that it would be less successful when completed? This year for the first time there had been no winter between St. Hyacinthe and Montreal. But the hon. gentlemen (sic) from Saguenay opposed this measure because he would prefer ameliorations in his own neighbourhood. Poor human nature was so constructed that local interests were anxiously regarded, and he doubted not that if Saguenay were on the south side of the river, the hon. member would not have so great an objection to this measure. Now with regard to the particular point, relative to the Quebec and Halifax Railway, he considered the real danger was that Great Britain would not undertake it; for it was clear that there was no probability of this road being remunerative, for a very lengthened period. But England had something more in view than mere immediate pecuniary profit. She wanted a military road, and she wanted new seats for her surplus population. He had, therefore, great hopes she would undertake it for these purposes. If she did, it would be the first step to inspire confidence in Canadian enterprises, and English capitalists would be the first to sub-

scribe for the stock. He was of opinion that it would not be safe, however to grant the guarantee of the Province to any private part of the company who might be ready to undertake this line; for a private Company might become bankrupt; but the British Government could not, and he believed the British Government alone could construct this line. Quebec would have the great advantage of this measure, and he must say, in answer to what had been said on the other side, that he had on a former occasion proved by figures that Quebec District had had her full share of the public money.<sup>66</sup>

MR. CHAUVEAU would be glad to see the figures.<sup>67</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said they were easily seen; but he was tired of discussing these sectional interests, and thought the house had had enough of them in the six hours discussion which occurred the preceding night on a merely local bill (the bill to divide the Gore District.)<sup>68</sup>

MR. CAUCHON inquired what danger the hon. Attorney General saw in guaranteeing the interest of money embarked by a private Company to build the Quebec and Halifax Railway?<sup>69</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said as we understood, that he was anxious the British Government, should see the necessity of making this road, because he thought no private Company could do so. He therefore did not desire to give any encouragement to a company, but to force the British Government to see that if it were to be done they must do it.<sup>70</sup>

MR. CAUCHON expressed himself satisfied with this reason.<sup>71</sup>

MR. CHAUVEAU however complained of the constant favour shown to the District of Montreal and the Western part of the Province, and the bitterness, with which he had, as (Mr. C.) thought, Mr. Lafontaine had spoken of Quebec.<sup>72</sup>

DR. LATERRIERE spoke at some length in answer to Mr. Lafontaine, and repeated his former objections to the measure.<sup>73</sup>

DR. NELSON spoke at some length upon the necessity of our doing the utmost in our power to develop the resources of the country; and expressed his anxious desire that all parties should unite for that purpose.<sup>74</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE regarded the measure as one pregnant with the most evil consequences to the country. He was afraid that it would lead to calamities which none of them dreamt of; and he, therefore, could not vote for it without expressing his apprehension at the evil effects which it would lead to.<sup>75</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS thought that there ought to be unanimity in the House on the subject. If the works were to go on, they must depend on the English capitalist. He was sorry to hear some of the objections which had fallen from hon. members from Quebec, and he hoped that the remarks of his Hon. friend the Attorney General, East, had removed them. The members of the Administration had interest in the District of Quebec, and there was no possibility of the interests of Quebec being overlooked. It was necessary, by representations from the three Provinces, to impress the English people that the proposed Quebec and Halifax Railroad was a great national undertaking. It was desirable to have unanimity, and he was glad to have the support of hon. gentlemen opposite, with whom they might differ in some



matters. If they could induce the English Government to take it up, it would have the effect of directing the attention of private capitalists to enterprises in this country. We ought to show them that the whole country had confidence in the scheme.<sup>76</sup>

MR. J. SCOTT inquired whether the hon. Inspector General had any particular line of road in his mind in framing these resolutions, or whether he desired to exclude any lines. There were two lines,<sup>77</sup> in his part of the country, which he thought important.<sup>78</sup> The Port Hope and Petersborough and the Prescott and Bytown, of which the length would come up to requirements of the resolutions. If the hon. Inspector General would insert the 25 miles, instead of 75 miles he would vote for them.<sup>79</sup> If they would not make that amendment, he thought it incumbent on the Government to say what Roads they were going to afford assistance to. If the Great Lines along the frontier were only going to be aided, he thought it should be put in the Resolutions.<sup>80</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS could assure his hon. and learned friend that it was not the intention of Government to exclude any Line or Road, nor with a view of supporting any particular Line of Road. The Resolutions were framed with a general object<sup>81</sup> on broad, general principles<sup>82</sup> and it was necessary to fix some limit.<sup>83</sup> It was judged most desirable to endeavour to perfect great trunk lines, and the experience of the Lachine road--of the ultimate success of which he had no fear--showed the danger of pledging the credit of the Province for every short line. Some line must be drawn, and, after mature consideration, it was thought 75 miles was as short a length as it was proper or safe to adopt<sup>84</sup> and he was not authorized to consent to any amendment of the kind proposed by his hon. friend.<sup>85</sup>

MR. J. SCOTT would in that case be sorry to have to vote against the resolutions in that stage when he could record his vote<sup>86</sup> since the Hon. Inspector-General could not consent to the amendment. All lines of roads, except those along the frontier, would be excluded. The Ottawa would be cut off, because it happened to be 50 miles from the St. Lawrence instead of 75.<sup>87</sup> Bytown was the centre of a large population of 75,000 and the road from thence to Prescott was of so important a character connecting the two rivers, that an exception ought certainly to be made in its favour.<sup>88</sup> He thought the Hon. Inspector-General should strain a point to view the great importance of that part of the country.<sup>89</sup>

MR. CAMERON said Bytown had not been forgotten<sup>90</sup> and it was under contemplation to construct a Line of Road from there to Bytown<sup>91</sup> but the Government could not provide for every cross road, and all the Ottawa could expect would be to have assistance given to the main trunk line up the Ottawa, already projected, in the same way as aid was to be given to the main line on the St. Lawrence front.<sup>92</sup>

COL. GUGY hoped that the hon. member for Bytown would not be singular, by voting against the Resolutions, whatever he might have to say on them at some future time. The hon. gentleman proceeded to make some facetious remarks in answer to Messrs. Blake and Scott, and concluded by observing that there should be no difference of opinion on the question, as it was not a political one but one of improving the country.<sup>93</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE had had the pleasure done to him of being the butt of the wit of the Hon. Solicitor General West. The wit and sarcasm of the Hon. gentleman were pungent, and he had saved them the exhibition of his usual ranting and stamping. He had to congratulate the Hon. gentleman upon his departure from his usual bombast and courseness (sic) of expression; in fact, very much to his (Mr. C.'s) surprise, he was gentlemanly. If he thought that he had found a mare's nest in the fact of his hon. friend from the Town of Sherbrooke and himself supporting the Ministry in a measure of that kind, he (Mr. C.) could tell him that he would not make his fortune with the eggs.<sup>94</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE was in earnest. There were laws in the States prohibiting legislation of that kind, which had been passed in consequence of the immense sums of money they had lost.<sup>95</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB and MESSRS. ROBINSON and SCOTT said a few more words<sup>96</sup>.

The resolutions were then carried unanimously.  
The following are the resolutions:--

1. That at the present day, the means of rapid and easy communication by Railway, between the chief centres of population and trade in any country, and the more remote parts thereof, are become not merely advantageous, but essential to its advancement and prosperity.

2. That whatever be the case in long settled, populous and wealthy countries, experience has shown that in those which are new and thinly peopled, and in which capital is scarce, the assistance of Government is necessary, and may be safely afforded to the construction of Lines of Railway of considerable extent; and that such assistance is best given by extending to Companies engaged in constructing Railways of a certain length, under charter from, and consequently with the approval of the Legislature, the benefit of the guarantee of the Government, under proper conditions and restrictions, for loans raised by such Companies to enable them to complete their work.

3. That it is expedient to afford the guarantee of this Province, for the interest on loans to be raised by any Company chartered for the construction of a Line of Railway not less than seventy-five miles in extent, on condition,--

That the rate of interest guaranteed shall not exceed six per cent per annum,--that the sum of which interest shall be so guaranteed shall not be greater than that expended by the Company before the guarantee is given, and shall be sufficient to complete their road in a fitting manner, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Works, provided always that no such guarantee be given to any Company until one-half of the entire line of road shall have been completed,--that the payment of the interest guaranteed by the Government shall be the first charge upon the tolls and profits of the Company and that no dividend shall be declared so long as any part of the said interest remains unpaid,--that so long as any part of the principal on which interest is guaranteed by the Government remains unpaid, no dividend exceeding six per cent. per annum shall be paid to the Stockholders,--that any surplus profits, after paying such dividend, shall go to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt on which interest is guaranteed as aforesaid, and that the Province shall have the first mortgage and lien upon the road, tolls and property of the Company for any

sum paid or guaranteed by the Government.

4. That, provided the conditions mentioned in the foregoing resolutions be observed, it is expedient that such guarantee be afforded under such further terms and conditions as may be deemed necessary by the Governor in Council and agreed to by the Company applying for such guarantee, it being clearly understood that no enactments which the Legislature may thereafter make, to ensure the observance of such terms and conditions, or to give effect to the privileged claim and lien of the Province upon the road, tolls and property of the Company, or to secure the Province from loss by such guarantee, shall be deemed an infringement of the rights of the Company.

5. That, if Her Majesty's Government shall undertake the construction of the Railway between Halifax and Quebec, a great national work, linking together the several portions of the British Empire on the continent of North America, and facilitating the adoption of an extensive, wholesome and effective system of Emigration and Colonization, either directly or through the instrumentality of a private Company, it is right Canada should render such assistance as her means will admit of, and should undertake to pay yearly, in proportion as the work advances (sic) a sum not exceeding twenty thousand pounds sterling, towards making good the deficiency, (if any) in the income from the Railway to meet the interests of the sum expended upon it, and should place at the disposal of the Imperial Government, all the ungranted lands within the Province, lying on the line of the Railway, to the extent of ten miles on each side thereof, and should further undertake to obtain, pay for, and place at the disposal of the Imperial Government, all the land required within the Province for the line of the Railway, and for proper Stations and Termini.<sup>97</sup>

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith, of Durham, reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Christie, seconded by Mr. DeWitt,

Huron Copper  
Bay Company Bill.

Ordered, That the Order made upon Monday last,  
for engrossing the Bill to incorporate the  
Huron Copper Bay Company, be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House,  
for to-morrow.

Geological  
Survey.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin  
laid before the House, by command of His Excellency  
the Governor General,--Report of the Progress made  
in the Geological Survey of the Province, in the year 1847-8.

Appendix (G.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (G).

Members Indem-  
nification Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of  
the Bill to indemnify Members of the Legislative  
Assembly for their expenses in attending the Sessions



of the Legislature, being read;

*The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.*

Customs  
Duties.

*The Order of the day for the House in Committee to consider certain Resolutions for repealing the present Tariff of Duties, and for substituting another therefor, and other references, being read;*

*The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.*

*Mr. Guillet took the Chair of the Committee;*<sup>98</sup>

MR. ROBINSON was inaudible during parts of this speech, in consequence of a buzz of talking under the Reporter's Box, and the low voice in which he spoke. We understood him to the effect, that he joined with the Hon. Inspector-General in his regret of the necessity of disturbing the present Tariff of the country. He agreed with the remarks that fell from his Hon. friend the member for Huron. He had been entrusted with memorandums from various<sup>99</sup> Merchants of Montreal, to shew that nothing could be more inconvenient and almost impracticable than the proposition of the Hon. Inspector General, to take account of the interests and charges of goods<sup>100</sup>. Charging duty on freights would operate most injuriously. Every body knew that freights varied very much, and merchants would never know what their goods would cost.<sup>101</sup> During the debate on this question, the other night an hon. gentleman had stated that the charges on crockery frequently amounted to a larger sum than the first cost of the article, and although that statement had been denied, he had data furnished him by a merchant to shew that it was correct.<sup>102</sup> The hon. gentleman read from an invoice of crockery<sup>103</sup>. Now three-fourths of the crockery imported into this province is of the coarser kinds, used principally by the poorer classes of the people, and the effect of the proposed tariff would be to increase the price of such ware at least five per cent, nearly the whole of it therefore would fall on those classes.<sup>104</sup> On hard-ware and many other articles it would have the same effect. Three-fourths of the articles imported from Britain were of a common description. It would have a similar effect on goods, if not to the same extent it would still be considerable. Here the hon. gentleman read from an invoice of dry goods showing that even to a small amount the charge would be considerable. He had been informed by merchants who did not desire to offer opposition, that they did not complain of mere inconveniences, but that it would be impracticable. He had stated three facts, as he had been desired, in the hope that the Hon. Inspector-General might be induced to change his proposed Tariff.<sup>105</sup> He was sorry to hear the hon. Inspector General say the other evening that he dissented from the principle of protection to manufactures in any country whatever, for he ought to be aware that with the slight protection under the existing tariff many manufactures have sprung up throughout the province, with considerable advantage to the localities in which they are situated.<sup>106</sup> The small protection that had been accorded to the leather had been of the very greatest use; and if the present Tariff went into effect, the tanneries would be obliged to shut up work.<sup>107</sup> He thought it a far easier policy to protect than to close those factories, they purchased the farmer's grain, and in return supplied him with a better article than could be imported. While on this part of the question, he would observe that the hon. Inspector General was scarcely warranted in supposing that he would get a revenue of £10,000 on the importation of whiskey under the reduced

duty.<sup>108</sup> He (Mr. R.) did not think it was justifiable.<sup>109</sup> He was of that opinion from the fact that there was many distilleries in Upper Canada, making whiskey directly under the nose of American distillers, and he could not therefore believe that such large quantities were smuggled across the lines as the hon. gentleman supposed, at all events it was impossible to suppose that £30,000 could be derived from the excise on whiskey, and £10,000 in customs<sup>110</sup> which was a thing he could not understand. If the proposed Tariff was carried into effect, it would ruin the distilleries of Canada. He dared say that Hon. gentlemen might have seen a letter from a distiller in the Gazette; and he (Mr. R.) was satisfied that what he stated was true, and contemplated with alarm that part of the Tariff. The hon. gentleman proceeded to remark on the effect of protection on different branches of domestic manufacture.<sup>111</sup> He objected decidedly to an interference with the present system which there could be no doubt would be highly injurious.<sup>112</sup> He was satisfied that moderate protection was the true policy of the country.<sup>113</sup> At the same time he did not wish to have it understood that he objected to the whole of the tariff; his objections were limited to the policy which abolished the slight protection now given to our manufactures.<sup>114</sup> He thought the duty on sugar, although it had been reduced, would not prevent its being smuggled to some extent; it was yet sufficiently high.<sup>115</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) said, that he yesterday listened with considerable attention to the Hon. member for Norfolk whilst expressing his views on the subject of Free Trade, each moment expecting to hear some argument to show that Free Trade was beneficial, and Protection injurious, to the interests of the people of this Province, but he was disappointed. In the first place, by way of illustrating his views, the member for Norfolk put this case:--Supposing a farmer to come to town with 100 bushels of wheat, which was worth a dollar a bushel; if he wanted leather he would go to an importer and find that he could get leather for 1s. 6d. a pound, and if he went to a manufacturer he would find the price 1s. 9d. a pound, he would, therefore, deal with the importer, and get 100 pounds of leather instead of a little over 80 pounds for the same price. The experience of a farmer endeavouring to exchange his products for manufactures, is one that occurs every day, but the case put by the Hon. member for Norfolk, however plausible, is one that cannot occur, for if the importer can sell at 1s. 6d. per pound, whilst the manufacturer is compelled to ask 1s. 9d., it is evident the manufacturer must be driven out of the market, and when removed, where is the security that the importer, thus freed from competition, will keep his prices down to 1s. 6d. rather than raise them to 1s. 10d., which he would then be in a position to do.--But experience has shown that so far from the importer being able to undersell the manufacturer, under the protection at present afforded, the reverse was the case, and since protection had been afforded the agriculturist had been able to purchase his stores and leather goods at a cheaper rate than when the country was supplied with the imported article.--The member for Norfolk was, moreover, erroneous in supposing that if our manufactures were not protected the farmer would get his 5s. a bushel for his wheat. The farmer might come to the shoe maker or tanner and say, this wheat is worth 5s. a bushel, but the tanner might say, well but I cannot get rid of it, you have brought me your surplus to sell, I did not want it, and I cannot sell it; it is, therefore, useless to me, unless you can

find a market. But destroy the manufactures of the country, and you diminish the home market, you prevent his paying the farmer for his agricultural produce.<sup>116</sup> He would have to make some remarks on the project for reducing the duty on Whiskey. At the present moment there are nearly £200,000 invested in Distilleries in the Province, and large sums are spent yearly in the purchase of coarse grain, cattle and fuel, thus erecting a market for a large portion of the surplus produce of the Farmer.<sup>117</sup> The farmer, who has been accustomed to sell all his coarse grains to the distiller, comes in and offers to sell, to the distiller, who has, perhaps, heretofore expended £4000 or £5000 a year for grain, £200 or £300 for cattle, £300 or £400 for wool, £1000 or £2000 for taxes, and £5000 or £6000 for labor, is obliged to reply, I am unable to purchase, the American has driven me out of the market; under such a state of things, that the farmer's produce is useless to him; that the demand having ceased, in consequence of taking off the protection on whiskey that he has lost his market. Undoubtedly if the farmer could grow a silver dollar, he would be able to get whiskey and leather cheaper by taking off the duty, but inasmuch as the farmer raises grain he must, first of all, obtain a market for that grain, and if the market is destroyed by Foreign competition the produce of the farmer is deteriorated in value, and in the case of coarse grains would be of little or no value at all. The Hon. member for Norfolk also alluded to the impolicy of protecting the iron manufactures of the country, and stated that it would never pay the manufactories in Canada to import pig iron through the United States, and compete with the American manufactory. Now,<sup>118</sup> it so happens that there are several large foundries in Toronto and its neighbourhood, which supplied a large portion of the castings required in the Western States.<sup>119</sup> The iron foundries in Canada did not draw their supplies of pig iron from the United States, but from England by the way of the St. Lawrence, whence it came put in ballast at a cheaper rate of freight than the American can get it in New York; and that so far from the Canadian manufacturer not being able to compete with the American, he had, under the protection already afforded, completely driven the American out of the market, and Upper Canada, which formerly remitted thousands of pounds to the United States for stoves and castings, now supplies herself at a cheaper rate, besides giving employment to thousands engaged in the various branches of the trade. But the Hon. member for Norfolk concluded that no protection was required by the Canadian manufacturer against the Lowell manufacturer, because the capitalist who had engaged in manufactures at Rochester had no protection against the manufacturers at Lowell.<sup>120</sup> He could not understand such reasoning.<sup>121</sup> The reason was obvious ... because the manufacturer at Rochester could compete with the factories of Lowell, he had the same market throughout the Union, the same advantages, and the same protection, and he, therefore, required no protection against his neighbor situated as he was, but here it was far different. He did not wish to protect the manufacturer of Montreal or Toronto against the manufacturer at Goderich or at any other point in our own country, but against the manufacturer in the United States, who, unless prevented by a protective duty, could avail himself of the Canadian market for his surplus manufactures<sup>122</sup> to the injury of the Canadian producer; without benefitting the consumer one farthing<sup>123</sup> which he would not venture to sell in his own market for fear of affecting



his prices. Then how would the hon. member's views, if carried out, affect us, as regards our sister Colony, NOVA SCOTIA? There it is supposed that ere long we shall have the advantage of reciprocal Free Trade, and they had recently placed a duty of 2s. a barrel on foreign flour entering their ports--the market will be open to us--the only market in which we shall be protected--and yet, by the proposed Tariff, it is proposed to give the benefit of this trade to the Americans, by enabling their wheat to come in duty free, and thus displace our flour in the Nova Scotian market. He was in favour of protecting all manufactories that could successfully be carried in this country, as it was not by the large and extensive dealings of the merchant, but by the manufactory, which converted the low-priced raw material into a rich and costly fabric; it was the application of labor, to enhance the virtue of the raw material, that constituted the real wealth and prosperity of a country. He was in favor, if possible, of adopting the same Tariff as the United States, and then there would be no inducement for the people of this country to emigrate to the United States.<sup>124</sup> If they were confident to obtain protection, would the Canadians who are willing to work cheaper than any other people on this continent have been forced to leave their own country in order to seek for employment.<sup>125</sup> During the last few months, no less than 15,000 people had left Montreal, not to go to Upper Canada, but to the United States. Those men were mechanics--because sure of employment, and the agriculturist, because in the United States he could get 1s. a bushel more for his wheat. And why can an increased price be got there for agricultural produce?--because the American farmer, through the protection of their Tariff, has two markets, the home market and the Foreign market; whilst in Canada the farmer has only the Foreign market--a market that will not perhaps long be available, for he had heard, within the last few days, that advices had reached the country from Archangel, at the docks of London, for 31s. a quarry, which would not enable the farmer to receive more than 3s. a bushel for his wheat; whilst in the United States the farmer was getting 5s. 6d. It was to create a Home market in the United States that the 15,000,000 of people in the Western States submitted to the high rate of Tariff, because, in turn, they were rendered independent of the Foreign market, and always secured a good market in their own country. For these reasons he was favorable to the protection of our manufactures, which in a few years would fill Lower Canada with thriving villages full of active manufacturers, all consuming the produce of the Upper Canadian farmer, and the valuable water privileges now standing idle in the very city of Montreal would command large prices, and become a source of revenue to the Province, if a fair protection were but given to the manufacturing interests of the country. He was aware that, during the present year, men of enterprise and capital had come from the United States with a view of erecting manufactories in Canada.<sup>126</sup> Now, he was sure that no body could look at this Province, and at the United States, and ... feel that there was something wrong in the present system. No person could look at the magnificent water power standing idle, and which would not sell for one third of what it would bring in a village in the United States, if put up at auction. Why, parties had come over from the United States to make use of that water power<sup>127</sup> ((and)) they found that water power could be purchased in the heart of Montreal for less than it could be procured in the Eastern States. They also found

that labor could be obtained in Lower Canada one-half cheaper than in Massachusetts, but they found a protection of only 7 or 8 per cent, whereas in the U. States they had a Tariff of 30 or 40 per cent.; and for the want of protection, both the capitalist and enterprising manufacturer were lost to the country. He believed and trusted that there was a majority in the House in favor of protection<sup>128</sup> and that they would not give their sanction to this measure, for while it was an undeniable fact that free trade benefitted the merchants, it was equally true that<sup>129</sup> no country which was purely agricultural could ever be a wealthy country, and that just in proportion as the manufacturer is encouraged, so must the agriculturist flourish.<sup>130</sup> The manufacturer ... was therefore particularly worthy of encouragement by the Legislature.<sup>131</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT supported the tariff on the ground of necessity, and because he wished to counteract the ruinous principle which the Protective system placed upon the country, and which system if adopted would, he was satisfied mar the prospects of the Province for years to come.<sup>132</sup> The present state of the country rendered it necessary that it should raise a large Revenue, and that was the only reason why he consented to the Tariff. The object which he rose for, was to prevent the spread of an erroneous principle which, if carried out, he was satisfied would mar the best prospects of the country for years to come. He was aware that many gentlemen believed that the interest of the country would be best promoted by Protection, and hon. members who believed in this doctrine had all told the same story, and pointed them to the United States, asking if property and produce was not higher there than in this country, clenching their arguments that this circumstance was occasioned by the Protective policy adopted by the people of the United States. It was also said that what made the one country prosperous would have the same effect upon the other, because the two countries were similarly situated. There was, however, no similarity between the two countries; if there were he would have no objection to espouse the Protection cause, but it so happened, in his opinion, that what might be for the benefit of the one country would be injurious to the other. What was the cause of the prosperity of the United States? They must look to the population of that country, to its climate, and then contrast them with the population and position of this country. In the United States there were 20,000,000 of people who all had Free Trade between themselves, (hear, hear,) and he would tell them that it was a very great mistake to attribute the prosperity of the United States to the Protective system they had adopted; and so some of their wisest men had said.<sup>133</sup> (Hear, hear.)<sup>134</sup> They knew that in 1846 the Americans<sup>135</sup> had changed the high tariff then in existence for a lower one.<sup>136</sup>

A member, it is still 30 per cent.<sup>137</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT.--He admitted that it was still 30 per cent.; but that was not the question--The question was, whether a Protective policy was beneficial or not? If to increase the exchange of productions between countries, and to increase the population, was the true policy, then we had it; we were so situated that we could increase our population and exchange our productions more effectually by Free Trade than Protection.<sup>138</sup> He would quote a short statement from one of the

most celebrated writers of the present day, to show the amount of the exchanges between ... the exchanges with all the rest of the world. Mr. Walker says:--

"That the value of products used in the United States is \$2,850,000,000, the interchange between the several States where free trade exists with a population of twenty-four millions is \$500,000,000, equal to \$23, of course per individual, while, with all the rest of the world without free trade with a population of one thousand millions, the exchanges are only \$150,000,000 equal to 30 cents per individual, while Canada and the other Provinces with a population of two millions, exchange less imports and exports in amount than the small state of Connecticut with a population of three hundred thousand."<sup>139</sup> And Mr. Walker said that if there were free trade between Great Britain and the United States, that the amount of exchanges between them would far exceed their foreign trade with the whole world.<sup>140</sup> Now this was the effect of restriction and high duties. But what had Canada, to exchange with other countries? Nothing but the produce of her soil, and if she could grow that produce cheaper than other countries the advantage would be on the side of Canada. According to the views of Walker, the wealth of the United States is caused by the absence of Customs Houses between the different States of the Union, and if they looked at the state of the countries where Customs Houses existed, the difference would be easily recognised.<sup>141</sup> We had a most expansive coast, and one which it was impossible to guard<sup>142</sup>. In Canada they had an extent of country of thousands of miles, an extent above Niagara double that between Halifax and England, and if they went above Lake Michigan, throughout the extent they had only 6 miles of artificial communications, the rest of the distance being navigable for vessels of all description,<sup>143</sup> a noble line of canals and what was our policy?--Were we to shut up our canals and confine our trade to the 150,000 people on the north side of Lake Erie, or was it our policy to extend their trade to the 4,000,000 on the south side? If we built our canals for our own population we had made a great mistake; but we did not, we built them for all the people above Niagara who raised produce,<sup>144</sup> and Europe was the place where such products must be sent, and England was the<sup>145</sup> only<sup>146</sup> market to which they would be taken, and England could supply us cheaper with what articles we required than any other country in the world, because England could manufacture cheaper than America<sup>147</sup> and the natural course of trade was for us to send our products to England to get our manufactures from her.<sup>148</sup> To shew this was the fact the people of the United States had called upon Congress to increase their tariff in consequence of their not being able to compete with England. He thought few men could not be got who would be willing to risk one pound to protect articles, because he was aware that the system of smuggling would completely counteract the protection, and he trusted he would yet see the day when his countrymen would be convinced of the advantages of free trade, and where Custom Houses would be done away with entirely<sup>149</sup> and when our Government would be maintained by tolls levied upon our canals<sup>150</sup>. The people of the United States had a double government. The Government of the States was not supported by custom duties, but the general Government was, and this was for the support of her army and navy; but Canada had none of these to support, and this fact made a great difference between the position of Canada and the United States. Canada was favourably situated, for she



had Great Britain to protect her, and she had nothing to maintain but what was necessary for her own government, and, with a million and a half of people, would it be said they were not in a condition to reduce her custom duties? If these duties were reduced, the surplus cloth of Manchester would be sent to Canada instead of the United States.<sup>151</sup> Canada would become a sacrifice market; and then they would be able to buy those manufactures at a very low rate, and to sell them to the people above us cheaper than they would get them by any other way; and then what would be the effect? The market of the United States would yet be open to us,<sup>152</sup> and it was only a certain portion of the people of the States who were adverse to the principle.<sup>153</sup> Then we would have two markets<sup>154</sup>. He had a letter from Mr. Dix, who urged upon the people of Canada that they should not adopt the principle which had been adopted by the United States. It was for the interest of the farmer to get the highest price he could for what he grew, and purchase all he himself consumed at the lowest price he could.<sup>155</sup> And then the country must become a prosperous one.<sup>156</sup> This was just the principle contended for. It was easier to carry out the principle of protection in the United States than in Canada,<sup>157</sup> if they wanted it, because they had the Atlantic between them and Britain, and it was difficult to smuggle things between them; but<sup>158</sup> in Canada they had not an ocean to divide them from the States, but only a river which could be paddled across at any point along its vast extent.<sup>159</sup> This would show what benefit would accrue to Lower Canada by being protected against the United States. When the people became aware of this fact, he thought it would convince them that the system of protection was another in their own favour not in favour of the farmer, and he knew that the farmer's (sic) in the district which he represented were now becoming aware of the truth of what he had stated, and were prepared to act accordingly. It was said that a great deal of money had been expended on the canals of the province, and yet none of them were in a finished state, but they had contracted the debt and it must be paid, in order that this must be done, duties were to be levied.<sup>160</sup> The expense in 1848 was greater than this, the average cost was about 10 per cent. The expense would become greater in proportion as we attempted to impose high duties, and it would be more difficult to prevent smuggling. If every facility was offered to the importation of goods from England, it would lower the prices of freight so much that they could get their produce sent home for a mere nothing, then all the produce of the West would come down the St. Lawrence, and they would have the supplying of the British manufactures. That was the natural course of trade, and he would therefore, always be for the imposition of high duties, which, after all, would not afford any protection, because they would not be able to prevent smuggling. Sir Robert Peel said, you could not give a protection of over 15 per cent. in London against things sent from Paris, because that if you imposed a higher duty it was impossible to prevent smuggling, and if such was the case in England with all the Custom-House Officers, would we be able in this country to levy duties of 20 and 30 per cent., with such an extensive frontier as we had?--No!--there were many things which we could manufacture as cheaply in Canada as across the Lines; such as leather, coarse cloth, &c.<sup>161</sup> and while they could do so, there was nothing to fear for the business would pay.<sup>162</sup> They needed no protection, and it was only a delusion to try and protect manufactures which could not be carried on so cheaply in this country as in the United States.<sup>163</sup>

MR. STEVENSON replied at some length, to the President of the Council and other speakers, and in reference to the smuggling of whiskey, he said, it was just as easy to prevent the smuggling of it as other things. There were heavier duties on tea, sugar, and tobacco, and there (sic) were a greater inducement to smuggle them than whiskey, and yet there was none of them smuggled to any great extent.<sup>164</sup>

MR. FLINT was a practical man, and would speak from experience not theory, he was<sup>165</sup> a Free Trader, and an advocate for direct taxation for the support of the Government.<sup>166</sup> (Ironical cries of hear, hear.) Gentlemen might say "hear, hear", he would repeat, he was in favour of direct taxation for the support of the Government because he believed from long experience in trade that it was the cheaper and the only sound principle on which a Government could be supported. (Hear, hear.) The amount of duties for the past year was £350,000 which was equal to 6s. 8d. for each person in the Province, counting the population at a million and a half and he found that it took fully £30,000<sup>167</sup> 1s. a head<sup>168</sup> to support the present Custom House establishment. Now if a direct tax was resorted to, to support the Government, it would decrease the tax to 3s. 6d. a head. The merchant when he entered into business calculated to make profit on that business, and if he purchased articles in N.Y., London or Liverpool, and brought them in this country to sell, he got a profit not only on the original cost of the article, but on the transport of it and on the duty he had to pay, so that the farmer had to pay direct tax for the support of his District, an indirect tax to the Government, and an indirect tax to the merchant. In order to convince the farmer that it was for his interest to pay a direct tax, it was only necessary to show him that he would save money by it, he would rather pay £5 to the Government for a direct tax, than £6 5s. for an indirect tax. He (Mr. Flint) had been an advocate for direct taxation for ten years, because he believed it to be the only right and just system of taxation--but at the same time he was a protectionist. Until we could get reciprocity of trade with the United States, he was for a moderate protection, but not such a protection as would amount to a prohibition, and take away protection. The principle of fixed duties was manifestly unfair to the poorer classes of the community. There were different qualities of Muscovado sugar, which brought different prices, and was it fair that the poor man who used an inferior quality of sugar, should pay as high a duty as the rich man, who made use of a high-priced sugar? The same thing might be said of coffee and tobacco. Turning to the Tariff, the duty proposed on whiskey was 2d. per gallon, and ten per cent. The present rate was 2s. per gallon; excise 2d. per gallon; but under that tariff not a single gallon of whiskey was imported into Canada; but had the duty been more moderate, all the whiskey which had been smuggled into Canada would have paid duty, and the revenue would have been benefitted by it. He was satisfied that there had been a great deal of smuggling carried on in whiskey, he stated this as a fact which he knew of his own personal experience. The distillers themselves had even been induced to smuggle for the merchants and then charge them 1d a gallon for smuggling it. With regard to cattle of all kinds, in the amendment proposed by the Protectionists, the present rate of duty was not to be maintained but the duty proposed by the Government was 10 per cent he thought that if we were going to establish a general system of ad valorem duties we ought to come down upon

cattle as well as upon anything else; was not that sufficient to protect us? He was informed that in all during the present season over 15,000 head of cattle had been bought by Americans and taken to the United States. Now supposing we had had 13 or 15 per cent duty should we have received one iota of protection from it? Not in the least, the fact was the Americans came here to buy our cattle because they could buy them cheaper here than in U.S. On a yard of cotton, it was proposed by the Protectionists to put  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 10 per cent which came to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard together. Now, on Muslin the lady who have (sic) to pay about  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard on that article, while cottons which cost only about  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard would cost  $1\frac{1}{2}$  only for duty. The article of glass also had been mentioned, and he understood that one merchant had bought £300 worth of glass for which he paid only 1s. 3d. per 50 feet, which come (sic) to 17s. 6d. But take the common window glass used by the poor man, and on 700 feet, of which the cost was no more than £10 10s. the duty would be as great as on the plate glass which cost £300.<sup>169</sup>

MR. ROBINSON said the plate glass paid the ad valorem duty on its full value.<sup>170</sup>

MR. FLINT continued.--Well he would then go to tanners, who it was said were going to be ruined by the Tariff. Now, raw hides were to come in free, and there was to be 10 per cent by way of protection on leather. That amounted to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. about; but leather in New York cost much more to tan than it did in Canada, since a cord of bark which in this country could be bought for \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cost three or four times that money in New York. Therefore there was no necessity for raising the duty higher; not had he heard that the tanners complained. Woollen cloths had also been much dwelt on by the hon. member for Beauharnois-- Now, common broad cloth was worth 2s. 6d. per yard, upon which it was proposed to put 9d., with 10 per cent, equal in all to 1s. or 40 per cent on the poor man; at the same time this duty upon broadcloth used by people of richer circumstances, could come to only 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. He saw that now the hon. member was ready to attempt 15 per cent, if he would come down to 10 per cent. all parties would be satisfied. It was said that girls went in Lowell; they were more healthy and rosy when they stayed at home. It was said there was 30 per cent duty in favour of the Rochester manufacturer, and that the small duty of 10 per cent in Canada would ruin the manufacturer, though the manufactures had started when the duty was only 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent--That was not so; for the high duty at Rochester induced persons to come across to buy and smuggle what they wanted. Mr. McKechnie, too, had taken his coarse cloths and flannels into the United States, and had been able to get a profit after paying the duty. He (Mr. Flint) has been engaged in business since he could get on a chair, and he knew that hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of goods had been smuggled into the States and that this was constantly going on. Put on duties of 25 per cent and your revenue would decrease for people would smuggle. The high duty would lead to this because it taxed the frontier unjustly. If a merchant, for instance, paid \$4 ((on)) the other side ((of)) the lines on any article, 25 per cent raised the price to him to \$5; then he wanted a profit of 25 per cent, and that came to 6s. 3d. so that the farmer paid 3s. 3d. instead of 25s.--just the 3d on this trifling article more than was necessary. Now it was said that pig iron must come in duty free; or the furnace would be shut up; but the gent. forgot there were also people who made pig iron, who deserved protection as much as the others. The



founders, however, wanted no protection, they could sell hollow ware at £3 per ton, which was much cheaper than it could be imported for. Nor did the makers of pig iron want protection. The Marmora works were going into operation with a capital of £20,000. With a good year's business they would make £5,900; but suppose they made only half that; would there not be sufficient profit without protection? The founders had formerly got prices which enabled almost any man to become independent in a few years; competition brought up or down; but they now sold Canadian stoves, &c., in every village of the country. Much, too, had been said about the manner in charging the duty on freight but goods cost £2 10s. per ton to convey them from New York to Upper Canada, whereas from British ports to Upper Canada they could be conveyed for 45s.; which was 5s. in the favour of the St. Lawrence, to the charges on which the duty was to be calculated to 6d. per ton of duty. He was satisfied the ad valorem duty should be charged on the value at the wharf. The hon. member for Prince Edward thought this system preposterous, and had never heard of it. He (Mr. Flint) had paid under it, and would if necessary produce the receipts. Hon. members, however, were not sent to protect the few individuals who were manufacturers, but the masses who bought manufactured goods. All the protection he asked was his own exertion, and he was satisfied it was the only protection good for the country. If a glass manufactory were established in any neighbourhood no doubt one or two farmers would benefit by supplying the work people; but those persons were not the only ones who would take the glass and all the rest would have to pay the higher price.<sup>171</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that when he introduced the Resolutions, now before the House, that he was afraid that it would be difficult for him to get such a Tariff adopted as would be satisfactory to himself; and, finding that it was necessary to make some concessions to the desires of the hon. gentlemen, he thought the time was now come when he should state how far he was ready to meet the views of the House, and he would appeal to these hon. gentlemen who gave the Administration their support, to yield up their extreme views, and meet him fairly<sup>172</sup> as he did on his part.<sup>173</sup> He had stated to the member for Drummond, that although he believed that a protective duty on agricultural produce would be inoperative, and somewhat injurious to the country, that as he (Mr. H.) was willing to meet the views of his friends, he was willing to accede to the desire of the member for Drummond and to place upon cattle the same duty which was levied upon them in the United States, which was 20 per cent. He believed that there had been some misunderstanding as to the manner in which the duty was to be imposed. The member for Drummond was in favor of a specific duty, that he (Mr. H.) could never agree to; and he was sorry that the hon. member had understood him to yield up his views on that point, because he (Mr. H.) did not think it was possible for him to have intimated any desire to do so, as he was extremely anxious to have the Tariff as uniform as possible. He found that there were very strong objections from most of the members as to the mode of levying the ad valorem duties. He believed that the feelings of the trade was against it; and although he believed the best way was to take the value of the goods at the port of importation, yet he was prepared to meet the view of his friends.<sup>174</sup> Though notwithstanding he was obliged to allow the force of the remarks by the honourable member for Simcoe

last night, he still adhered to the opinion he had entertained on the subject. This would oblige him to contrive some way of adding to the revenue and he would thus to some extent meet the views of many hon. gentlemen by raising the duty on all manufactured articles to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent,<sup>175</sup> instead of 10 per cent.<sup>176</sup> He was also ready to meet the views of the hon. member for Quebec as to the admission of pig and other kinds of iron at a low duty<sup>177</sup> and to admit the articles he desired at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. He would also have to put a duty of 30 per cent on spices, instead of 25 per cent, as at present.<sup>178</sup>

DR. NELSON expressed his gratification at the remarks of the Hon. Inspector General.<sup>179</sup>

A number of the first items were then adopted, with a few alterations.<sup>180</sup>

(225)

*and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;*

*And Mr. Guillet reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.*

Ordered, *That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Friday next.*

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Orders deferred.

Ordered, *That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till Friday next.*

*Then, on motion of Mr. Cauchon, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin,*

*The House adjourned.*

APPENDIX: 11 APRIL 1849.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: REPORT OF THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY COMMISSION.))<sup>181</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB inquired of the Ministry whether there was any chance of the report of the Commissioners being shortly laid before the House. (Hear, hear.)<sup>182</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said that if the hon. and Gallant Knight saw what an immense mass of matter there was in the report, he would not wonder at the delay. It was absolutely necessary that some member of the Administration should go over the report before it was presented, and his hon. friend for Montreal was ploughing through as fast as possible. It would probably be presented in a few days. (Hear, hear.)<sup>183</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said that the parties interested were very anxious that the matter should be settled this session. Was the report being printed?<sup>184</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN.--No; nor would it until it was presented.<sup>185</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB believed that Lord Durham's celebrated report was not only printed but circulated before it was presented. (Hear, and a laugh.)<sup>186</sup>

The matter was then dropped.<sup>187</sup>



FOOTNOTES: 11 APRIL 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 18 April 1849; LA MINERVE, 12 April 1849; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849; and PILOT, 13 April 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 19 April 1849, GLOBE, 21 April 1849, and PACKET, 21 April 1849, in identical accounts, except that the GLOBE abbreviated and omitted several speeches, and the PACKET only reported the last few speeches. Commentaries appeared in HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 18 April 1849, GLOBE, 18 April 1849, and BATHURST COURIER, 13 April 1849, which acknowledged PILOT as its source. Where necessary the BROCKVILLE RECORDER was used instead of the PILOT.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
3. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
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18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
19. IBID.
20. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
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34. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
35. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
36. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
37. IBID.
38. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
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42. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.

43. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
44. IBID.
45. IBID.
46. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
47. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
48. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
49. IBID.
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58. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
59. IBID.
60. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
61. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
62. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
63. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 19 April 1849.
64. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
65. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 19 April 1849.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.
73. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 19 April 1849.
78. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
79. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 19 April 1849.
80. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
81. IBID.
82. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 19 April 1849.
83. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
84. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 19 April 1849.
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88. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 19 April 1849.
89. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
90. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 19 April 1849.
91. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
92. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 19 April 1849.
93. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
94. IBID.

95. IBID.
96. IBID.
97. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 19 April 1849.
98. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849; and PILOT, 13 April 1849, and GLOBE, 25 April 1849, in identical accounts, except that the GLOBE abbreviated a couple of speeches. Commentaries appeared in BRITISH COLONIST, 20 April 1849, which acknowledged MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849, as its source, and GLOBE, 18 April 1849. When necessary the GLOBE was used instead of the PILOT.
99. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
100. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
101. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
102. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
103. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
104. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
105. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
106. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
107. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
108. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
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112. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
113. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
114. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
115. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
116. IBID.
117. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
118. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
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128. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
129. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
130. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
131. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
132. IBID.
133. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
134. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
135. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
136. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
137. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
138. IBID.
139. PILOT, 13 April 1849. The ellipsis represents an illegible line.
140. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.



141. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
142. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
143. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
144. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
145. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
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147. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
148. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
149. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
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153. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
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155. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
156. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
157. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
158. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
159. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
160. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
161. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
162. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
163. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
164. IBID.
165. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
166. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
167. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
168. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
169. GLOBE, 25 April 1849.
170. IBID.
171. IBID.
172. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
173. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
174. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
175. PILOT, 13 April 1849. The ellipsis represents an illegible word.
176. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
177. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
178. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
179. IBID.
180. IBID.
181. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 13 April 1849, BRITISH WHIG, 17 April 1849, PACKET, 21 April 1849, GLOBE, 14, 21 April 1849, BRITISH WHIG, 13 April 1849, MORNING CHRONICLE, 13 April 1849, PROVINCIALIST, 16 April 1849, ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 19 April 1849, and PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, 20 April 1849, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
182. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
183. IBID.
184. IBID.
185. IBID.
186. IBID.
187. IBID.

THURSDAY, 12 APRIL 1849.

(226)

Petitions  
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up,  
and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Wetenhall,--The Petition of Robert Lot-  
tridge, on behalf of a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of East  
Flamborough, District of Gore.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin,--The Petition of E. Cart-  
wright Thomas, Esquire, Sheriff, and others holding office in the District  
of Gore.

By the Honorable Mr. Boulton,--The Petition of George Stevenson and  
others, of the Township of Sarnia, in the Western District; and the Petition  
of George W. Carder and others, of the County of Oxford.

By the Honorable Mr. Hincks,--The Petition of George Alexander and  
others, of the County of Oxford.

Petition read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following  
Petition was read:--

Of Alexander Shearer and others, of the western portion of the Town-  
ship of Hinchinbrooke; praying that that part of the said Township lying to  
the west of the eastern branch of the Chateauguay River, be formed into a  
separate Township of Parish, to be called the Township or Parish of Elgin.

Petition of  
W. Simpson  
and others;

Of J. Easson  
and others;

Of W.F. Whitcher  
and others;

Of A. Russell  
and others,  
referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of William Simpson and  
others, of Smith's Falls; the Petition of James  
Easson and others, of Perth; the Petition of W.  
F. Whitcher and others, of the Town of Sherbrooke;  
and the Petition of Archibald Russell and others,  
of Pakenham, be referred to the Select Committee  
to which is referred the Petition of Benjamin  
Workman, Esquire, and others, of the City of  
Montreal and its vicinity.

Sixth Report  
of Committee  
on Road and  
Bridge Bills.

Mr. Fortier, from the Standing Committee on Road  
and Bridge Bills, presented to the House the Sixth  
Report of the said Committee; which was read, as  
followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incor-  
porate the Markham and Elgin Plank Road Company, and have made an amendment  
thereto, which they respectfully submit for the consideration of Your Honor-  
able House.

They have also examined the Bill to incorporate the Queenston Suspension  
Bridge Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Report on  
Petition of  
A. Talbot.

Committee; which was read.

The Honorable Mr. Laterrière, from the Select Com-  
mittee to which was referred the Petition of Antoine  
Talbot, of the Parish of Berthier, County of Belle-  
chasse, presented to the House the Report of the said

Appendix  
(L.L.L.L.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (L.L.L.L.)

Ordered, That the Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Ordered, That the Report, together with the evidence thereunto annexed, and the Petition of Antoine Talbot, of the Parish of Berthier, County of Bellechasse, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Markham and  
Elgin Plank  
Road Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Markham and Elgin Plank Road Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for

Monday next.

Geological  
Survey.

Ordered, That five hundred Copies of the Report of the Progress made in the Geological Survey of the Province, in the year 1847-8, be printed in each of the English and French languages for the use of the Members of this House.

Members  
Indemnifi-  
cation Bill.

An engrossed Bill to indemnify Members of the Legislative Assembly for their expenses in attending the Sessions of the Legislature, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

McGill  
College.

Ordered, That the Papers Nos. 25 and 33, forming part of the Return to an Address of this House to His Excellency the Governor General, of the eighth

ultimo, for copies of various documents relative to McGill College, laid before the House on Tuesday last, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

County of  
Grey Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Fergusson have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the erection of certain Territory in Upper Canada into a new County, to be

called the County of Grey, and for certain purposes relative to such new County.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Petition of  
J. Bistodeau  
and others.

Ordered, That Mr. Polette be added to the Select Committee to which is referred the Petition of Jospeh Bistodeau and others, of the Village of St. Hyacinthe, and other references, in the room

of Mr. Duchesnay absent on leave.

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN<sup>1</sup> moved that, for the rest of the Session, the House meet at ten o'clock in the morning, instead of three o'clock, except on Wednesday, when the Government would require the morning, and that Saturday be left open as at present, unless required for special purposes. He proposed that they should sit all through the morning for the purpose of transacting the routine business, and adjourn until three, when they would meet to go on with business. He also suggested that they should appropriate after a certain hour on Monday, the remainder of the evening for going on



with proposed measures; this plan had been adopted a week or ten days ago, and he thought with success.<sup>2</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB suggested that eleven would be a better hour to meet. After sitting so late in the evening, they had not an hour a day to answer their letters.<sup>3</sup>

MR. DEWITT suggested that eleven would be a better hour.<sup>4</sup>

After a few more words from other hon. gentlemen, the motion was carried without division.<sup>5</sup>

(226)

*On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine,*

Meetings of  
the House.

*Resolved, That during the rest of this present Session of Parliament, commencing with Monday next, this House, except on Wednesdays, do meet at ten o'clock in the forenoon, instead of three o'clock in the afternoon, as prescribed by the present Standing Order.*

L'Association  
St. Jean Bap-  
tiste de Mon-  
tréal Bill.

*Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate L'Association Saint Jean Baptiste de Montréal, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.*

Petit Jurors  
(U.C.) Bill.

*The Honorable Mr. Badgley reported the Bill to limit the number of Petit Jurors to be summoned to attend the several Courts in Upper Canada, and to provide for the payment of them; and the amendments were read.*

*Mr. Wilson moved, seconded by Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains, and the Question being proposed, That the amendments made by the Committee to the Bill be now read a second time;*

*Mr. Johnson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Boulton, That all the words after "That" be left out, and the words "the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House" added instead thereof;*<sup>6</sup>

MR. JOHNSTON moved that the question of concurrence be now put.<sup>7</sup>

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) objected to the motion as being out of order, the hon. member having moved on a previous evening to recommit the bill to move an amendment which he specified at the time.<sup>8</sup>

MR. MORIN The SPEAKER said that the motion was in order; this motion was of a general nature.<sup>9</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said that as the motion was now worded, the House could alter it in any way it chose.<sup>10</sup>

MR. JOHNSTON had several amendments to propose; he felt bound to oppose this bill in all its stages. He thought there ought to be a general jury law introduced by the Government.<sup>11</sup>

MR. NOTMAN opposed the amendment; he hoped this bill would pass, as the jurors were a class of persons very much to be pitied and who ought to be paid. A tax to pay jurors would cheerfully be paid by the people all over

the country.<sup>12</sup>

MR. ROBINSON asked if the hon. member had been requested by his constituents to support a bill of this kind to tax the people further?<sup>13</sup>

MR. NOTMAN had been specially requested by his constituents to support this bill.<sup>14</sup>

MR. ROBINSON did not believe the people wished for such a bill as this and he should vote for the amendment.<sup>15</sup>

MR. THOMPSON supported the amendment.<sup>16</sup>

MR. STEVENSON supported the same view.--He was satisfied that the people in many parts of the country would not desire to be taxed to pay jurors.<sup>17</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) did not see why the people of Upper Canada should be taxed in this manner, and not the whole Province. He thought this motion would ultimately lead to its being paid out of the Consolidated Revenue. He thought that under the Jury Bill, which would, he supposed, be introduced by Ministers next session, a class of jurors would be chosen who would not require to be paid. He thought it should be left to the different localities to pay their jurors, or not, as they thought fit. Parliament ought not to interfere in this matter; it should be left to the District Councils. They were deliberative bodies, and ought to be left to decide this matter without being coerced by the house into providing for the payment of jurors.<sup>18</sup> If jurors came from a remote part of the country it might be reasonable to pay them; but in many other cases it might not be.<sup>19</sup> This measure was unjust, and contrary to the principles of Responsible Government. The witnesses were generally far more entitled to be paid than the jurors; yet if they were to be paid in this manner, the expense to the country would be enormous. He thought it better that the matter should be left over until a general Jury Bill was introduced and the Municipal Bill in operation. He hoped the amendment would prevail, and that the house would consent to leave the payment of jurors to the discretion of the District Councils.<sup>20</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE hoped the house would pass this bill<sup>21</sup> in the manner it had been introduced by his hon. and learned friend opposite.<sup>22</sup> He saw no reason because witnesses were not paid why jurors should not be paid. The hon. member for Norfolk (Mr. Boulton) said--"Leave it to the District Councils to say whether jurors shall be paid." The hon. member for Norfolk said nothing of the kind when the Indemnity to Members Bill came up. The members were paid four dollars a day for doing the business of the country; but because the jurors were not in a position to vote themselves indemnity, they were not to get even one dollar a day for doing the business of the country. It was an unjust and unfair line of argument.<sup>23</sup> He thought the whole country should contribute to the payment of jurors as it received benefit as a whole from their services, and that it should not fall on a part of the county.<sup>24</sup> The feeling in the Home District was almost unanimous in favor of the payment of jurors.<sup>25</sup> It would be popular in the country, because it was just and right.<sup>26</sup> The jurors ought to be paid and he (Mr. Price) was prepared to pay them and to support this bill.<sup>27</sup>

MR. WILSON said a measure of this kind was brought forward last session; but Government then were not disposed to take it up. This session the Government also objected to take the money out of the consolidated fund. The present bill proposed to take the money out of certain fines, &c., payable

to defendants in certain suits, and litigants. It was said that there had been no complaints. He had heard complaints for years.<sup>28</sup> He thought it a great hardship, that jurors should not be paid. Every body also connected with the administration of justice was well paid, and he did not see why jurors should not be paid too.<sup>29</sup> This bill was nothing more than a measure of local insurance. Every man in the district, by paying a small sum, would insure 5s. a-day to whoever among them were called to serve as jurors. He meant also by this bill to reduce the number of jurors from 48, to 36; so that the expenses would not be so great as was supposed. Besides he proposed to restrict the bill to a period of four years<sup>30</sup>, and that could not be a very long period in the history of nations; if it was found a grievance it could then be dropped.<sup>31</sup>

MR. RICHARDS had voted with the hon. member for London so far; but he desired to amend it in such a manner as to allow each district to pay jurors or not, as the inhabitants might decide for themselves.<sup>32</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS thought that the bill would give general dissatisfaction in Upper Canada. It would compel the district councils to raise money whether they liked or not; and if they passed the bill they would have a cry got up all over Upper Canada, that it was a bill forced through the House by the French<sup>33</sup> who could not force their own municipalities to pay jurors and yet were quite ready to force Upper Canadian municipalities to do so.<sup>34</sup> Ever since municipal councils had been established, he had always been in favor of leaving them to themselves to manage their own affairs; they should show that they had confidence in them and the less they interfered with them the better. He was in favor of paying jurors.<sup>35</sup>

MR. WETENHALL and MR. MCFARLAND also desired to allow the District Councils to determine for themselves.<sup>36</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE had attended almost every assize in the country, and never without hearing of the jurors serving without pay.<sup>37</sup> He thought it right that jurymen should be paid. He had never heard a reasonable man say, that it was not right to pay them.<sup>38</sup> The District Councils were not allowed to determine whether they should pay District Judges, and why should it be left to them to say if they should pay jurors?<sup>39</sup>

MR. MORRIS would support the bill. He believed that it would be popular in Upper Canada, and he would like to know where the hon. Inspector-General got his information from. He did not think it a grievance to compel the district councils to levy taxes to pay jurors, and he knew that it was popular in Upper Canada. He thought it in bad taste for the hon. Inspector-General to refer to Lower Canada members at all in that matter.<sup>40</sup>

MR. JOHNSTON said, the funds of his district were not sufficient, and he did not see that there should be any objection in leaving it to the district councils.<sup>41</sup>

COL. GUGY spoke against the hon. Inspector-General's remarks with reference to the Upper and Lower Canada members. He would put it to the country, if there were to be two acts of Legislation in the House. He was in favour of paying jurors. It had been a test question with his hon. friend from Missisquoi and himself, at their elections. He had no doubt of the propriety of paying jurors from local funds, and thought a measure providing that they should be paid from local funds, would be the best. He would like to see every body connected with the administration of justice well paid.<sup>42</sup>



MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN did not understand his hon. friend from Oxford to digest what the hon. member from Sherbrooke had imputed to him; he (Mr. B.) knew that it was not his hon. friend's opinion, and that he repudiated it. It was the duty and right of every hon. member of the House to vote on every question. He was in favour of leaving the district councils to themselves, and would support the amendment.<sup>43</sup>

((There was)) some further discussion from hon. members from (sic) Upper Canada<sup>44</sup>.

(226)

*And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

(227)

YEAS.

*Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Chabot, Christie, Davignon, DeWitt, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laterrière, Laurin, Macdonald, of GLENGARRY, Malloch, M'Connell, M'Farland, Merritt, Papineau, Richards, Robinson, Sauvageau, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Thompson, Viger, and Wetenhall.--(39.)*

NAYS.

*Messieurs Solicitor General Blake, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cryslar, Flint, Guy, Lemieux, Sir Allan N. MacNak, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Price, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of DURHAM, Watts, and Wilson.--(17.)*

*So it was resolved in the Affirmative.*

*Then the main Question, so amended, being put;*

*Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.*

*The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.*

*Mr. Watts took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;*

*And Mr. Watts reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.*

*Ordered, That the Report be now received.*

*Mr. Watts reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.*

*Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.*

*Aid to Railway  
Undertakings.*

*Mr. Smith, of Durham, from the Committee to consider the subject of affording Legislative aid to Railway Undertakings in this Province, reported several*

*Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--*

*1. Resolved, That at the present day, the means of rapid and easy communication by Railway, between the chief centres of population and trade in any country and the more remote parts thereof, are become not merely advantageous, but essential to its advancement and prosperity.*

*2. Resolved, That whatever be the case in long settled, populous, and wealthy countries, experience has shown that in those which are now and thinly*

peopled, and in which capital is scarce, the assistance of Government is necessary, and may be safely afforded to the construction of Lines of Railway of considerable extent; and that such assistance is best given by extending to Companies engaged in constructing Railways of a certain length, under Charter from and consequently with the approval of the Legislature, the benefit of the guarantee of the Government, under proper conditions and restrictions, for loans raised by such Companies to enable them to complete their work.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to afford the guarantee of this Province, for the interest on loans to be raised by any Company chartered for the construction of a Line of Railway not less than seventy-five miles in extent, on condition that the rate of interest guaranteed shall not exceed six per cent. per annum; that the sum on which interest shall be so guaranteed shall not be greater than that expended by the Company before the guarantee is given, and shall be sufficient to complete their Road in a fitting manner, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Public Works: provided always that no such guarantee be given to any Company, until one-half of the entire line of Road shall have been completed; that the payment of the interest guaranteed by the Government shall be the first charge upon the tolls and profits of the Company, and that no dividend shall be declared so long as any part of the said interest remains unpaid; that so long as any part of the of the said interest remains unpaid, no dividend exceeding six per cent per annum shall be paid to the Stockholders; that any surplus profits, after paying such dividend, shall go to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt on which interest is guaranteed as aforesaid; and that the Province shall have the first mortgage and lien upon the Road, Tolls, and Property of the Company for any sum paid or guaranteed by the Government.

4. Resolved, That, provided the conditions mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions be observed, it is expedient that such guarantee be afforded under such further terms and conditions as may be deemed necessary by the Governor in Council, and agreed to by the Company applying for such guarantee; it being clearly understood, that no enactments which the Legislature may thereafter make, to ensure the observance of such terms and conditions, or to give effect to the privileged claim and lien of the Province upon the Road, Tolls, and Property of the Company, or to secure the Province from loss by such guarantee, shall be deemed an infringement of the rights of the Company.

5. Resolved, That if Her Majesty's Government shall undertake the construction of the Railway between Halifax and Quebec, as a great national work, linking together the several portions of the British Empire on the continent of North America, and facilitating the adoption of an extensive, wholesome, and effective system of Emigration and Colonization, either directly or through the instrumentality of a private Company, it is right that Canada should render such assistance as her means will admit of, and should undertake to pay yearly, in proportion as the work advances, a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand pounds sterling, towards making good the deficiency (if any), in the income from the Railway, to meet the interest of the sum expended upon it, and should place at the disposal of the Imperial Government all the ungranted lands within the Province lying on the line of the Railway, to the extent of ten miles on each side thereof; and should further undertake to obtain, pay for, and place at the disposal of the Imperial Government, all the land required within the Province for the line of

*the Railway, and for proper Stations and Termini.*

*The four first Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.*

*The fifth Resolution being read a second time,*<sup>45</sup>

MR. PAPINEAU<sup>46</sup> opposed the resolutions in a speech ... in the French language<sup>47</sup>. ((He)) was absent yesterday when the Resolutions were passed, and now desired some explanation. There never was a question of the importance of the present one, hurried through without discussion, that did not afterwards bring dissonance. It was a precipitation that was unworthy of a Legislative body, and he proceeded to deprecate it. He objected to the resolutions, as they would bind the credit of the Province to an indefinite (sic) amount, to any company that should undertake to construct Railways, he thought government ought to have made more accurate calculations. The idea of giving the credit of the Province in advance was a temerity that nothing could justify; and he viewed it with alarm. He proceeded to speak of the public undertakings of the United States, and said the greatest distress had followed from some of those; it was only lately that resolutions had been passed there prohibiting voting the public money for like enterprises.<sup>48</sup>

MR. CHABOT said a few words in answer, in favour of the resolutions.<sup>49</sup>

MR. CAUCHON followed on the same side at some length. He said it was from local jealousies that the hon. member for St. Maurice opposed the resolutions; from an egotistical love of the District of Quebec. He (Mr. C.) participated in this love for that District, but it did not prevent him from giving his support to public improvements.<sup>50</sup>

COL. GUGY made a few remarks in answer.<sup>51</sup>

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) desired to know whether the Government pledge was to be given to roads of seventy-five miles exclusively. He was not aware that any aid had been given to railways in the States which ran parallel with any canal; but he saw no restriction in the present proposal, although the country was already indebted for public works, with which these railways might interfere. In this respect we were pursuing a different course from that acted upon by the State of New York, which had guarded the interests of the Erie Canal. His remarks would not apply to the Portland nor the Great Western, but would to a railway to the head of the Lake. He thought that the roads from Bytown to Prescott, and from Peterborough to the front of the Lake, would be more legitimate objects of assistance than other roads parallel with our lines of water communication.<sup>52</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did not think it necessary to discuss the question again, after its having passed through a committee of the whole. But, with respect to parallel lines, if the Legislature see fit to incorporate them, they could claim the extension of the principle to them, although he thought the House would be chary in establishing such companies. With respect to the Halifax Railway, it was possible the Imperial Government might give the construction of it to a private company, and in that case this Province would still give a certain amount of money in yearly interest, and the right of way, as well as ten miles on each side, for the benefit of the company. In England, vast expense was always incurred for right of way and land for stations, and our giving this for nothing would be considered a very great gift; whereas every person here knew it to be nothing at all, since the waste lands were worth nothing.<sup>53</sup>



MR. PAPINEAU did not consider that his objections had been replied to, and went into detail in English which he had alluded to generally in his French speech, and urged caution in pledging the credit of the Province without ample security. As to the observations of the member for Montmorenci, and his paltry remarks, he considered that that member did not feel the dignity of a representative who could argue upon such low base grounds, and that the ministry which took such a man for their interpreter was no better than that man was, and he (Mr. P.) scorned to answer him at any time.<sup>54</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS in answer said, that with regard to the unlimited extent to which the credit of the Province might be given under the resolutions; he had made enquiries and found that, it was impossible for any great number of companies, to avail themselves of it; and it was for Parliament to consider if it would grant charters for every scheme. The best guarantee they could have of any undertaking being successful, was the fact of stockholders having paid up half the required amount.<sup>55</sup>

MR. EGAN supported the claim of the road from Bytown to Prescott.<sup>56</sup>

MR. J. SCOTT of Bytown said, he objected to the third resolution, but that he would move an amendment to it when it came before them on a future day.<sup>57</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND expressed his surprise at the member for St. Maurice opposing a measure so much required by, and so likely to develop (sic) the resources of the country as the proposed one.<sup>58</sup>

(227)

*The Honorable Mr. Papineau moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Gagy, That the first word "undertake" be left out, and the word "complete" inserted instead thereof;*

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that the amendment if carried would render the resolutions useless; if the work was to be completed, there would be no necessity then for offering to guarantee the interest.<sup>59</sup>

COL. GUGY said he only seconded the amendment in order that the hon. member for St. Maurice might have an opportunity of putting his views on record.<sup>60</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE spoke at some length in favor of the resolutions.<sup>61</sup>

(227)

*And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Lyon, Malloch, and Papineau.--(3.)*

NAYS.

*Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Cryslar, Davignon, DeWitt, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Egan, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gagy, Guillet,*

(228)

*Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux,*

Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Sir Allan N. MacNah, Marquis, M'Connell, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, Watts, Wetenhall, and Wilson.--(62.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

#### YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Egan, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gagy, Guillet, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laterrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Sir Allan N. MacNah, Marquis, M'Connell, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, Watts, Wetenhall, and Wilson.--(62.)

#### NAYS.

Messieurs Lyon, Malloch, Papineau, and Scott of BYTOWN.--(4.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Bill granting aid towards the construction of Railways.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for affording the guarantee of the Province to the Bonds of Railway Companies on certain conditions, and for rendering assistance in the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Electro Magnetic Telegraphs Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the construction of, and protect from injury, Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs in this Province, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills.

St. Anselme Bridge Company Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize Jean Clovis Bélanger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, in the Parish of St. Anselme, near the Church of the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester, and to incorporate the said Jean Clovis Bélanger and others, under the name of the "St. Anselme Bridge Company," and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills.

Bill to abolish

The Order of the day for the second reading of the

Imprisonment  
for Debt.

*Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and for the punishment of fraudulent debtors, being read;*<sup>62</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON moved for the second reading of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.<sup>63</sup>

COL. GUGY made a few remarks which we did not catch very distinctly, we understood him to enquire if it was intended to abolish imprisonment for all kinds of debts.<sup>64</sup>

((There were)) some observations from MR. WILSON<sup>65</sup>.

COL. GUGY put a question to Mr. Boulton.<sup>66</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON ... replied that his object was to prevent imprisonment for any kind of debt.<sup>67</sup>

MR. WILSON asked the Hon. Solicitor General whether the Ministry approved this measure.<sup>68</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE.--I do not approve of it.<sup>69</sup>

(228)

*The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Boulton, Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, Mr. Solicitor General Blake, Mr. Notman, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Polette, and Mr. Richards, to report thereon with all convenient speed.*

Library.

*The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the First Report of the Standing Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library, being read;*

*The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.*

*Mr. Thompson took the Chair of the Committee, and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;*

*And Mr. Thompson reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--*

1. *Resolved, That a proper Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library be kept by the Librarians, in whom the custody and responsibility thereof shall be vested; and who shall be required to report to the House, through Mr. Speaker, at the opening of each Session, the actual state of the Library.*

2. *Resolved, That no person whatsoever shall be entitled to resort to the Books during a Session of Parliament, except the Governor of the Province, the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Legislative Assembly, and the Officers of the two Houses for the time being, and such other persons as may receive a written order of admission from a Member of the House.*

3. *Resolved, That during a Session of Parliament, no Books belonging to the Library be permitted to be taken out of the building, except upon receipts given by a Member of either House.*

4. *Resolved, That during the Recess of Parliament the Library shall be open every day in each week, Sundays and Holydays excepted, from the hour of ten in the morning until three in the afternoon; and that access thereto be permitted to persons introduced by a Member of the House, or admitted at the discretion of the Clerk or one of the Librarians, subject to such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the security and preservation of the*



collection; but that no one shall be allowed to take any Book out of the Library, except Members of the House, and such persons as may be authorized by the Speaker, or in his absence, by the Clerk of the House, or by one of the Librarians.

5. Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be authorized to import annually the continuation of Periodical Works in the Library.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Transfer of  
Real Property  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to simplify the transfer of Real Property in Upper Canada, and to render certain rights and interests therein liable under execution, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Méthot took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Méthot reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Méthot reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Religious So-  
cieties Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada, for the relief of Religious Societies,

being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Flint, Mr. Notman, Mr. Bell, Mr. Stevenson, and

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Mr. Malloch, to report thereon with all convenient speed.

Les Clercs  
Paroissiaux  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "Les Clercs Paroissiaux ou Catéchistes de Saint Viateur," in the "Village

of Industry, in the County of Berthier," being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Flint took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Flint reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 29. After "persons" insert "being natural born subjects of Her Majesty, or naturalized according to Law."

Press 2, line 28. Leave out "this" and insert "the."

Press 2, line 29. After "Province" insert "of Lower Canada."

Press 3, line 33. After "bequeathed" insert "and which shall be in possession of the said Corporation at the time of its dissolution."

Press 4, line 24. After "acquired" insert "also of the number of Members of the said Corporation, the number of Teachers employed in the various branches of instruction, the number of Scholars under instruction, and the course of instruction pursued."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Amendments be engrossed.

Neepigon Mining Company Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of Neepigon Mining Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Les Soeurs de Miséricorde Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate "Les Soeurs de Miséricorde pour la régie de l'Hospice de la Maternité de Montreal," being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains, reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains, reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Soeurs de Ste. Croix Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate La Communauté des Soeurs de Ste. Croix, in the Parish of St. Laurent, in the

District of Montreal, for the purposes of education, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Hall took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Hall reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Hall reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Soeurs de la Charité of Bytown Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate La Communauté des Révérendes Soeurs de la Charité of Bytown, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Bytown College Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the College of Bytown, being read; The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and

referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

L'Académie  
Industrielle  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate L'Académie Industrielle de St. Laurent, in the District of Montreal, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lemieux took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lemieux reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Lemieux reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Huron Mining  
Company Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Huron Mining Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Ursuline Nuns  
of Quebec  
Property Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intitled, "An Act to authorize the Ursuline Nuns of Quebec to acquire and hold additional real and personal property to a certain amount," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fergusson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Fergusson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Fergusson reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 23. Strike out "Ursuline" and insert "Ursulines."

Press 1, line 24. Strike out "Nuns."

Press 1, line 26. Strike out "this Province" and insert "Lower Canada."

Press 1, line 32. After "whatsoever" insert "in Lower Canada."

Press 1, line 40. After "thereof" insert "in Lower Canada."

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Title, line 2. Strike out "Ursuline Nuns" and insert "Ursulines."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Amendments be engrossed.



Quebec Forwarding Company Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Quebec Forwarding Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Johnson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Johnson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Johnson reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read.

Mr. Méthot moved, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, and the Question being proposed, That the amendments made by the Committee to the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Méthot moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Richards, That all the words after "That" be left out, and the words "the said Bill" be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House" added instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment:--It was unanimously resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Johnson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Johnson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Johnson reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Orders deferred.

Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, moved, seconded by Mr. Malloch, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till Monday next; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, on motion of Mr. Richards, seconded by Mr. Gugy,  
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 12 APRIL 1849.

1. This motion was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849; and PILOT, 13 April 1849.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. The debate on this motion was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849; and PILOT, 13 April 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 April 1849, and GLOBE, 28 April 1849, in identical accounts, except that the GLOBE omitted and abbreviated several speeches.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
8. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
20. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
21. IBID.
22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
23. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
24. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
25. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
26. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
27. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
28. IBID.
29. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
30. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
31. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
32. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
33. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
34. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
35. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
36. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
37. IBID.
38. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
39. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
40. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
41. IBID.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.
45. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849; and PILOT, 13 April 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 April 1849, and GLOBE, 28 April 1849, in identical accounts. PILOT, 16 April 1849,

commented that: "The next two or three hours were wasted on a grand re-hash, done in French ..."

46. According to PILOT, 13 April 1849, Papineau spoke for three-quarters of an hour
47. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
48. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 April 1849.
49. IBID.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. IBID.
58. IBID.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 13 April 1849; and GLOBE, 28 April 1849.
63. PILOT, 13 April 1849.
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. GLOBE, 28 April 1849.
69. IBID.



N O T E.

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The Original Manuscript of the Journal of the House, from the 13th to the 25th April, both days inclusive, having been consumed by the fire, of the 25th April, that destroyed the Building in which the Sittings of the Legislature were held; the Journal for that period has been carefully made out from the daily printed Votes and Proceedings of the House, and in as ample a manner as they would admit of.

FRIDAY, 13 APRIL 1849.

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Petition  
brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Sir Allan N. MacNab,--The Petition of the City Council of the City of Hamilton.

Petition read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petition was read:--

Of the Reverend James J. Chisholm and others, of the Township of Verulam and the northern sections of the Townships of Emily and Ops, in the District of Colborne; praying for the erection of a Bridge across the Pigeon River in Emily.

Les Clercs  
Paroissiaux  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "Les Clercs Paroissiaux ou Catéchistes de Saint Viateur" in the "Village of Industry, in the County of Berthier," was read the

third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Armstrong do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Ursuline Nuns  
of Quebec  
Property Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Ursuline Nuns of Quebec to acquire and hold additional real and personal property to a certain amount," was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chabot do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Soeurs de Ste.  
Croix Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate La Communauté des Soeurs de Ste. Croix, in the Parish of St. Laurent, in the District of Montreal, for the purposes of education, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Jobin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Les Soeurs de  
Miséricorde  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate "Les Soeurs de  
Miséricorde pour la régie de l'Hospice de la Mater-  
nité de Montréal," was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Jobin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and  
desire their concurrence.

L'Academie  
Industrielle  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate L'Academie In-  
dustrielle de St. Laurent, in the District of Montreal,  
was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Jobin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and  
desire their concurrence.

Petit Jurors  
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to limit the number of Petit  
Jurors to be summoned to attend the several Courts in  
Upper Canada, and to provide for the payment of them,  
was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to limit the  
number of Petty Jurors to be summoned to attend the several Courts in  
Upper Canada, and to provide for the payment of them."

Ordered, That Mr. Wilson do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and  
desire their concurrence.

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S.P. Jarvis.

The Honorable Mr. Price, one of Her Majesty's  
Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address  
to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legis-  
lative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 1st March,  
1848, praying for communication of various Documents relative to the Ac-  
counts of S.P. Jarvis, Esquire, late Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Appendix  
(M.M.M.M.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (M.M.M.M.)

Seventh  
Report of  
Committee on  
Road and  
Bridge Bills.

Mr. Fortier, from the Standing Committee on Road  
and Bridge Bills, presented to the House the Seventh  
Report of the said Committee; which was read, as  
followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to amend the  
Act incorporating the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge  
Company, and have made several amendments thereto, which they beg leave to  
submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole  
House, for Monday next.

Private Bills.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports of Com-  
mittees on Private Bills, be extended to the end  
of this present month.

Montreal Mer-  
chants' Read-  
ing Room Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Merchants'  
Reading Room of Montreal, be engrossed.

Queenston  
Suspension  
Bridge Com-  
pany Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate "The Queenston  
Suspension Bridge Company," be committed to a  
Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Petition  
against divi-  
sion of Gore  
District.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His  
Excellency the Governor General, praying that His  
Excellency will be pleased to direct the proper  
Officer to lay before this House, a Copy of the  
Petition of the inhabitants of the District of  
Gore, to His Excellency, against the division of the said District.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor  
General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Ex-  
ecutive Council of this Province.

Notarial Pro-  
fession Organi-  
zation Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux be added to the Select Com-  
mittee on the Bill to amend the Act providing for  
the organization of the Notarial Profession in  
Lower Canada, in the place of Mr. Duchesnay absent

on leave.

Petition  
against divi-  
sion of Gore  
District.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of  
Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant  
to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,  
of this day,--Copy of a Petition of the inhabitants  
of the City of Hamilton and its vicinity:--

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,  
Governor General of British North America, &c.&c.&c.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the City of Hamilton and  
its vicinity,

Respectfully sheweth,

That Your Petitioners have learned with surprise, that the attempt which  
has been made to set off certain Townships in this District into one or more  
new Districts, has a remote chance of success: That Your Petitioners are at  
a loss to conceive the grounds upon which an application to the Legislature  
for such partition of the District would be entitled to consideration; since  
the arguments which have been heretofore brought forward, in reference to this  
question, have been either such as, in the opinion of Your Petitioners, may  
be easily shewn to be forced and incapable of proof, or of such a local nature  
as not to render it expedient, at present, to inflict a serious injury upon  
this District, and upon the Province: That had Your Petitioners reason to  
apprehend, that the attempt to divide this District would have received the  
slightest encouragement from Your Excellency, they would have been ready to  
shew, by the strongest arguments, the evils resulting from such a course:  
That Your Petitioners pray that Your Excellency will grant such delay, in  
reference to the division of this District, as will enable Your Petitioners,  
in conjunction with the inhabitants of this District generally, to shew Your  
Excellency that such division of the District will be fraught with evil to  
the whole Province; and further, that such division is not desired by a  
majority, even of those inhabitants of the District who are designed to be  
transferred to the proposed new Districts.

And Your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Signed,) W.L. DISTIN, Mayor.  
J.T. GILKISON.



MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON<sup>1</sup> (Kent) moved that the House go into Committee of the whole on repealing the present School Act, and substituting a new Bill.<sup>2</sup>

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Common  
School Act  
(U.C.)

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of amending the Common School Act, and making better provision for the management and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada, and of repealing the present School Act.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON, in moving a Resolution to the effect, that it was expedient to amend the School Bill, said it had become necessary to make some alterations in the present law, in order to adapt it to the change in the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada. The principal new features in the Bill, which he intended to introduce, were provisions to enable the Trustees to establish a fund for the support of the weaker School Districts; to do away with District Superintendents, and to establish Township ones,-- (Hear,)--which he believed would do better, as it had been found impossible for the Superintendents, in large Districts, to visit all the Schools properly. There were also provisions for the uniting of weak School Districts to others, until they increased sufficiently in population to enable them to maintain a School.<sup>3</sup>

MR. THOMPSON wished to know whether it would affect the office of the Superintendent of Education.<sup>4</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON.--No. It did not affect his office at all.<sup>5</sup>

MR. BOULTON complained of the introduction of so important a measure at such a late period of the Session, and said it might be better to postpone it until next Session.<sup>6</sup>

MR. ROBINSON said, if the Bill would tend to simplify and improve the present law, he would be very glad to see the measure passed this Session.<sup>7</sup>

The Resolutions were then put and carried, nem con.<sup>8</sup>

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Common School Act, and to make better provision for the management and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada, and for repealing the present School Act.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Public Schools  
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, have leave to bring in a Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Public Schools in Upper Canada, and for repealing the present School Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Report on  
Petition of  
J. Aumont  
and others.

Mr. Lyon, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Joseph Aumont and others, of the County of Ottawa, and other references, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

Appendix  
(N.N.N.N.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (N.N.N.N.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

County  
Division  
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill for abolishing the Territorial Division of Upper Canada into Districts, and for providing for temporary Unions of Counties for Judicial and other purposes, and for the future dissolution

of such Unions as the increase of wealth and population may require, was read the third time.

SIR A. MACNAB moved a rider to the said Bill, to the effect, that, for judicial purposes, only the Townships of Oneida and Seneca remain attached to the County of Wentworth, so long as the County of Haldimand remains attached to the County of Lincoln; which was carried.<sup>9</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) moved another rider to the Bill, to the effect, that, for judicial purposes alone, the Townships of Rainham and Walpole remain attached to the County of Norfolk, so long as the County of Haldimand is attached to the County of Lincoln, which was carried.<sup>10</sup>

The Bill, so amended, was then passed.<sup>11</sup>

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Ordered, That the following engrossed Clauses (A.) and (B.) be added to the Bill by way of Rider, and do follow the twenty-fourth Clause:

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, That for Judicial purposes only, the Townships of Oneida and Seneca shall remain attached to and form part of the County of Wentworth, so long as the County of Haldimand shall remain united to the County of Lincoln, and no longer."

Clause (B.) "And be it enacted, That for Judicial purposes only, the Townships of Rainham and Walpole shall remain attached to and form part of

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the County of Norfolk, so long as the County of Haldimand shall remain united to the County of Lincoln, and no longer."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Niagara  
District  
Town Bill.

Ordered, That the Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remove the site of the District Tawn of the District of Niagara to Port Robinson, in the Township of Thorold, in the County of Well-

land, be discharged.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed till this day three months.

Message from  
the Council.

*A Message from the Legislative Council by John  
Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in  
Chancery:--*

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Ste. Anne des  
Monts and  
Cape Chat  
Municipality  
Bill.

*Bill, intituled, "An Act to detach the settlements  
of Ste. Anne des Monts and Cape Chat from the Municipi-  
pality of Gaspé, and to erect them into a separate  
Municipality:"*

Commutation  
of Tenure Bill.

*Bill, intituled, "An Act the better to facilitate  
optional commutation of the tenure of lands en roture,  
in the Seigniories and Fiefs in Lower Canada, into that  
of franc-aleu-roturier."*

And then he withdrew.

Customs  
Duties.

*The Order of the day for the House in Committee  
to consider certain Resolutions for repealing the  
present Tariff of Duties, and for substituting another  
therefor, and other references, being read;*

*The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.*

*Mr. Smith, of Durham, took the Chair of the Committee;*<sup>12</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved to take up the article of whiskey, on which he had been asked, by a large number of persons, to put a higher duty than the one he proposed, in order to protect the Canadian distillers. He thought it right to state that he thought whiskey as fair an article for taxation as any one which could be found in the Tariff and that he was in favor of putting the highest duty on it that it could bear, and the duty he had proposed was the highest one which he thought they were able to collect; if a heavier duty was imposed upon whiskey he was satisfied they could not collect it. Whiskey was an article which was smuggled to an extent which a person could scarcely believe, and he would read them a few extracts from letters which he had received, just to show the extent to which it was smuggled. The hon. member then proceeded to read extracts from a number of letters from distillers and Customs' officers as to the great extent to which whiskey was smuggled, and to the impossibility of collecting high duties. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to show the cost of smuggling, and the amount to be gained by smuggling a load of whiskey, and to contend that if they put a duty of 6d. a gallon on whiskey, they might just as well put 10d. a gallon on it, for they could as easily collect that amount as 6d. a gallon. The distillers themselves admitted that enormous quantities of whiskey were sent into this country, not a single gallon of which ever paid duty; and how could the distillers be worse off if the whiskey which was now smuggled in paid 2d. a gallon?--the 2d. of duty would be more protection to the distillers than they now had. He would rather put on a duty of 6d. than 2d. if they could collect it, but he was convinced that they could not collect it.<sup>13</sup>

MR. DEWITT said, that the Inspector-General had spoken of the distillers being put upon the same footing as the cloth and cotton manufacturers; but he had forgotten that they paid an excise duty.<sup>14</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS begged to explain; the proposed duty was 2d. a



gallon which was the exact amount of the excise duty, and the one duty balanced the other--There was then a protection of 12 per cent of ad valorem duty.<sup>15</sup>

MR. DEWITT said the present duty was 2s. and there might be a great amount of whiskey smuggled in under the present Tariff but it did not prove that there would be smuggling if the duty was reduced to 6d. 2s. might be too high a duty, but it was certainly far too low. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving that<sup>16</sup> 6d per gallon and 12½ per cent be substituted giving an ad valorem duty equal to 62 per cent<sup>17</sup> instead of 2d. a gallon.<sup>18</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Toronto) thought the low duty proposed by the Inspector-General would prove very injurious to the country.<sup>19</sup>

MR. SAUVAGEAU was of opinion that smuggling might be prevented by adopting a system of checks and requiring persons to have permits, as in England. He did not believe that smuggling existed to the great extent described, for he saw by the Returns that about 3,000,000 of gallons--about two gallons to each individual in the country--had paid duty last year. He would vote for the amendment.<sup>20</sup>

MR. ARMSTRONG did not think that there was any part of the Tariff which the Inspector-General had taken to reduce the duties on which would affect the farmers so injuriously as the reduction of the duty on whiskey. It would have the effect of destroying all the distilling establishments in the country, and of reducing the prices of coarse grains. If smuggling existed to the extent that the Inspector-General said it did, it showed that there was either connivance or remissness on the part of those whose duty it was to prevent the smuggling of this article, because there were many other articles which it was just as profitable to smuggle as whiskey, and there was no complaint of its being smuggled.<sup>21</sup>

MR. STEVENSON thought, that the Inspector General was deceived as to the amount of smuggling that took place in the article of whiskey. If they could smuggle whiskey so easily, why did the people of the country not smuggle sugar, upon which there was a higher duty?<sup>22</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Sugar was not like whiskey, because it came in bond. Whiskey was made in the United States, but sugar came chiefly from Cuba, and paid a high duty on entering the United States. What we bought was bought in bond, in order to enable us to get the drawback, and we could not smuggle anything which was entered in bond.<sup>23</sup>

MR. STEVENSON.--The American duty on sugar is 50 per cent, equal to 7s. 6d. per cwt., making a difference of about 11s a barrel between the American and the Canadian duty, and which would be made by smuggling it. The duty on whiskey at 6d. a gallon would only give about 14s. a barrel--very little more than the difference of duty on the sugar. There was a still higher amount of duty on tobacco and tea, and yet no person said that they were smuggled to any great extent.<sup>24</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, the duty which he proposed was equal to about 28½ per cent. ad valorem--as high a duty as it was possible to collect. If they wished to give a greater protection to the Distillers than this duty afforded the way to do it was not to put on a duty of 50 or 60 per cent, which could not be collected, but to reduce the excise duty paid by them.<sup>25</sup>

MR. STEVENSON went on to speak of the advantages which the American had over the Canadian distillers. They had an advantage of about 4d. a gallon over the Canadian distillers; and if a duty of 6d. a gallon was imposed, it would place both upon an equal footing.<sup>26</sup>

MR. CHABOT spoke in favor of the amendment.<sup>27</sup>

MR. CAYLEY said they must give a higher duty than 2s.--a duty to protect the Canadian distillers. They could manufacture whiskey at 3d. or 4d. a gallon cheaper in the United States than here, and consequently a tax of 12½ per cent. was no protection to the Canadian distillers. Notwithstanding all that was said about smuggling, they collected £19,000 of excise on the whiskey, and were they prepared to abandon that amount? The protection of 4d. which they asked for the Canadian distillers, would not prevent the Foreign distiller from competing for them, at the same time that it gave the farmers a market for their coarse grain. If they admitted American whiskey at the rate proposed by the Inspector-General they would close every distillery in the province, and would deprive the farmers of any market for their coarse grains.<sup>28</sup>

MR. THOMPSON spoke strongly in favor of the amendment. He thought the proposal of the Inspector-General would prove injurious to the distillers, and to the farmers, whom it would deprive of a market for their coarse grain.<sup>29</sup>

MESSRS. ROBINSON and NOTMAN spoke in favor of the amendment.<sup>30</sup>

MR. RICHARDS confirmed the statement of the Inspector-General, as to the amount of smuggling carried on, and the impossibility of collecting high duties.<sup>31</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE did not agree in all the doctrines of his hon. friend, the Inspector-General, and his friends around him. He was not the opponent of Protection, and an advocate of unlimited Free Trade. A Province like this could not hope to compete with England. Situated as we are, to attempt a system of Protection would be our ruin. If the manufactories of the country were likely to flourish, they ought to be protected, although he admitted that, according to the theories of Free Trade, it might be a present loss, but it would be a future gain. If we could, by protection, encourage a great trade, like the hardware trade of Manchester, he would be favorable to it. The question was, were we in a condition to compel the people to buy cheap and ill-made manufactures, rather than get them from England. Every man who set up a manufactory, for the first time, must expect loss. We lived in a country, the inhabitants of which were 80 per cent agriculturists; and he asked if hon. gentlemen were prepared to tax this 80 per cent, 30 per cent to encourage manufactures? Was this agriculture to be taxed into inanity? It was a monstrous proposition, that it should be dried up for the sake of protection. The Hon. gentleman deprecated the doctrine of annexation, which he had heard in certain quarters. He did not expect it would bring us into closer competition with the States, and not induce them to take one vessel from the Erie Canal. On our great natural communications, depend the question, whether we were to become a great country or not? We suffered from our inland position, our climate, and our soil; but we have the most magnificent inland navigation on the Continent of America. It was infinitely before any protection that we could get from England. The outside of what we had ever expected was 2,000,000 bushels, only worth £30,000 a-year, and what was that to the prosperity of the Province put against the incubus of

the Navigation Laws? Let us put the navigation of the St. Lawrence below Quebec in such a state, as not to cause insurance to be raised, in October, from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 or 20 per cent., for the sake of a few buoys. We required no protection to our agriculture, and could live better without it than with it. If, instead of leaving our freights screwed up to the highest point, we had opened up our navigation 20 years ago, the whole Island of Montreal would have been one immense city. The Hon. gentleman proceeded to dilate on our magnificent navigations--For the sake of a few paltry millions of bushels of wheat we had put iron bars upon it. In the name of heaven, we ought to open our eyes and understand, and complete our navigation; prosperity, such as had not been dreamt of would flow from it. The Hon. gentleman dilated at some length on the theories of Free Trade and Protection. With regard to whiskey, he did not see why it should be taxed. The farmer could use his bushel of oats in other ways than making whiskey. Why make bad whiskey with oats, instead of using them to fatten cattle? When we were to protect some branch of industry, let it be something that might be of use, either to us or our children.<sup>32</sup>

MR. ROBINSON attached importance to our inland communications. With regard to Protection, articles must be protected before we could encourage the capitalist to undertake the manufacture, and there were some we could manufacture cheaper in this country than we could import them. If the people would drink whiskey, he thought it better that we should make it ourselves. There were many articles that we could manufacture and give employment to thousands, and we should commence as soon as possible. He did not think that the evil was in the soil of this country not being as good as that of any other country, but that the farmers could not get remunerating prices. There was nothing that could be as beneficial to the farmers as giving them protection. He was glad that the Hon. member had mentioned the subject of annexation, as it gave him the opportunity of repudiating it on his own part as well as on that of his hon. friends around him. (Cheers.) The Hon. gentleman proceeded to speak of the national resources of the country; he said those who had not been in the Eastern Townships could not imagine the immense extent of water power there was there.<sup>33</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) wanted to know why rum and brandy should be more favored than whiskey?<sup>34</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the question was one of smuggling. He was desirous of putting a high duty on whiskey if it could be collected. Brandy was not an article that could be smuggled. The duty proposed by the hon. member for Beauharnois amounted to  $62\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ad valorem, and it could not be collected. He asked the hon. member for Prince Edward if any man would pay  $62\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on whiskey? He told hon. gentlemen that there was smuggling going on all over the country. He thought the proposed duty quite as high as could be collected--3d. per gallon and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ad valorem, amounted to  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent ad valorem, and it was as high an amount as could be collected; it ... was the extreme point. He asked the Hon. member for Huron if he believed that duty on whiskey at  $62\frac{1}{2}$  could be collected? and he should like to hear his answer to that question.<sup>35</sup>

MR. STEVENSON in answer to the question put by the Inspector-General, would stand up as a merchant, and say, that 60 per cent. duty was collected on goods. It was not the high rate of duty, but the bulk of the article, that affected the question as regarded the collection of duty. The article



of salt had paid a duty of 60 per cent for many years. There might be some smuggling of whiskey in any case. He thought it would pay a duty of 6d. per gallon.<sup>36</sup>

MR. WILSON thought that a compromise of 4d. or 5d. might be accepted. If farmers were brought into the question, he would say that they might apply their coarse grains to better purpose in feeding cattle, than selling them to the distillers to make whiskey.<sup>37</sup>

MR. MCCONNELL was obliged to the Hon. member for Simcoe for what he had said about the Eastern Townships; they were the finest part of Canada. In the county he had the honor to represent, there were formerly 100 distilleries; now there was only 1, and that, perhaps, there might soon be more.-- He thought if we had distilleries they should be protected. He would vote for the highest Tariff.<sup>38</sup>

MR. RICHARDS said a few words in favor of the low Tariff.<sup>39</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS could not suppose that hon. gentlemen were desirous to injure the revenue of the country, to support contraband trade. He had asked the hon. member for Huron three times, if he thought a duty of 62½ per cent. could be collected?<sup>40</sup>

MR. CAYLEY had tried two or three times to rise. He did not shrink from the question. He thought collection of duty did not so much depend on the high rate of the article. He knew that high duties were collected. He thought better provision might be made than at present against smuggling. If the system of giving permits and certificates were adopted, it would put an end to a great deal of smuggling.<sup>41</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The hon. gentleman had not come to the point. He asked him if that amount of duty would be paid. He would be sorry if he had to divide the Committee; but should have to do so if the hon. gentlemen chose to take the responsibility of interfering with the revenue in the manner they were doing. To carry out their views, the true course was not to increase the duty beyond 3d. per gallon, and decrease the excise duty.<sup>42</sup>

MR. LYON proposed that the duty should be 3d. per gallon, with the understanding that 1d. be taken off the excise.<sup>43</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that the excise duty was not then under consideration, but he was willing that it should be an understanding that the Excise Act would be hereafter amended in that respect.<sup>44</sup>

((There was)) some discussion.<sup>45</sup>

Mr. Hall's proposal was put and carried by a very large majority; it being understood that a 1d. a gallon should be taken off the excise.<sup>46</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, the average duty on animals imported last year, was less than 12 per cent. ad valorem. He was desirous of meeting the views of hon. gentlemen, who wanted protection to agriculture. He proposed to put the duty on cattle at 20 per cent ad valorem, which was the same as that imposed in the United States.<sup>47</sup>

MR. WATTS trusted that the House would adopt specific duties instead of ad valorem. The system of ad valorem duties would require better judges of the value of horses and cattle than (sic) were found among Custom House officers. The system would be liable to a great deal of abuse, and would be

in the power of any Custom House officer to drive any drover off the road which he did not like; one man might value an ox at 10, 20, 30, 40 or 60 dollars; the oxen of one drover might be valued high and those of another at a low price. Disputes would arise and difficulties would be the consequence. He would like to know where the Hon. Inspector General obtained his information when he stated that the duty on animals had averaged less than 12 per cent. There was a beautiful stock of cattle in the country now, and he believed that it was owing to protection.<sup>48</sup>

DR. DAVIGNON, with much pleasure, would vote for the amendment of his hon. friend from Drummond. He thought the agriculturist ought to be protected, and he preferred specific to ad valorem duties.<sup>49</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS could not understand the course of the hon. member for Rouville were (sic) pursuing, together with some other hon. members, were it not to embarrass the Administration as much as possible. He thought that if he (Mr. H.) occupied the position of that hon. member, he should feel it his duty to yield a little from his extreme views. The duties proposed by the Administration were quite as high as those proposed by the hon. member for Drummond, and the same as those levied in the States.<sup>50</sup>

MR. ARMSTRONG said they had not been consulted.<sup>51</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS consulted the hon. member, and also the hon. member for Rouville.<sup>52</sup>

DR. DAVIGNON.--Did I consent?<sup>53</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Yes; most positively.<sup>54</sup>

DR. DAVIGNON said he was there to represent his County, and to support agricultural protection and specific duties.<sup>55</sup>

MR. CAUCHON made some remarks.<sup>56</sup>

MR. EGAN moved a reduction to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in favour of mess pork. This article, he said, was one of the raw materials of the most important manufactures in the country--that of lumber, and ought to be admitted free.--Besides this reason, he might add that mess pork was not one of the productions of the country, and therefore its admission at a low duty, could not hurt the farming or any Canadian interest.<sup>57</sup>

MR. LYON was not surprised at this proposition, since he took it that the hon. member for Ottawa was very nearly a Free Trader; but if his amendment was carried, it would interfere greatly with the people of Upper Canada, who had lately turned their attention very extensively to the production of this article. He would not vote for it. The hon. member would probably be supported by speculators, and the gentlemen who represented the mercantile interests of Montreal, who had, he understood, entered upon large speculation, not only in pork, but in grain also, upon the strength of this tariff. Legislation was going on, not for the interests of the country, but for those of individuals, and declared that if it continued, the sooner hon. members went away the better.<sup>58</sup>

MR. CHAUVEAU had presented a petition signed by all the merchants of Quebec, in favour of low duties on this article, and several other kinds of produce. The reason was, that these articles might be looked on as the raw materials of the lumber manufacture--that manufacture which had cleared the

country, and prepared it by the use of the axe for colonization by the agriculturist. What was it that had opened the Ottawa Country but this very trade? He did not often express an opinion on subjects not within the line of his own knowledge, but he had studied this case, and had no doubt of the propriety of the amendment.<sup>59</sup>

MR. HOLMES said the hon. member for Russel had insinuated that this motion was dictated by interested motives, and further that he (Mr. Holmes) supported it from selfish motives. He (Mr. H.) could, however, readily excuse the hon. member, because he had shown upon other occasions that no other motives were intelligible to him.--The honourable member was, however much mistaken. He could assure that hon. member and the House, that he knew nothing of the Tariff till he saw it in the House, except that he knew in general it was to be a free trade Tariff, which he approved of, and which he would therefore endeavour to carry out. He supported the present amendment on free trade principles; but putting them aside, he did not think the amendment would inflict any injury on Upper Canada or Lower Canada; because every one acquainted with the subject knew the Mess Pork was not produced in Upper Canada. If the hon. member would look at any inspection bill, he would find there was not more than three per cent which was branded as mess.--The mess pork, however, was the quality most largely used by the lumberers, the fishermen, and in the shanties, and they were the parties who would be injured by the tax. Hon. members professed to desire to encourage native industry--was this the way to do so--extensive business in the country? He had received a letter from Mr. Price of Quebec begging him to take the course which the hon. member for Ottawa adopted. He believed the hon. member for Gaspé would vote for this amendment, as his constituents found this article very necessary for their purposes.<sup>60</sup>

MR. ROBINSON thought the hon. member for Montreal was mistaken in saying that pork was not produced in Canada. He had seen as fine pigs in Upper Canada, and in Lower Canada, too, as could be produced in any part of the world.<sup>61</sup>

MR. HOLMES had already stated that Mess Pork was produced; but only to the extent of two or three per cent on the entire quantity of Pork sent down. The climate was not mild enough to enable feeders to use the Indian Corn upon which Mess Pork was fed--the Upper Canadians could not produce the same quantity of pork as the farmer of Ohio who drove 1,500 hogs to market at a time, and could feed the whole herd on the produce of his own farm.<sup>62</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB thought the 1,500 hogs must be the truth doubled about twice; but at any rate he knew that many persons in Hamilton lived by purchasing pork, and cutting it up.<sup>63</sup> He had seen as fine pigs in Hamilton as in any other part of the Province; and as to the climate of Upper Canada being unsuitable for the production of pork, he should like to know if the hon. member for Montreal had ever heard of pigs dying in Upper Canada of hooping cough or scarlet fever. (Laughter.)<sup>64</sup> It seemed to him that the farmer ought to be protected.<sup>65</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON thought the hon. member was wrong in saying that they could not raise pigs in Upper Canada. He was quite sure no hon. member could deny that as great a hog could be found in Hamilton as in any part of the Province. (Great laughter.)<sup>66</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS had regarded this discussion with great interest;



because he would see if hon. gentlemen opposite were really prepared to carry out their pretensions, and to encourage the industry of the country. There was not a petty, trumpery, manufacture in the place; but every one was anxious to protect it, and now when the greatest industry of the country came up--the only manufacture deserving the name--a manufacture involving the interests of thousands of people throughout the country--involving the interests of the entire city of Quebec--a trade producing a very large portion of the revenue of the Country--when that trade came up the hon. gentleman who desired to provide for its interests was taunted with interested motives, merely because he was engaged in the trade. It was plain that if the lumber trade were encouraged it would make a larger market than ever, for the very small quantity of mess pork that could be raised in Upper Canada for every body knew that it could not be largely raised there. His own proposition was to put 12½ per cent upon this article; but it was now attempted to put 20 per cent. and the question was whether that immense duty should be placed upon it. He spoke not for his colleagues, but for himself, and declared himself against it, and in favour of the hon. member for Ottawa.<sup>67</sup>

MR. ROBINSON asked if the farmer of Canada West could sell any pork if mess pork were admitted at a low duty?<sup>68</sup>

MR. HOLMES said there was no fear of one class of Pork interfering with the other. The Pork of Upper Canada was sent to the Europe and West India Markets, and was used very extensively for shipping. The mess pork on the other hand was excessively fat and was used for lumbering &c. Captains of ships would not buy Mess Pork for their crews, and had assured him they would have it thrown in their faces if they were to attempt to serve it out. The Mess Pork was the best, and the only kind that could be used in this country for laborers, &c.; but it was a fact that Mess Pork worth \$4 a barrel in Quebec, or Montreal, would not fetch above 35s. or 40s. in the Liverpool market, because it was not liked there.<sup>69</sup>

MR. THOMPSON declared he would vote for the amendment of the hon. member for Ottawa.--He knew that no Mess Pork of any consequence was raised in Canada. To tax it, therefore was to tax ourselves; it could protect nothing.<sup>70</sup>

MR. CAYLEY said the hon. Inspector General appeared just now to be very anxious to protect the timber trade; but he had seen some proposition in the papers that morning, which he understood came from that gentleman, that the British Government should impose a tax of 7s 6d a load on colonial timber. Would the hon. member explain how that was consistent with his desire to protect the trade?<sup>71</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS (as we understood for we did not catch his explanation very distinctly) replied that there was at present a duty of 15 s on Baltic timber and 1s on colonial timber. But there was a strong feeling in England in favour of equalizing these duties. That could be done either by raising the duties on colonial timber, or lowering those on Baltic timber, and it was thought that the colonies might be made to gain by the change since the equalization must take place--if the duties on their timber were raised, and the amount gained appropriated to the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad. The duty was to remain as now on Baltic timber so that there would be 7s 6d protection.<sup>72</sup>

MR. EGAN believed that the adoption of such a course would give a clear

bonus of 3d per foot to the foreigner. It would be ruin to the lumber trade; and he could not conceive, how such a proposition could have come from a Colonial Minister. He must say he was surprised at the opposition offered by the hon. member for Russel whose constituents were so much interested.<sup>73</sup>

MR. MACDONALD opposed the amendment.<sup>74</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON wanted to know how the Hon. Inspector General, who had been so anxious about revenue when the discussion occurred on other articles, found this proposition to put only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on pork, consistent with the necessity of obtaining revenue.<sup>75</sup>

MR. LYON had not imputed any selfish motives to the hon. member for Montreal, except in so far as ... he was concerned for the interests of the class to which he belonged. It was currently asserted, however, in town that a member of that hon. gentleman's firm, had been buying large quantities of wheat in Ohio, on the strength of getting it in free under this Tariff. The other hon. gentleman would no doubt, find this amendment convenient because he might be relieved from the payment of duties, and would save, perhaps, discounts at the Banks.<sup>76</sup>

MR. HOLMES declared that what the hon. member had said about his firm was incorrect. They had made no purchases.<sup>77</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS also affirmed that he had had no communication with the hon. member for Montreal, or any other interested parties as to the Tariff.<sup>78</sup>

The Committee then divided, and the amendment was rejected; MR. BALDWIN in the majority, against such of his colleagues as were present.<sup>79</sup>

((During the course of this debate)) a long time was spent by MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS and Hon. Members on the Ministerial side in recrimination and explanation. Mr. Hincks warmly ... ((complained)) of Hon. Members on that side of the House not rendering the support they ought to have done.<sup>80</sup>

MR. WATTS stated that he had confidence in the Ministry, and that he would much regret doing any thing that would embarrass them--he did not consider his amendment a thing at all affecting the Revenue.<sup>81</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND stated that he had confidence in the principles of the Honorable Gentlemen on his side of the House, and that although they might differ on a subject like the one under discussion, he knew some of them too well not to be certain that on a question affecting political principles they would stand by the principles they had ever maintained.<sup>82</sup>

MR. G. SHERWOOD (Brockville) considered it perfectly natural that the Hon. Inspector General who enjoyed, all over the country, so high a character as a financier, should lose his temper, at having his daring (sic) Tariff, item after item, cut away, and at the defection of his usual supporters. Mr. S. himself would support the Hon. Gentleman in the duty on animals, and he was surprised his usual supporters had not done so.<sup>83</sup>

MR. CAYLEY knew that the Hon. Member for Drummond had always advocated the principles of his present amendment. Mr. C. also thought it natural that the Hon. Gentleman should be angered at not having the usual submission of his supporters, in a measure he was so much enamoured of. He (Mr. C.) had never induced any of them from their allegiance.<sup>84</sup>

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith, of Durham, reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Church Wardens Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the mode of calling and holding meetings for the election of Church Wardens, and the rendering of accounts by Church Wardens, and to establish the qualification of persons entitled to attend such meetings, and for other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Orders deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till Tuesday next.

Then the House adjourned till Monday next.



FOOTNOTES: 13 APRIL 1849.

1. The debate on this motion was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 April 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 April 1849, in identical accounts; and PILOT, 16 April 1849, PACKET, 21 April 1849, and BRITISH WHIG, 18 April 1849, in identical accounts.
2. PILOT, 16 April 1849.
3. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 April 1849.
4. PILOT, 16 April 1849.
5. IBID.
6. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 April 1849.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 April 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 21 April 1849, in identical accounts; PILOT, 16 April 1849, and PACKET, 21 April 1849, in identical accounts; PILOT, 16 April 1849, and STANSTEAD JOURNAL, 26 April 1849, in identical accounts; and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 19 April 1849. L'AVENIR, 21 April 1849, noted the debate. A commentary appeared in L'AVENIR, 21 April 1849. PILOT, 19 April 1849, commented: "A long and desultory debate ensued--when Mr. Watts' amendment was put and lost." PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, 27 April 1849, commented that: "It being 12 o'clock, Mr. Hincks saved himself from defeat by moving an adjournment."
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 April 1849.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 19 April 1849.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 April 1849.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
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41. IBID.
42. IBID.
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45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. IBID.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. PACKET, 21 April 1849.
58. IBID. According to PILOT, 16 April 1849, Mr. Lyon "opposed the motion very warmly."
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. PILOT, 16 April 1849.
65. PACKET, 21 April 1849.
66. PILOT, 16 April 1849.
67. PACKET, 21 April 1849.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.
78. IBID.
79. IBID.
80. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 April 1849.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.
84. IBID. The discussion lasted until after 1 A.M.

MONDAY, 16 APRIL 1849.

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Petitions  
brought up.

THE following Petitions were brought up, and laid on the table:--

The Petition of the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto.

MR. ROBINSON presented a voluminous petition from John, Bishop of Toronto, against the proposed University Bill.<sup>1</sup>

After some discussion as to whether the document was anything more than a protest, it was received forthwith, the House being satisfied that it was a petition, although its prayer was inserted in the wrong place.<sup>2</sup>

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The Petition of Thomas Shaw, Chairman, and Thomas Choate, Secretary, on behalf of a public meeting held at Glanford, District of Gore.

The Petition of Richard Brown, Esquire, and others, of the Townships of Oneida and Seneca, County of Haldimand.

The Petition of Messrs. Robert Ferrie and Company, and others, distillers.

The Petition of M. Mackenzie and others, of Aldborough and other Townships in the District of London.

The Petition of Duncan Campbell, Esquire, Chairman, and W.M. Wilson, Secretary, on behalf of a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Simcoe, and neighbourhood.

Transfer of  
Real Property  
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to simplify the transfer of Real Property in Upper Canada, and to render certain rights and interests therein liable under execution, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec For-  
warding Com-  
pany Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Quebec Forwarding Company, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Méthot do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal Mer-  
chants Reading  
Room Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Merchants' Reading Room of Montreal, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be,  
"An Act to incorporate the Association of the Merchants' Exchange and Reading Room of Montreal."

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Robert Lottridge, on behalf of a meeting of the Inhabitants of the



Township of East Flamborough, District of Gore,--and of E. Cartwright Thomas, Esquire, Sheriff, and others holding office in the District of Gore; praying that the Bill for erecting certain Townships in the said District into a new District, may not pass.

Of George Stevenson and others, of the Township of Sarnia, in the Western District; praying that the northern Townships of the County of Kent may be erected into a new County or District.

Of George W. Carder and others, of the County of Oxford; praying for an investigation into the dismissal of George H. Park, Esquire, from the office of Medical Superintendent of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.

Of George Alexander and others, of the County of Oxford; praying for the adoption of measures to promote the construction of the Great Western Railroad.

Of the City Council of the City of Hamilton; praying for aid similar to that granted to the Cities of Toronto and Kingston, to establish a General Hospital in the said City of Hamilton.

SIR A. MACNAB, in moving the reception of the Petition of the Corporation of Hamilton, desired to call the attention of the Government to it. He said similar aid for building hospitals had been given to Toronto and other cities.<sup>3</sup>

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Ordered, That the Petition of the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; setting forth certain objections to the Bill to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto, and protesting against the provisions of the Bill.

Ordered, That the Petition of Thomas Shaw, Chairman, and Thomas Choate, Secretary, on behalf of a public meeting held at Glanford, District of Gore, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

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And the said Petition was read; setting forth certain Resolutions passed by the said Meeting protesting against the division of the said District, and representing the evils which would result from such division.

Petition of  
the Lord Bishop  
of Toronto.

Ordered, That one thousand copies of the Petition of the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Petition of  
A. Shearer  
and others  
referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Alexander Shearer and others, of the western portion of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, be referred to a Select Committee, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with

power to send for persons, papers, and records.

New County in  
Upper Canada.

Mr. Thompson moved, seconded by Mr. , and the Question being put, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to form a new County in Upper Canada, out of parts of the Counties of Waterloo, Halton, and Oxford;<sup>4</sup>

MR. THOMPSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to form a new County, for Judicial and other purposes, from Dumfries and other Townships, in Upper

Canada.<sup>5</sup>

MR. FERGUSON protested against the introduction of the Bill. He did not think that the hon. gentleman, who wished to introduce this Bill, wanted to do so for any reason, but such as had reference to his own private interests in some other Bill.<sup>6</sup> He contended that it was not asked for by parties immediately interested.<sup>7</sup> The hon. gentleman proceeded to explain at length the position of the County, and the effect of the proposed measure.<sup>8</sup>

MR. THOMPSON did not expect discussion on the introduction of the Bill, but would tell the young hon. gentleman how he came to bring it in. He proceeded to state, that there had been a number of Petitions presented to the House, numerous signed praying for the Bill; he had also been requested by individuals in the County to take the matter up; 4000 freeholders of the County desired that the Bill should be introduced. He proceeded to explain at length the advantages of the measure.<sup>9</sup>

MR. DICKSON spoke in favor of the introduction of the Bill, and<sup>10</sup> said this division had been petitioned for, from all the parties concerned<sup>11</sup>. ((He)) had a number of Petitions in favor of the formation of the County proposed by the Bill. The Township of Dumfries was one of the finest in the Province, and contained 10,000 souls.<sup>12</sup> He was himself a resident in the part of the country, to which this bill referred and was intimately acquainted with the state of the public feeling there, and he knew that this measure was much required. He thought however that the bill had better be postponed until another session because then the people would have time to give a further expression of their opinion regarding it and the House would have data to act upon.<sup>13</sup>

MR. NOTMAN was opposed to the motion of the hon. member for Haldimand, and spoke against it<sup>14</sup> because it would further divide the Gore District, which was already small enough for all purposes he thought that any interference with the Gore District that Session would be a great injustice to the inhabitants of that District.<sup>15</sup>

MR. WILSON spoke at some length on the principle of dividing Districts.<sup>16</sup> ((He)) also opposed the bill, the Government would find that they would have to take this matter of the division of Districts into their own hands and not allow the parties interested to bring in measures to divide the Districts; he hoped they would put a stop to this kind of work at once.<sup>17</sup> He was opposed to hon. members, day after day, bringing in Bills for divisions like the present.<sup>18</sup>

((There were)) some further remarks from MR. FERGUSON.<sup>19</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB rose to a point of order. He wished to have the opinion of the House and Ministry, whether this was not a private bill, because the time for introducing private bills had expired, and he thought the rules of the House with regard to private bills, adopted for the protection of parties interested, ought to be enforced.<sup>20</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN was decidedly of opinion that this was both in a legal and Parliamentary meaning of the words a private bill<sup>21</sup> but that as the Government had introduced a measure incidentally referring to it, that objection had been done away with.<sup>22</sup> He suggested that hon. members having

charge of measures of this nature, concerning which there were conflicting opinions, should postpone them for further consideration, until next session, excepting any measure of the kind which might be unopposed.<sup>23</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON (Kent) took the earliest opportunity of expressing his dissent from the opinions expressed by<sup>24</sup> his Hon. and learned friend. He spoke at some length against the opinions expressed by the Hon. Attorney General West, and of his intention of proceeding with the division proposed.<sup>25</sup> He thought it would be most unjust and unreasonable to make the whole people of a District suffer, because a few officeholders--Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace and Registrars would have their fees reduced by a division. He thought it would be far better to postpone the University Bill, and other measures of that kind, than these bills for the division of Districts.<sup>26</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB would not have complained, if the hon. member for Kent had only proposed to divide his own county because he might be supposed to understand the interests of his constituents, but he had no right to interfere with the Gore District, which he did not represent, and when he knew that the people of the Gore District were entirely opposed to it, and when their representatives, both in this House and in the Gore District Council were all opposed to it. The introduction of this bill by a junior member of the Government was particularly unfair, after the leader of the Administration from U. Canada had told him (Sir Allan) that they would not introduce any bill for the division of the Gore District. If the Government were willing to take the responsibility of dividing the Gore District, let them introduce a bill for that purpose, and the people of the Gore District, if they disapproved of the measure, would be glad to get rid of the present Government; but he thought that it was not right to bring the matter forward in this way.<sup>27</sup> He thought there must be something which could not be seen in the Hon. member for Kent trying to force this Bill against the wishes of all the members of the District, except that of the hon. member for Wentworth, who was placed in a difficult position with respect to his County, as he might find it difficult to please both extremities.<sup>28</sup> He concurred in the opinion of the Attorney General West, that it would be better to postpone this measure until next Session, that the people of the Gore District might have an opportunity of expressing their opinions.<sup>29</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) did not approve of the introduction of bills of so much importance by individual members, and excepting the bill introduced by his hon. friend, the member for Kent, not a single one before the House for the division of districts should receive the sanction of the house. In his opinion the government should bring in a general measure to commence de novo, and make a completely new management of the districts.<sup>30</sup> He thought the Commissioner of the Board of Works had dealt unfairly with the arguments of the Hon. Attorney General West, whose opinions, in that respect, he thought to be those of nine-tenths of the members of the House. He believed the County was taken by surprise by the Bills which had been introduced to divide the Districts and Counties.<sup>31</sup> He therefore would oppose the motion of the hon. member for Haldimand.<sup>32</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said a few words in explanation of what had fallen from the Hon. and gallant Knight relative to the Commissioner of the Board of Works.<sup>33</sup> When the hon. member for Kent had asserted that the division



proposed in the bills before, were the same as the government bill, he should have remembered that the government had several times declared that they had not made a final decision regarding that scheme, but depended a great deal on the local information they expected to obtain from private members in course of debate, if however the hon. member resolved to persist in his course, it was beyond the power of the government to deter him or any other honorable gentleman from doing so as the gallant knight appeared to suppose that they might indeed assume the responsibility of opposing the motion, and call upon the House to support them, but as yet they had not felt themselves called on to do so.<sup>34</sup> If the Hon. member for Kent had made up his mind not to follow this course, he (Mr. B.) should have no other alternative than the one he had stated. With reference to the remarks of the Hon. and gallant Knight he (Mr. B.) had only to say, that in matters of that kind the Government was not responsible for the different opinions of its members.<sup>35</sup>

MR. WILSON was not prepared to say that he was opposed to a division of the Districts, but it appeared to him that some general principles should be laid down by the government for their guidance, and that a general measure, founded on those principles, should be introduced by the government; but he would say that he was opposed to the introduction of a bill, by a private member for the division of a district, or the formation of a new one.<sup>36</sup>

MR. NOTMAN wished to have it understood, that although he opposed the motion before the House he did not intend to oppose the bill introduced by the hon. member for Kent.<sup>37</sup>

MR. SCOTT wished to know how often hon. gentlemen were to be allowed to address the Chair; they had nearly all spoken several times already.<sup>38</sup>

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) hoped that the House would be influenced by the opinion of the hon. Attorney General, West, and not give its sanction to this motion.<sup>39</sup>

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*the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.*

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE<sup>40</sup> in moving for leave to introduce a bill for the regulation of Bankrupts in Upper Canada, said he would enter now into an explanation of the details of the bill, because he saw several hon. gentlemen present, who might be absent at the future stages of the bill, and he was desirous of hearing the opinions and suggestions of different hon. members. He had proposed to have introduced at an earlier period of the session a bill more extensive in its operation than the one he should now propose, applicable to both sections of the Province, and he had hoped that it would have been possible to have devised a scheme that would have been acceptable to the profession and the public at large in both Provinces. But he found on inquiry that the principles of the civil law in force in Lower Canada already supplied much, which, with slight alteration, might afford efficient means of distributing the effects of the Bankrupt trader, which principles, nevertheless, were altogether unknown to the Municipal Law of U.C. and, upon reflection, he did not consider the desirableness of a single system so serious as to induce him to forego the attempt to introduce a general bankrupt law in U. Canada; for our trade was not only with L.C. but with the United States and England and Scotland, in all of which countries the systems of law differed from that in operation in U.C. and the parties engaged

in trade incurred in all the difficulty of having their contracts settled under these laws. But irrespective of the difficulty of introducing a law to meet the wants of both sections of the province, he had been told that there was a general feeling not only amongst the commercial classes but amongst the Professional men of U.C. against the introduction of a Bankrupt law. If the peculiar disposition, which in that house he had sometimes heard attributed to the gentlemen of the legal profession to disregard the public good and to regard their own private emolument, were a just one, then he would see a reason for opposing a Bankrupt law as it had a undoubted tendency to diminish costs.<sup>41</sup> He had seen estates wound up in Bankruptcy, which would otherwise have occasioned fifty actions<sup>42</sup> but he had a much higher opinion of the profession and he believed that no man belonging to it would presume to regulate his conduct in the House by a reference to his individual interests as opposed to the public good. But it was said that the Bankrupt law had been found to work unfavourably, that it had worked unfavourably to the creditor and been a hardship to the debtor. He thought that this was a most unthinking assertion; surely no man would contend that in a commercial country like this, that if a trader who was incurring great risks should be over taken by misfortune, he was to be bound for ever and ever and never be able to raise the load of debt from his back. He would cite the case of Mr. Bethune, a gentleman in Upper Canada, largely engaged in commerce who failed to the amount of £60,000, well if that estate could not be wound up without an action being brought by every person having a claim of £10, the whole estate would be consumed in costs. He asked was it right in a commercial country to expose both debtor and creditor to such inconvenience as that? The system it was true had not been found to work well, but might not the same thing be said of the District Courts of Upper Canada, of the Equity Court which had been denounced to the other--and in fact of every Court in U.C. The fault was not in the system but in those who administered it, because they had Judges who did not understand their duty, a bar who would not take the trouble to understand their duty and suiters who instead of seeking to work out the principle of the law, sought to convert the law into a means of oppression. The honourable member here related a case from his own experience and from the evidence before a committee of the House of Lords in support of this argument. Some hon. members he knew looked forward to a code of laws upon this subject embraced in half a sheet of letter paper, they could of course introduce such a system, but the question was would it be an act of law? Would it be possible to make such a law apply to every conceivable combination of circumstances. When a man became a Bankrupt every conceivable sort of debt might exist against him, and a law must be framed to meet all the intricate points that could possibly arise in the Court, and it was therefore quite impossible to make it as simple as some hon. members desired. He confessed that the present bill was not such as he had hoped to bring forward; he had hoped in the early part of the session to have been able to have brought forward a law mixing up and reducing to one system the cases of insolvents and bankrupts. He had hoped to be able to introduce a system under which both class (sic) of debtors would have been placed on an equal footing, entitled to the same remedies from the same class of Judges. He knew it was said that the ordinary debtors should not be placed on the same footing with the Bankrupt, but it was obvious on the first blush that all debtors in the country should see the end of their difficulties in the same manner and by the same tribunal; but it was said the trader stood on a different footing from the other debtor. The one contracted a debt in

the conduct of the commerce and trade of the country, which was necessary for the welfare of the country, the other contracted debts for his own personal convenience and gratification, and therefore the trader instead of being entirely prostrated by his misfortunes ought to have an opportunity of exercising his energy to renew his business. He admitted the soundness of that argument, and it served to strengthen his conviction that there ought to be a bankrupt law, something to clear the fair trader of his liabilities; that was the extent of the argument to his mind, but he thought there was something equally cogent to show that the ordinary debtor should be in the same way relieved, for it surely could not be for the benefit of the country, that every debtor should have the means of getting over his difficulties; the labour of every man was profitable and the same sort of reasoning, although not to the same extent would show that the ordinary debtor should be relieved by some such system as the trader should be relieved from his liabilities. The trader, it was true, incurred debts, not for his personal convenience, but for the public good and in the conduct of trade which would not be carried on without credit, but the ordinary debtor was not in the same position. Therefore the trader's interests required that he be relieved from his debts if misfortune overtook him without fraud. He had heard nothing so extraordinary as the proposition, that the Bankrupt Law should be allowed to disappear altogether, and that nothing should be brought in as a substitute for it, because we had an Insolvent Law, as by a discontinuance of the Bankrupt Law that class of insolvents most needing protection--the traders--would be left to the mercy of their creditors or their Fates. He thought that if they acted wisely, they would introduce a law relieving both the traders and the ordinary debtors from their debts in surrendering their own estates; and he thought it would be well to place both classes of debtors on the same footing, and give the same mode of getting a discharge from their debts. Circumstances had, however, rendered it impossible for him to introduce such a measure at present, and he therefore applied himself to consider the various objections which his own experience and the experience of others pointed out, and to remedy them as far as possible. And first of all it had been said that the forcing of the trader into the Court, compelling him whether his creditors desired it or not, or at the mere will of one or two of his creditors to go into the Bankrupt Court, eventuated not only his own destruction, but also in the destruction of his estate; so that the creditors, in fact, received nothing. As far as his own experience went, this was a serious error in our system. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Montreal (Mr. LaFontaine,) suggested a compulsory settlement out of Court; this struck him (Mr. Blake) at first as being contrary to the law, compelling one creditor to submit to the majority. He found, however, that the suggestion was looked upon favourably by the mercantile community, and upon reflection it did seem to him that if after the second meeting of the creditors a settlement could be made if desired by a majority of the creditors, no great opposition to the spirit of the law could exist in allowing it to be done before the debtor could be put into the Bankrupt Court at all. (Hear, hear.) With that view he had endeavoured to embody a provision for the purpose of allowing the creditors to wind up the estate, on trust, without going into the Bankrupt Court. These were the first provisions of the bill, the machinery by which he proposed to effect that was this, to allow the debtor to present his petition to the Commissioner of Bankrupts, signed by one third of the creditors, and if the judge believed the petition was not attained by fraud.--He was after the examination of such witnesses as the



creditors might produce to decide whether he would allow the petition to go any further or not, then if the judge thought it proper that the petition should be discussed further he would call a meeting, after giving notice when the majority of the creditors might, if they thought proper, consent to a settlement--and not only a majority in number, but the majority of the amount. This provision was copied from the bill introduced into the English House of Lords by Lord Cottenham, and that agreement was to be made on a trust deed, and the estate entrusted to an official assignee to collect, and the trader was discharged from all his debts. The House would observe that the trader would then not be driven into the Bankrupt Court to the detriment of his own interests and the majority of the creditors to satisfy their claims. The agreement was to be left to rest entirely among the creditors and the debtors, and it appeared to him (Mr. Blake,) that the less they were shackled or bound down the better. If the creditors met and thought it right and expedient to accede to the proposal which the debtor might make, then the Commissioners need not trouble themselves with considering the nature of his debts, but should permit the creditors to wind up the estate in this way. Now the provisions which he (Mr. Blake) had introduced with some considerable variations, had been introduced by Lord Cottenham, not with respect to the trader, but with respect to the ordinary debtor, and he (Mr. Blake) could not say that on endeavoring to mix it with the Bankrupt system that it might not be found to clash, but he had been led to hope from conversation he had had both from professional and unprofessional friends that it would be found a very great boon to the creditors and the debtor, that it would afford the means of winding up a bankrupt estate, and he therefore trusted that the house would adopt it and permit it to go into operation. (Hear, hear.) The next difficulty he had heard complained of, was that the trader under the present law, was thrust into Bankruptcy, put into the Gazette, and his whole estate seized, without the slightest notice, he had in his own experience known this to be the case, and he had known the parties anticipating an attempt of this sort although they conceived they were not traders, go before hand to the Commissioners to prevent the disgrace and ruin of the process being carried out, and he had had professionally to interfere to prevent such a step. Now it was evident that the greatest injustice and wrong could be done by this means to the debtor as well as to his creditors and he therefore proposed that no party should be declared a bankrupt without notice being given to the trader, and such time allowed as the house should deem expedient to fix upon. The next ground of complaint which he had heard very generally urged against the bill was that the parties who really did not intend pressing the bankrupt law to its natural end, viz: the distribution of the traders' estate, under the power given by several clauses of the present Act, adopted the process of giving notice, and unless a defence was sworn to (as we understood the hon. member) in twenty-one days, the party was declared a bankrupt and placed in the Gazette. Now, as far as his own experience went, he believed that power had not been fairly used, he believed that these notices had been given, in nine cases out of ten, as it were to put the screw on the debtor, and compel him, by some unjust mode of raising the wind, to pay these debts. (Hear, hear.) And he was warranted in saying, that in the great majority of cases, this power of giving the notice had been the means by which the estate had been wasted and squandered to the greatest extent, before the commission could issue, so that the bankrupt had been driven from step to step, to dispose of his property to prevent being put into the Bankrupt Court, until his estate was entirely

consumed. He thought this clause had been found a great hardship, and he therefore proposed to strike out that clause altogether; he proposed that no creditor should have the power to make a man bankrupt and that no man should become a bankrupt except by some act of his own. He had heard on the other hand complaints that the power of going into the Bankrupt Court was abused, and as he proposed to deprive the creditor of the right of putting a man into Bankruptcy without his consent, he thought it right also to prevent a man from going into bankruptcy by the mere filing of a declaration of insolvency. He therefore proposed to strike out that clause also. The hon. member next explained that the choice of Assignees had led to a great deal of fraud and that the creditors had frequently lost by it. He therefore proposed to appoint an official assignee for each district who should have as in England, the sole power of receiving the Estate and leave to the creditors the choice of the remaining assignees (so at least we understood the hon. member.) The next point of difficulty which had occurred in his experience, had been with respect to the 19th clause of the Bankrupt Act, and he confessed that he had a great deal of difficulty in dealing with it. The House would bear in mind that in England, all the dealings of the bankrupt, after an act of Bankruptcy was committed, were void, and the bankrupt had no power of conveying any portion of his property, after the Act of Bankruptcy. That was found to act very harshly in England, as an act of Bankruptcy might have been committed fifteen years before the commission was issued, and yet all subsequent purchases and payments were void. The law had been gradually moderated in England, until by the latest alteration, two months was the limit within which the dealings of the bankrupt were to be considered valid. Now here we did not make an act of bankruptcy destroy the title of the parties, it was no part of our system; but what we said was, that the whole property of the bankrupt from the time the commission issued was vested in the assignees, and therefore everything was valid up to the date of the commission issuing. Now, of course, all dealings were valid up to the time of the ... commission issuing, room was given for a vast deal of fraud by dealings in view of bankruptcy, and with the purpose of preference which would be rendered valid; but to obviate that, we had introduced the 19th clause of our bankrupt act, and it said that all dealings made in contemplation of bankruptcy, should be void; but then it went on to say, provided that every dealing 30 days before the commission should be valid, provided the party had no notice of any further act of bankruptcy.<sup>43</sup>

MR. CAUCHON here interrupted the hon. member--it was understood that the House should adjourn at one o'clock, and it was now nearly half-past one. (No, no.)<sup>44</sup>

MR. WATTS hoped the House would adjourn. Members must have some time allowed for dinner.<sup>45</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND said it was understood, that there should be no adjournment, but that the House should withdraw for a time.<sup>46</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said that the House should not adjourn at all; but Mr. Speaker should leave the chair for a time with the connivance of the House.<sup>47</sup>

MR. MORIN accordingly vacated the Chair<sup>48</sup>.

And the House rose until three o'clock.<sup>49</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE resumed. After giving a summary of his discourse

previous to the adjournment of the morning session, he said that he proposed to make an alteration in the manner of granting the certificate. Instead of leaving it in the power of two or three creditors to refuse the certificate to a bankrupt, and which had been felt as a very great injustice he proposed that the discretionary power should be vested in the judge alone. It no doubt had been observed that he had not as yet mentioned anything respecting imprisonment for debt. But it, in reality did settle that question, for he proposed to put the creditor under the protection of the Court, whilst proceedings were pending, and gave the judge the sole power of granting the certificate. He had found a serious difficulty in coming to a decision, for one class of eminent lawyers maintain that the power should be vested in the judge to inflict punishment on the fraudulent debtor, whilst another class maintained that if the judge were empowered to inflict the punishment of imprisonment, without trial by jury, the Bankrupt would be put on a worse footing than he occupies at present. He thought the last principle was the most convenient, and therefore proposed that the creditors should have the right to bring actions to be tried before a jury, against the debtor if he had acted fraudulently. He knew of no principle of law in any country whose legislation was worth following, which would warrant him in bringing in a Bill to abolish totally imprisonment for debt, without provisions being made to secure the estate of the debtor, and at the same time he thought it would be a grievous injustice to allow punishment to be inflicted on the bankrupt trader after surrendering his estate and when no fraud could be proved.<sup>50</sup>

Leave was then granted.<sup>51</sup>

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Bill relating to  
Traders and  
their Creditors.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate arrangements between Traders and their Creditors, and to make provision for the distribution of the estate and

effects of Bankrupts.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

St. Patrick's  
Society Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the St. Patrick's Society of Quebec, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Joint Stock  
Companies  
Bill.

The Order of the day for taking into further consideration the Question proposed on Monday last, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes," do pass, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till Monday next.

Bill respecting  
Aprons to  
Mill Dams.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal the several Laws now in force in Upper Canada, regulating the construction of Aprons to Mill Dams, and to make provision for better defining the mode of constructing the same, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after



some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be printed.

Registry Laws  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Registry Laws of Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Thursday next.

Guardians  
Appointment  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the appointment of Guardians to restrain the improvidence of persons incompetent to manage property in Upper Canada, being read;<sup>52</sup>

MR. FLINT brought in a bill to enable parties, who from drunkenness or other causes, became incompetent to manage their own affairs, to be interdicted by the judge of the District Court. The hon. gentleman pointed out the fact that persons incompetent to manage their own affairs might be interdicted in Lower Canada and in several of the United States, and indeed it was evidently a most unjust thing that a man who acquired habits of drunkenness should be permitted to squander away his property, when it often happened that that very property had been acquired by the labor and care of his wife as well as himself. The bill provided the means by which local officers might be enabled to interdict persons who had become incompetent for the management of their affairs, and were likely to be chargeable to the public either for themselves or their families.<sup>53</sup>

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Flint, Mr. Richards, Mr. Hall, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Stevenson, to report thereon with all convenient speed.

Church War-  
dens Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the mode of calling and holding meetings for the election of Church Wardens, and the rendering of accounts by Church Wardens, and to establish the qualification of persons entitled to attend such meetings, and for other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be discharged.

Bill for the re-  
medy of abuses  
prejudicial to  
Agriculture.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Watts, Mr. Polette, Mr. Gugy,

Mr. Bouthillier, and Mr. Armstrong, to report thereon with all convenient speed.

Montreal and  
Troy Tele-  
graph Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Troy Telegraph Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Bill relating  
to Streams in  
Upper Canada.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to prevent Mill Owners and others from restraining the natural flow of Streams in certain cases in Upper Canada, being read;

Mr. Flint moved, seconded by \_\_\_\_\_, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time,

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by \_\_\_\_\_, That all the words after "That" be left out, and the words "the Bill be read a second time this day three months" added instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment:--It was unanimously resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day three months.

Bill relating  
to the Will of  
the late  
R.N. Starr.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate George Carruthers, H. Hogg, and William Hatelie, and their successors, to carry into effect the last Will and Testament of the late Richard Noble Starr, being read;

Ordered, That the Rules of this House requiring the printing of Bills, and the payment of Twenty pounds on Private Bills, be dispensed with in the case of the said Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday, the twenty-sixth instant.

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Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Ferrings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Bill to facili-  
tate Actions  
against unincor-  
porated Bodies.

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate Actions against persons associated for Commercial purposes, and against unincorporated Societies and Companies," with several

Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Mutual and  
General In-  
surance Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this

House: And also,

Joint Stock  
Road Com-  
panies Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act for authorizing the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other Works in Upper Canada," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Nuns of the  
Quebec General  
Hospital Pro-  
perty Bill.

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Community of the Nuns of the General Hospital of Quebec to acquire and hold additional real and personal property to a certain amount,"

without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

Upton Town-  
ship Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to annex a certain part of the Township of Upton to the County of St. Hyacinthe, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Huron Copper  
Bay Company  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Huron Copper Bay Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Bathurst  
District

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to annex certain unsurveyed Lands to the



Lands Bill.

Bathurst District, for Judicial purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Quebec District  
Teachers  
Association  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Teachers' Association of the District of Quebec, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Montreal  
Institut  
Canadien Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate L'Institut Canadien de Montréal, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to the same Select Committee to which it had previously been referred.

Soeurs Hospi-  
talières (Mon-  
tréal) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize the Religious Community of the "Soeurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph de l'Hôtel Dieu de Montréal," to acquire and hold real and per-

sonal property to a certain amount over and above that now held by them, as well for themselves as for the Poor of the Hôtel Dieu on whose behalf they administer certain property, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Thursday next.

Masters and  
Servants  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act relating to Masters and Servants in the country parts of Lower Canada, being read;<sup>54</sup>

MR. WATTS moved that the Bill to amend the Act for the regulation of the duties of masters and servants in Lower Canada be read a second time.<sup>55</sup>

MR. FOURNIER addressed the House at some length in opposition to the bill,<sup>56</sup> as being one which gave too great power to the masters, and the provisions of which were too strict and severe, and moved that the Bill be read that day three months.<sup>57</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE opposed the Bill, as being a most tyrannical one<sup>58</sup> and

hoped it would be kicked out in a summary manner.<sup>59</sup>

MR. WATTS said, that the penalties imposed by the Bill were not higher than those contained in the present law. The present law was inoperative, in consequence of requiring two Magistrates to sit on cases under the Act. It was very difficult to get two Magistrates together in many parts of the country.<sup>60</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND defended the bill<sup>61</sup>.

((There was)) some discussion<sup>62</sup>.

MR. FOURNIER withdrew his amendment.<sup>63</sup>

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*The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.*

A good deal of merriment was occasioned by SIR A. MACNAB making a number of inquiries relative to the bill, and arguing its merits with a view of consuming time, and preventing Mr. Cameron's bill for the erection of certain townships, coming up; it being a quarter to eight o'clock, an understanding existing that none but unopposed orders should be taken up after eight o'clock.<sup>64</sup>

When the clock struck eight, MR. MORIN The SPEAKER was allowed to put the question, and the House proceeded to the disposal of various minor and unopposed bills.<sup>65</sup>

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L. Comte's  
Relief Bill.

*The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of St. Edouard, in the District of Montreal, being read;*

*The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.*

*And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.*

*Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Thursday next.*

Petition of  
J.O.A. Turgeon  
and others.

*The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of J.O. Alfred Turgeon, Esquire, and others, the Mayor and Councillors of the County of Terrebonne, and other references, being read;*

*The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.*

*Mr. Sauvageau took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;*

*And Mr. Sauvageau reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.*

*Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.*

Toronto, Sim-  
coe, and Lake  
Huron Union

*The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate Frederick C. Capreol, Robert Easton Burns, and others, under the style of*

Railroad Com-  
pany Bill.

*the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company, to enable them to construct a Railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron, being read;*

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*The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.*

*Mr. Méthot took the Chair of the Committee;*<sup>66</sup>

The clauses ... were adopted verbatim without any opposition or discussion, until MR. RICHARDS moved a provision to the effect that the Company should never receive from the Provincial Government any aid, in the way of grant or guarantee, and that should any such aid be sought the charter would be forfeited.<sup>67</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) who had charge of the bill, objected to the last part of the amendment.--Was the hon. member afraid of the imperatives of the Company? He had better propose to make it a penal act for the Company to ask for aid.<sup>68</sup>

MR. RICHARDS contended at some length in favour of his amendment; he thought they should adopt stringent measures to prevent a company like this ever obtaining the guarantee proposed by the Inspector General.<sup>69</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) thought that if the hon. member wished to prevent this company from obtaining aid from Government the better plan would be to introduce a clause into the Bill founded on Mr. Hincks' Resolutions restricting the granting of the proposed guarantee to certain lines.<sup>70</sup>

MR. CAMERON could not understand on what principle this road was to be excluded from the assistance of the Government. He did not think there was any road in the Province that would have a more beneficial effect in improving the North Western part of the Province and affecting the trade of the U.S. to Canada. He was sure the resolutions laid down by Government were stringent enough; he did not mean to be understood as approving of the principle of the bill but he had no desire to make any opposition to it, and he was sure that so far as the road from Toronto to the Georgia Bay was concerned he thought that it was well entitled to the support of Government as any other road.<sup>71</sup>

MR. ROBINSON was also of opinion that this line was well deserving of encouragement, as it was quite sure to pay as fast as it was opened.<sup>72</sup>

MR. MORRISON opposed the amendment.<sup>73</sup>

MR. THOMPSON was sure that if money was to be invested in any road none would yield a better return than the one now before the Committee.<sup>74</sup>

MR. RICHARDS said that as far as he understood the proposition of the Hon. Inspector General--<sup>75</sup>

MR. W. SCOTT (Two Mountains) rose to order, it was understood that nothing on which there was any opposition should be taken up after eight o'clock.<sup>76</sup>

MR. RICHARDS intended to press his amendment. By the proposition of the Inspector General, any road 75 miles in length, one half of which was completed, had a right to require a guarantee for the remainder from government, and the argument of the Insp. Gen. was that the legislature would take care



and charter no company that ought not to receive the guarantee. The measure was brought forward on the express understanding that no guarantee would be required from Government and the House should take care that the projectors were kept to that understanding.<sup>77</sup>

((There were)) a few words from MESSRS G. SHERWOOD (Brockville) and H.J. BOULTON (Norfolk.)<sup>78</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN inquired if this was not a lottery scheme? because if so he should be opposed to it altogether.<sup>79</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk).--No; it was not at all analogous to a lottery. It was on the principle of the Art Union which had been got up, after lotteries were abolished.<sup>80</sup>

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*and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;*

*And Mr. Méthot reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.*

*And the Question being put, That the Report be received to-morrow;*

*The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, That the words "to-morrow" at the end of the Question be left out, and the words "this day three months" added instead thereof.*

*And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, DeWitt, Hall, Jobin, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Seymour, Viger, and Wilson.--(12.)*

NAYS.

*Messieurs Badgley, Beaubien, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cartier, Crysler, Davignon, Flint, Fortier, Holmes, Johnson, Laurin, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Morrison, Papineau, Polette, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, and Taché.--(27.)*

*So it passed in the Negative.*

*Then the main Question being put;*

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN moved that the report of the Committee be received this day three months.<sup>81</sup>

MR. MORRISON thought it was very unusual to oppose a bill at this stage, after allowing it to be read a second time. He thought the Attorney General should explain his reasons for which he was opposed to the bill.<sup>82</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN understood that it was a kind of lottery, they might call it an Art Union, but he believed it amounted to much the same thing.<sup>83</sup>

The motion was negatived by a large majority.<sup>84</sup>

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*Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.*

Peterborough  
Incorporation

*The Order of the day for the House in Committee  
on the Bill to incorporate the Town of Peterborough,*

Bill. being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Calvinistic  
Baptist Con-  
gregation  
(Perth) Land  
Title Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm the Title of the Calvinistic Baptist Congregation of Perth to a certain piece of Land in that Town, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Weights and  
Measures  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relative to the inspection of Weights and Measures in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Missisquoi  
Railroad Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to establish a line of Railroad between Montreal and Missis-

quoi, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills.

Commercial  
Bank New  
Stock Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act further to extend the time for paying up the new Stock of the Commercial Bank of the Midland Dis-

trict," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an Amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendment was read, as followeth:--

Press 1, Line 33. After "permit" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that for and notwithstanding any thing in the said Acts, or in any other Act or Law, the Corporation therein mentioned and heretofore known as the "President, Directors, and Company of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District," shall from and after the passing of this Act be called and known by the corporate name of "The Commercial Bank of the Midland District," but such change of name shall not be construed to make the said Corporation a new Corporation, or in any way whatever to affect any right or liability of the said Corporation, or any action, suit, or proceeding pending at the time of the passing of this Act."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Amendment be engrossed.

Great Western  
Railroad Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to alter and amend the Charter of the Great Western Railroad Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Inland Bills of  
Exchange and  
Promissory  
Notes Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Laws regulating Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and the protesting thereof, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Protested  
Bills of Ex-  
change Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to regulate and make uniform the rates of damages on Protested Bills of Exchange in this Province, being read;



The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

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Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Marriage Op-positions Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to abolish Oppositions to Marriages, founded on promises of Marriage, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Bill relating to the Enregistration of certain Titles.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Ordinance providing for the enregistration of Titles to immoveable property and incumbrances thereon, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Lessors and Lessees Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act passed in the third year of the Reign of His late Majesty William the Fourth, chapter one, intituled, "An Act to regulate the exercise of certain rights of Lessors and Lessees," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Wesleyan Methodist Church Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable the Trustees of Churches and Parsonages, and other Trusts, belonging to the Wes-

leyan Methodist Church in Canada, more conveniently to manage and dispose of their Estates, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Rimouski  
Registry Dis-  
tricts Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to divide the County of Rimouski into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Orders of  
the day.

Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by Mr. Marquis, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till Thursday next; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Ameliasburgh  
Survey Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in Upper Canada," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Orders of  
the day.

Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by Mr. Lemieux, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till Thursday next; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

St. Andrew's  
Church Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The Minister and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal," being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Ottawa Dis-  
trict Gram-  
mar School  
House Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Trustees of the Ottawa District Grammar School to sell the present School House, and apply the funds arising from the sale thereof towards purchasing a new site, and erecting a new School

House in the Town of L'Orignal, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

City Bank  
Act Amend-  
ment Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the City Bank, and to provide for a reduction of its Capital Stock, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

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Report on  
Petitions of  
J. Clark.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Report of the Select Committee to which were referred the two Petitions of John Clark, Esquire, on behalf of the Niagara District Agricultural Society,

and another reference, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;



And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Thompson  
and Jessup's  
Relief Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of Joseph Richard Thompson and Henry Jessup," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time, to-morrow.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till Thursday next.

Then the House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 16 APRIL 1849.

1. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
2. IBID.
3. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
4. The debate on this motion was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849; and PILOT, 18 April 1849, and GLOBE, 28 April 1849, in identical accounts, except that GLOBE omitted Scott's speech.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
6. IBID.
7. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
12. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
13. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
15. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
16. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
17. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
19. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
23. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
24. IBID.
25. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
26. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
27. IBID.
28. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
29. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
30. IBID.
31. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
32. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
33. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
34. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
35. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
36. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. The debate on this motion was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849; and PILOT, 18 April 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 27 April 1849, and GLOBE, 28 April 1849, in identical accounts, except that the GLOBE omitted several speeches and a few lines in Blake's speech. A commentary appeared in GLOBE, 21 April 1849.
41. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
42. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
43. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
44. IBID.
45. IBID.

46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. IBID.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 18 April 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 27 April 1849, and GLOBE, 28 April 1849, in identical accounts.
53. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
54. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 18 April 1849; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
55. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
56. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
57. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
58. IBID.
59. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
60. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
61. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
62. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
63. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 18 April 1849, and GLOBE, 28 April 1849, in identical accounts.
67. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.
78. IBID.
79. IBID.
80. IBID.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.



TUESDAY, 17 APRIL 1849.

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Petition  
brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

The Petition of the Reverend H. Moreau and others, of the Parish and vicinity of St. Eustache, in the County of Two Mountains.

Commercial  
Bank New  
Stock Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act further to extend the time for paying up the new Stock of the Commerical Bank of the Midland District," was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Robinson do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence.

Huron Copper  
Bay Com-  
pany Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Huron Copper Bay Company, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec Dis-  
trict Teachers  
Association  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Teachers' Association of the District of Quebec, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Marriage Op-  
positions Bill.

An engrossed Bill to abolish Oppositions to Marriages, founded on promises of Marriage, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal and  
Troy Tele-  
graph Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Troy Telegraph Company, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Report on  
Sheriff, Crier,  
and Tipstaff,  
of Montreal.

Mr. Gugy, from the Select Committee to which were referred the Returns to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 23d January last, praying for Statements of the Income derived by the Sheriff of the District of Montreal, and by the Crier and Tipstaff of the Court of Queen's Bench for the said District, for the last five years, and, also, the Returns of the Clerks of the Circuit Courts in Lower Canada, with power to report from time to time, presented to the House the First

Report of the said Committee; which was read.

Appendix  
(O.O.O.O.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (O.O.O.O.)

Ordered, That the said Report be committed to the Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the expediency of amending so much of the Ordinance 25 Geo. 3, as empowers the Sheriffs of that part of the Province formerly constituting Lower Canada, to retain two and a half per cent out of the public monies in their hands.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Joint Stock  
Road Com-  
panies Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for authorizing the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other

Works in Upper Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 3, line 16. After "through" insert "or along the boundary of."

Press 4, line 23. After "elected" insert "by the Stockholders."

Press 6, line 4. After "in" insert "or along."

Press 6, line 40. After "in" insert "or along."

Press 8, line 22. After "through" insert "or along the boundary thereof."

Press 9, line 29. After "tolls" insert "not exceeding the rate aforesaid."

Press 12, line 15. After "through" insert "or along the boundary of."

Press 12, line 39. After "through" insert "or along the boundary of."

Press 13, line 6. After "through" insert "or along the boundary of."

Press 14, line 27. Leave out "the" and insert "or along the boundary of any."

Press 15, line 30. After "behalf" insert "and we do hereby nominate (the names to be here inserted) to be the first Directors of the said Company."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Boulton do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Mutual and  
General In-  
surance Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 9, line 39. Leave out "six months" and insert "sixty days."

Press 12, line 18. After "Company" insert "signed and sworn to by him as such before a Judge of any of Her Majesty's Courts of Law in this Province, or before a Commissioner duly authorized to take affidavits within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such action is brought, and bearing

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the seal of the said Company."

Press 12, line 22. Leave out "thereof" and insert "of the facts therein

stated."

Press 13, line 15. Leave out from "be" to "at," and insert "paid."

Press 13, line 16. Leave out from "thereto" to "and" in line 18.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 29th March last, praying that he would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, a Statement of the cost of the Dredging Machine purchased for the deepening of Lake St. Peter, the present employment thereof, and the state of the same.

By Command.

J. LESLIE, Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Montreal, 16th April, 1849.

PUBLIC WORKS,  
10th April, 1849.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, on the subject of the Dredging Machine constructed for Lake St. Peter's Works; and, in reply, am directed to inform you, that the cost thereof (two in number) was £11,257 12s. 9d. One of the Dredges is now under repair, and is to be employed in cleaning the upper entrance of the Beauharnois Canal; the other lies at Sorel, and would require some repairs previous to being fit for use.

I have, &c.

THOMAS A. BEGLY,  
Secretary.

The Honorable James Leslie,  
Provincial Secretary.

Foreign  
Insurances.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of regulating Foreign Insurances.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;<sup>1</sup>

MR. MORRISON stated the objects of the bill were to levy a duty of 10 per cent on all the premiums received by Foreign Insurance Companies in this Province. The state of New York prohibited Foreign Companies altogether. He thought this right, but did not wish to go so far. He did not mean to tax English Insurance Companies, but only those from the United States<sup>2</sup> and thought the ten percent not so high a rate as that levied on banks.<sup>3</sup> He thought we ought to encourage our own Insurance Companies.<sup>4</sup> There was a clause in the bill to prohibit those companies who had not paid the amount of judgments against them within ninety days, to effect new policies.<sup>5</sup> Another clause of the bill was to compel Foreign Insurance Companies to<sup>6</sup> sue and be sued<sup>7</sup> in this Province.<sup>8</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) would have the provisions of the bill extended



to all Insurance Companies out of the country. He would have the amount of taxes collected applied to local purposes.<sup>9</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON desired to put the tax on all offices alike except, Canadian offices, for the object was to protect Canadian offices from the competition of others. He also thought the amount raised by the tax ought to be applied to local purposes. He (Mr. B.) was surprised at<sup>10</sup> the introduction of such a bill. If there were an objectionable tax it would be one of that description. Merchants had the greatest difficulty to procure Insurance. If the hon. gentleman had got statistical information, he would have found that Insurance Offices had lost instead of gained, and that if he had levied his tax on their profits, he would only have done so on three or four offices. It was owing to the great number of offices that Merchants were able to effect Insurance.<sup>11</sup>

MR. CAYLEY remarked that the tax would not fall upon the Insurance Offices, but upon the insurers. It was well known that the great difficulty in this country was to get offices to insure the property of those who desired to insure, for no office was willing to take a large risk on the same building, or one continuous range. It was also well known that the certainty of the insurers being able to get their loss repaid depended upon the policies being effected in a great many offices. In Hamburg for example, it was a fact that the Insurance Offices of that city would not have been able to meet the losses of the great fire there, if it had not been for the large amount insured in English offices.<sup>12</sup>

MR. MORRISON said, his bill would only affect American Companies. He wished to encourage Insurance Companies among ourselves. The principal part of the bill was to compel them to be sued in the Province.<sup>13</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) said that it was of no use as they had no property in the Province.<sup>14</sup>

MR. MORRISON had provided for that by a clause implicating a penalty on the agent, in the case of non-compliance.<sup>15</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS agreed with the argument of the hon. member for Huron, that it would be the insured and not insurers who have to pay the tax. The ... tendency would be to prevent American Insurances effecting Insurances in the Province, which he thought injurious, as these Insurances were to all intents and purposes an investment of money in the country.<sup>16</sup> If it were to prevent American companies from insuring, it would be well to go about it in a straightforward way.<sup>17</sup> The difficulty in all large towns, was to get offices to take the whole of a persons risk.<sup>18</sup> As a tax for revenue, he did not think this was a desirable mode, though<sup>19</sup> he was not prepared to say, that taxing the premiums or profits of Insurance offices was not proper for revenue purposes.<sup>20</sup>

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) could not presume that Insurance offices carried on business in this country without making some profit, but he thought the effect of taxing them would be to drive them away. He was predisposed to favor them as much as possible.<sup>21</sup>

MR. DEWITT said the American Insurance offices did not expect to make much money by their insurances in Canada, they came here because they desired to extend their risks as widely as possible, which was a great object with all Insurance Companies.<sup>22</sup>

MR. CAMERON could bear favourable testimony to the character of American Insurance offices in this country, and he thought they had been the means of reducing the rate of Insurance. He would like to encourage our own offices, and thought that we might keep the American ones out by competition.<sup>23</sup>

MR. BADGLEY said a few words, inaudible in the Reporter's Box.<sup>24</sup>

MR. NOTMAN could not support the principles of ... the bill.<sup>25</sup>

After some further discussion, the motion of Mr. Morrison, that it was expedient to introduce the bill, was carried, with the understanding, that the clause imposing 4 per cent on the premiums of foreign offices should be left out.<sup>26</sup>

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to regulate Foreign Insurances in this Province, and to provide a remedy against them.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Foreign Insur-  
ances Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate Foreign Insurance.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Lunatic Asy-  
lum, Toronto.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to direct the proper Officer to lay before this House, copies of all annual Reports made by the Commissioners of the Temporary Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848, inclusive, in conformity with the Rules of the Commissioners, and approved of by the Government.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Bill relating  
to Actions  
of Clerks of  
Courts, &c.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux have leave to bring in a Bill for the limitation of Actions of Clerks of Courts of Justice and Attornies ad lites.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read a second time, on Thursday next.

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND<sup>27</sup> moved for leave to introduce a bill declaratory of the Law concerning Contempts of Courts in Lower Canada. In moving for leave to introduce the bill, he would explain its object.<sup>28</sup> Doubts had existed not only in Lower Canada, but in England as to the extent to which Judges could carry the punishment of persons for contempt of court; but the doctrine had now become almost universal in England that courts should not commit except for contempts committed in view of the court, or all persons who disobey the rules of the court, and that beyond that the court

could not go. There was a case reported in the English papers which had occurred in 1847, in a trial for libel, in which Mr. Coroner Wakley was the plaintiff; the judge had expressed an opinion unfavorable to that gentleman, which, was overruled by the jury. A motion was made for a new trial, and while that motion was before the judges, Mr. Wakely went to a public meeting and spoke in an irreverent manner of the judge; saying that he, one of the smallest coroners in the country, had had to complain of injustice from the greatest coroners in the country. The party on the other side moved for an attachment against Mr. Wakley; but the first question by the judge was, What, sir is your locus stando in this case! Do you think we can protect ourselves? What was the feeling of the judges in England? They refused to interfere in this case for the benefit of parties; but our judges seemed inclined to carry their power to a tyrannical extent and seemed to think that any individual had the right to get up and convince them by a two hours' harangue that a contempt had been committed against them, of which they themselves had no knowledge and which could therefore have been no contempt. He would ask now if a judge could bring up a person from the most remote part of the Province merely because he had said, or written, or published, that a certain judgment was unfair or unjust? Would such a proceeding be consistent with those notions of liberty which were born with Englishmen and British subjects? Could no one be allowed to express an opinion of this kind without being handed over to the Attorney General, and without being handed over to the jailor, if the Attorney General chose to prosecute? This doctrine was now<sup>29</sup> so well settled<sup>30</sup> in England<sup>31</sup> that it was not necessary to restrain the exercise, within legislative limits.<sup>32</sup> But it was not always so, and perhaps some persons might desire to bring up the whole doctrine which prevailed at the time when the case of Thomas was settled. That case occurred some years ago, and the party was found guilty of contempt for making some observations on the judgment of the court. This bill was nearly a copy of the bill which passed in Congress some years ago to declare what was the law in England; because the same law which prevailed in England on these matters, prevailed also in the United States.<sup>33</sup> The first Lawyers of the States, at the period of its introduction, had showed that it was based on the law of England. Power was given to the Judges to punish for contempt, not for the purpose of oppressing the subject, but for the purpose of protecting themselves.<sup>34</sup> The hon. member then read his bill, the purport of which had already been explained by his foregoing remarks. It would be perceived that the law he proposed would prevent the judges from bringing up parties for contempt, because they had published the proceedings of a trial before the trial was over. It had been contended in England, and it was contended here, that the act of publishing was a contempt, but that was directly in opposition to the principle generally admitted, that every man had a right to go into the court and witness the proceedings and the public had a right to read the report of the proceedings in a newspaper. He would however, allow them to retain the power that the judges at this moment possess, and allow them to forbid the publication of the proceeding, and punish any man who afterwards proceeds to publish.<sup>35</sup>

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) asked why the hon. gentleman confined the operation of the act to Lower Canada?<sup>36</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND would gladly explain that reason. He had consulted with the Solicitor General for Canada West on whose authority as a lawyer he placed the greatest reliance and he had been informed by him that



it was quite unnecessary to extend it to Upper Canada, as the judges there would not dare to go beyond the limits assigned by that bill.<sup>37</sup> He moved, seconded by MR. DUMAS, that the bill be read a first time.<sup>38</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN would like to know if his hon. friend intended to carry his bill through this session, as it touched an important branch of jurisprudence<sup>39</sup> which, if interfered with, might have a dangerous tendency. The hon. Solicitor General had not shown any particular case where a tyrannical exercise of the power of the court had been complained against, and unless such was shown, he was of opinion that the subject was one which should not be entered into lightly. (Hear, hear.)<sup>40</sup> He thought it would be better to leave it to public opinion, unless they had some very flagrant case in view.<sup>41</sup> It had been stated that the bill was not to extend to Upper Canada, because there would be no over-exercise of power committed by the courts of Upper Canada.<sup>42</sup> He (Mr. B.) hoped there would be no reason to doubt the judges here. His hon. friend had not shown them any case in which the judges had abused their power. His hon. friend had referred to the publication of trials<sup>43</sup>. Now he (Mr. Baldwin) was not prepared to go the same length as his hon. friend and say that the court ought not to interfere with the publication of the proceedings of trials, whilst they were still in progress, and by comments on the evidence and accusation, prejudice the minds of jurors, and injure the party on his trial for his life or property.<sup>44</sup> If there were a trial of chance going on, and one part were published with the comments of the Editor, it would interfere with the result.<sup>45</sup> He thought the administration of justice would not be advanced by allowing such a course. He admitted that the power of the Judges was one which should be exercised deliberately and discreetly, but he was not prepared to take away the power altogether.<sup>46</sup> Though the bill were (sic) confined to Lower Canada it would affect the whole province, from the great principle it would involve.<sup>47</sup> He hoped his hon. friend would consent to put off his bill until another session, and not press a measure of<sup>48</sup> more importance than half the measures that had been before them during the Session<sup>49</sup> until time had been allowed for the profession, and the judges who administered the law, to give the bill due consideration and express their opinion of it, and to enable the opinion of the public at large respecting such a measure to be expressed. (Hear.)<sup>50</sup>

MR. BADGLEY quite concurred in what had fallen from the Hon. Atty. Gen. West, that a measure of this importance ought not to be pressed at so late a period of the session, when there would be no time to discuss it properly. He (Mr. Badgley) had, in his experience, met with few cases of the nature to be affected by this bill, in the courts of Lower Canada. Except in certain very recent cases, very few instances of contempts of court had been noticed in the courts either at Montreal or Quebec. Those that had occurred were chiefly cases of trifling contempts committed within the view of the court, excepting in those that had arisen out of certain proceedings to which it was unnecessary he should refer further, and which he for one, exceedingly regretted, as having been the cause of great vexation and waste of time. (Hear, hear.) He did not remember any other cases which had occurred during the last twenty years. A matter of so much importance as this, and involving so much discussion should not have been introduced at this late period of the session. The effect of the bill would be to limit the dignity and the jurisdiction of the court and he thought it a matter which had better be left

alone for the present. He felt satisfied that a law of this kind would be inoperative after a few months. The introduction of the new system of judicature would he thought, remedy a great deal of what was complained of, and he thought it might safely be left to the judges of the Superior Courts to regulate and determine matters of this nature.<sup>51</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND had been misunderstood by the Hon. Attorney General West. It was not in anticipation of the possibility of the Judges resorting to arbitrary measures, (hear, hear,) and extending too far their power that he introduced this bill. (Hear, hear.) It was with the experience of the past before his eyes. (Hear, hear.) He spoke for himself alone, if the hon. gentlemen connected with the Ministry thought that truth might injure them, he did not speak for them but for himself.--(Cheers.) He could not on account of his own connection with any Ministry, abstain from stating what he conceived to be the truth.--<sup>52</sup>

Cheers, and ironical cheers from the opposition.<sup>53</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND ((continued:)) He did not consider that the Judges of L. Canada had abused their power.<sup>54</sup>

Cheers, and counter cheers.<sup>55</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND ((continued:)) And no man of spirit practising in the Courts, and standing in that House, could do otherwise than state that the Judges of Lower Canada had on more than one occasion, gone beyond the powers which were entrusted to them by the law and constitution.<sup>56</sup>

Hear, hear, ironical cheers, and a cry "The opinions of the Solicitor General"<sup>57</sup>.

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND ((continued:)) He spoke for himself, and he spoke the truth as he would never be afraid to do in any position, he would rather resign office, trample his commission under his feet, than be restricted from speaking truth when he conceived it would be useful to do so.<sup>58</sup> It cost him pain to say it.<sup>59</sup> (Cheers and counter cheers.) It was a truth which should be made known in order that a stop might at once be put to the course which some Hon. Judges had thought proper to adopt in this country. (Cheers and counter cheers.) The hon. member for Missisquoi might forget, although he (Mr. Drummond) did not, an abuse of power on the part of our Judges, when a highly respectable citizen, because he made a remark on the Grand Jury, not very severe, was on information laid by the Attorney General, sent to spend some days in the Gaol of this district. The hon. member might forget these things, but he (Mr. Drummond) did not. The hon. member might also forget, that only five or six months ago an editor was brought up, because he reported a trial and made some remarks as to the justice or injustice of the verdict<sup>60</sup>. A rule for contempt was obtained against him, and<sup>61</sup> might have been compelled to stand his trial, had the Attorney General been disposed to proceed in the matter. It was quite sufficient that we should have had an example of that kind to induce every man desirous of maintaining the liberties granted to him by the British constitution, to come forward to put a stop to such abuses. (Cheers.) The hon. member for Missisquoi complained that he (Mr. Drummond) had detailed all the cases in which a contempt of Court could be committed; he merely maintained that the power of the Judge ought not to be extended beyond what was granted by the law, and he defied any gentleman to get up and point out one single case in which the

Court had power, by law, to commit for contempt which was not included in this bill, (hear, hear,) and he thought the powers and jurisdictions of every estate of the realm ought to be distinctly defined. He did not wish to compromise the Ministry by anything he had said, but he must notwithstanding the request of the Hon. Attorney General West, press his measure<sup>62</sup>. It was his (Mr. D.'s) own act, and he brought it in on his own responsibility,<sup>63</sup> for he owed it to the country and to the Bar, to put a stop to the abuse of power under which they had been smarting.<sup>64</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB.--You lost your suit, that's the reason.<sup>65</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND had not lost his suit at all, he was never engaged in it. The gentleman by whom this contempt was said to have been committed was opposed to him in politics, and his paper belonged to the party of the hon. gentlemen opposite.<sup>66</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE regretted that any member of the Opposition should attribute personal motives to his hon. friend in introducing this bill. He hoped the hon. and gallant member, in imputing such motives, was not looking inwards--(Hear, hear.)--and that it arose from inadvertence. His hon. friend the Solicitor General East had spoken to him (Mr. Blake) on this subject,<sup>67</sup> a short time ago,<sup>68</sup> and had stated the principles which he intended to embody in his bill. On that occasion he (Mr. B.) had been of the same opinion as the Att. Gen. that this was a subject requiring great delicacy in approaching it. He had told his hon. friend that he thought the power of commitment had better be left under the limits defined by the common law, than defined by a special statutory provision; and he also told his hon. friend that such a limitation was not required in Upper Canada. He had told his hon. friend that he thought he had defined the power of the Judges with tolerable accuracy, except, perhaps, in one particular, VIZ., with reference to the publication of reports. As an instance, which perhaps might be found in print, it was determined, at the time that Lord Erskine held the seals, that a person was guilty of contempt who had published the proceedings, but in that case, it was proved that the whole of the proceedings had been misrepresented; and the punishment was inflicted not for misrepresentation, and not for publication. He did not mention to his hon. friend, but he might have done so, that this question was very fully discussed in the Queen's case, and that a grave charge had been made against the Government for allowing the proceedings to be published, instead of forbidding the publication. He agreed with the Hon. Attorney General West, that Judges and the Court ought to be protected, for no one could deny that the purity of the administration of Justice was a question of the deepest interest; and he would say, that if the courts were to be debased no man could feel safe. He was therefore surprised to hear cheers of no mistakeable character, when his hon. friend--who had never yet overstepped the strict line of duty since he had had the honour of a seat in the House--got up to propose a bill to secure the purity of the administration of Justice. He could only say that was not the course pursued in the English House of Commons; and he would say that there were cases in England where the House had thought it necessary to interfere, and that no Judge dare go a step beyond his powers without its being immediately noticed in Parliament. Hon. gentlemen need only look back to the discussion on Lord Abinger's and Chief Justice Tindal's conduct, at the late Chartist trial at Liverpool, to see that he was correct in saying so. It should not, however, be understood that he rose for the purpose of



throwing discredit on the learned gentlemen who sat on the bench, of whom he knew nothing personally, nor was he cognizant of the facts alluded to by his hon. friend; but he thought it due to that hon. gentleman to give him credit for pure motives, and a desire to uphold the respectability of the Courts, instead of receiving his proposition in a manner and spirit that was entirely un-British. Hon. gentlemen should pay more attention to the precedents set forth in the British Parliament, and they would find that even the name and position of Lord Eldon would not shield him or his conduct from being arraigned in Parliament; and that Mr. Abercrombie got up in his place, and demanded the protection of the House, in consequence of Lord Eldon having presumed to make an attack in Court upon his speech. He agreed fully with the Hon. Attorney General West, that these questions should be touched with great delicacy, and he only rose to express his indignation at the manner of receiving the bill of his hon. friend.<sup>69</sup>

MR. BADGLEY would say a few words in reply to the feelings which had been imputed to him in not wishing to protect the public against the, so called by the learned Solicitor-General of Lower Canada, overbearing acts of the Judges of Lower Canada. He would merely mention that what he had said was in answer to what had fallen from the hon. member who sought to introduce the bill, and who made the imputations against the Judges in question, and characterised their conduct as tyrannical and oppressive imputations to the correctness of which he (Mr. Badgley) could not in the least assent, and as the measure touched upon what was of a great deal more importance than even real property itself, he could not help stating that he did think that it had been introduced at too late a period of the session to give sufficient time to consider the cases complained against, and take the necessary steps of preventing a recurrence of such events. If the acts of Judges were exercised against the interests of the public, to the public they were amenable for such acts. He thought it was going too far to charge the judges with a wilful perversion of the law in the exercise of their power, it was well known that in no country, not even in England, were the acts of the Judges free from objection. It was not uncommon for losing counsel to impose improper motives to Judges who differed in their judgment from the mind and opinion of counsel, but in the matters under discussion he was satisfied that the learned Judges had acted according to their conscience and uninfluenced by any motive but a desire to do justice. He thought the bill touched upon matters of too much importance to be taken up lightly, and if it was passed he could not help thinking that it would shake the good feeling of the public in regard to the jurisprudence of the country; and from what had taken place, his opinion was that the law would right itself if it were now to be let alone.<sup>70</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS thought that as far as public opinion was concerned, the Judges had been sufficiently put down; public opinion had been pronounced most emphatically against them on this question. He (Mr. Hincks) recollected the occurrence alluded to by the Solicitor General in which an editor in this city<sup>71</sup> of different politics to himself<sup>72</sup> was held to be in contempt of court and he remembered that upon that occasion there was one general feeling of indignation in the community, amongst the people of all parties. He thought that there could not be a stronger proof of the tyranny of the proceedings than that after the court had declared the individual to be in contempt and referred the matter to the Attorney General, the Att. Gen. declined to proceed in the matter. The only reason he could see for putting

the measure off to another session was, that there was so much business before the House, but there was no other reason that he could see, as it was a question on which every hon. member could make up his mind in ten minutes.--It was evident that doubts had arisen as to the jurisdiction of the courts in cases of contempt, as the Solicitor General thought the Judges had travelled out of their proper power, whilst other hon. members were of a different opinion; the enacting clause was simple enough; the question then was, whether the court should have the power to commit and punish for contempt, excepting for misbehaviour of persons within the view of the court. He was aware that there was difference of opinion upon this point. His hon. friend the Attorney General West seemed to think that the court ought to have power to restrain the press. He (Mr. Hincks) was of a different opinion; he considered that such a power would be as bad as a Star Chamber, and he never would give his voice in favor of allowing any court to exercise such a power. (Cheers.) It was not pretended that the Judges of Upper Canada had dared to exercise such a power, though he was certain that cases, infinitely stronger, had taken place in Upper Canada than those which had rendered this bill necessary. Did the Judges in England pursue a course similar to that which had been adopted in recent cases by the Judges of Lower Canada? He should like to ask hon. members who knew anything of the articles which appeared in the Irish newspapers during the recent political trials in that country, whether the Judges then attempted to bring Editors up for contempt, for articles which they published commenting on the proceedings? If such proceedings as they had lately witnessed in Lower Canada were to be tolerated, it was a perfect farce to talk of the liberty of the Press; we might just as well have a censorship at once. (Cheers.) He believed the bill introduced by his hon. friend the Solicitor General was precisely similar to a bill passed by the United States Congress to regulate the Judges of the Supreme Court. He should have liked to see this bill extended to Upper Canada, but if it was not wanted there, it was perhaps as well that it should be confined to Lower Canada.<sup>73</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN had not heard of the "stronger cases referred to, by the hon. member for Oxford, as having occurred in Upper Canada."<sup>74</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that the hon. member had misunderstood him, he had said that no case had occurred in Upper Canada requiring Legislative interference.<sup>75</sup>

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) believed that the law in the United States in regard to this matter was upon this foundation, that reports of trials might be published, but if it became necessary for the ends of justice that the publication should be restrained, the judge had the power to make an order for that purpose, and if that order was disregarded, the party offending would be held in contempt.<sup>76</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND said that was provided for in the proposed measure; the Judges would have the power to restrain the publication of reports when thought advisable. The bill was merely declarative of the law as it at present existed. If any hon. gentleman could show him any part of the bill that was not strictly in accordance with the law of England, as interpreted by the Judges of the present day, he would at once abandon it.<sup>77</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE said that his hon. friend's bill was copied from the one in the United States.<sup>78</sup>

((There were)) a few words more from MR. J. SMITH<sup>79</sup>.

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Contempt of  
Court Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond have  
leave to bring in a Bill declaratory of the Law  
concerning Contempt of Court in Lower Canada.

*He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House,*

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND then moved, seconded by MR. DUMAS, that the Bill be read a second time on Friday next.<sup>80</sup>

MR. RICHARDS agreed with the Attorney General West, that this was a very delicate subject to deal with. He thought that we ought to have such judges on the Bench, that this matter might be safely left to their discretion.<sup>81</sup>

Hear, hear, from the Treasury Benches.<sup>82</sup>

MR. RICHARDS ((continued:)) And as far as he had been able to judge from the reports of the proceedings held before the courts in Montreal on the question now under discussion, they had been such as to excite the astonishment of the whole bar of Canada West. (Cheers.) The proceedings were of such an extraordinary character that the members of the profession of all parties had been astonished at them. (Cheers.) But still he believed the judges were coming to their senses on this matter, for he understood that within the last forty-eight hours a decision had been made by the court in Montreal, by which they virtually receded from their previous decision upon that point. (Hear, and cheers.) And he thought that this discussion and the introduction of this bill in its present shape would produce the effect that the Hon. Solicitor General desired, but he thought it dangerous ground to attempt to restrict the privileges, and jurisdiction of the court by a measure of this kind. (Hear, hear.)<sup>83</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) followed in a few remarks. He objected to the bill being made applicable only to Lower Canada, because it seemed thereby to cast an imputation upon the integrity, purity and discretion of the judges of Lower Canada.<sup>84</sup> It would draw a distinction between the integrity of the Judges of the two sections of the Province. The hon. Solicitor-General said that he grounded his opinion on what had been done, and not on what might be done.<sup>85</sup> He thought that if the judges had acted wrongly in their recent cases--and he was not sufficiently cognizant with the circumstances to pronounce an opinion upon that point--the proper way would be to refer the subject to a Committee, to have the facts investigated, and should the judges really have done what was a breach of their proper authority, steps of a more serious nature ought to be taken. (Hear, and cheers.) He suggested to his hon. friend whether that would not be a better course than to pass a bill which would make invidious distinctions between the judges of the two sections of the Province.<sup>86</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND had not expected any discussion on the first reading of the bill; but, since hon. gentlemen had entered into discussion, he would say some words in explanation, that his motives might not be misrepresented. It was found that the tendency of human nature was to run into abuse of the power it might possess; and the object of all legislation was to restrain this. He found that Judges, acting under that tendency natural to man, had slid (sic) downwards; but he did ... not impute to them sordid motives; they had given judgments which had inflicted illegal



oppression on the subject. In answer to the hon. member for Norfolk, he stated that he only wished to legislate for his own section of the Province<sup>87</sup>. He could not consent to withdraw the bill, or to make it applicable to both sections of the Province, as he was decidedly opposed to joint legislation for the two sections of the Province in matters of this kind.<sup>88</sup> ((He)) did not wish to make any imputations whatever. He said that there had been great abuse, but he never meant to impute unworthy motives. The very wording of the bill showed that. He stated that doubt in England had formerly existed, but not of late years.<sup>89</sup>

The motion was carried<sup>90</sup>.

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and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Thompson and  
Jessup's Re-  
lief Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of Joseph Richard Thompson and Henry Jessup," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

Toronto, Sim-  
coe and Lake  
Huron Union  
Railroad Com-  
pany Bill.

Mr. Méthot reported the Bill to incorporate Fred-erick C. Capreol, Robert Easton Burns, and others, under the style of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company, to enable them to construct a Railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Weights and  
Measures  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Law relative to the inspection of Weights and Measures in Lower Canada, reported the same; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Lessors and  
Lessees Bill.

The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Act passed in the third year of the Reign of His late Majesty William the Fourth, chapter one, intituled, "An Act to regulate the exercise of certain rights of Lessors and Lessees," reported the same; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Ottawa Dis-  
trict Gram-  
mar School  
House Bill.

The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to enable the Trustees of the Ottawa District Grammar School to sell the present School House, and apply the funds arising from the sale thereof towards purchasing a new site, and erecting a new School

House in the Town of L'Original, reported the same; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Peterborough  
Incorporation  
Bill.

The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Town of Peterborough, reported the same; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

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Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Report on  
Petitions of  
J. Clark.

The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Report of the Select Committee to which were referred the two Petitions of John Clark, Esquire, on behalf of the Niagara District Agricultural Society, and another reference, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the said Report of the Select Committee.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Petition of J.  
O.A. Turgeon  
and others.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of J.O. Alfred Turgeon, Esquire, and others, the Mayor and Councillors of the County of Terrebonne, and other references, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till Thursday next.

Public Works  
Tolls Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to make better provision with regard to the Tolls to be levied on the Public Provincial Works, and for other purposes relative to the said Works, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Polette took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Polette reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Public Lands  
Management  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of the Public Lands, and to limit the period for making free grants, being read;<sup>91</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE moved the second reading of the bill for the better management of the public lands be read a second time. The hon. gentleman said that as he intended to refer the bill to a Committee of the whole, when the various clauses of the bills would come fully under the notice of the House; he would not occupy much time in explaining the provisions of the

bill at that moment, and would content himself with mentioning one or two of the most important principles of the bill.<sup>92</sup> The bill was introduced to amend previous Acts for the management of Public Lands.<sup>93</sup> By the present bill, 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 100, it was said that no new grant of public land shall be made by the Executive after a certain period. Doubts had arisen as to whether this did not prevent the Crown, in cases where property became entreated or forfeited to it, from reconvening it to the person to whom it belonged or to his heirs. The proposed bill enabled the Crown to exercise that prerogative. The second clause of the bill enabled persons who had settled on the Clergy Reserves, School, and Indian Lands, who had received their titles to protect themselves from trespasses, &c., in the same manner as persons now settled on the Crown Lands were enabled to do by the law as at present. The bill also provided that no public lands shall be granted, except along public roads, such as the Owen Sound, one for the purpose of opening up the country, and that no claims, such as those mentioned in the present law, shall be recognised after a certain time after the proposed bill shall become law--say a twelvemonth. The bill also provided that in cases where land had been granted upon conditions of settlement and payment of fees for patent, and where the fees had not been paid, that unless such fees were paid within a certain time after public notice ((was)) given, that the land should be forfeited.<sup>94</sup> Numerous grants had been made to persons on condition that they should perform the settlement duties, and pay the fees, amounting to £6 and a few shillings, after which their deeds were to be issued. It was, however, found that many of the settlers would not pay their fees; and in consequence orders in Council had been repeatedly issued directing such people to pay their fees, or else the lands would be resumed by the Crown. The sum still owing to the Crown, however, amounted to £10,000, and he proposed that the Government should be empowered to serve each of the persons who had not hitherto paid personally, and if they do not pay within a certain period, to resume the land.<sup>95</sup> It occasioned a great deal of expense to the Crown Lands Department to keep the books open for such things.<sup>96</sup>

MR. THOMPSON trusted that provision should be made for the claims of the few U.E. Loyalists and Militiamen who were yet entitled to land.<sup>97</sup>

((There were)) a few remarks from several members.<sup>98</sup>

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*The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.*

Land Sur-  
veyors' Bill.

*The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make better provision respecting the admission of Land Surveyors and the Survey of Lands in this Province, being read;*<sup>99</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE moved the second reading of a Bill to make better provision respecting Surveyors and Surveying. He said that the Bill, which applied to both sections of the Province, was a compilation of the laws now in force upon the subject; it made provision for the establishment of a Board of Examiners, to examine apprentices previous to admission, declared what the examination should be, and proscribed the length and course of studies of apprentices. The Bill also laid down the principles upon which all future surveys were to be made, and made provisions for the correction



of erroneous ones. He had taken great care to make the Bill as perfect and complete as possible. He had consulted the Bills introduced by Messrs. Parke, Cameron, and Fournier, and the scientific parts of the Bill had been prepared by a gentleman highly qualified. He had received communications from all parts of the country, approving of the Bill, which he believed would meet with little opposition from the House.<sup>100</sup>

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Members In-  
demnifica-  
tion Bill.

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to indemnify Members of the Legislative Assembly for their expenses in attending the Sessions of the Legislature," without any Amendment: And also,

Pilots' Ap-  
prentices Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to compel Pilots' Apprentices to qualify themselves to pilot Vessels by the north channel of the River St. Lawrence, below the Island of Orleans, and to oblige the Trinity House of Quebec to lay down buoys to mark the shoals in the said channel, and to facilitate the traverse from the south to the north, from Isle aux Reaux to Cape Tourmente," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Saguenay  
Municipal  
Council Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the inhabitant householders holding lands in the new Settlements on the borders of the Saguenay, forming the Second Municipal Division of that County, to establish a Municipal Council therein, and for other purposes," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Montreal New  
City Gas Com-  
pany Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the New City Gas Company of Montreal, and to extend the powers of the said Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Customs'  
Duties.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee to consider certain Resolutions for repealing the present Tariff of Duties, and for substituting another therefor, and other references, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith, of Durham, took the Chair of the Committee;<sup>101</sup>

MR. SEYMOUR proposed that Indian corn and wheat be subjected to a duty of 20 per cent., which was lost by a large majority.<sup>102</sup>

MR. DEWITT proposed an increase on the duty on leather, which led to considerable discussion. The amendment was ultimately lost.<sup>103</sup>

A number of items of the Tariff were passed.<sup>104</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE proposed that articles required for the fisheries in the Gulf be admitted free, as at present.<sup>105</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS opposed the exemption. He saw no reason why the fisheries should be protected any more than any other branch of industry.<sup>106</sup>

After some discussion, the proposal was put, and lost.<sup>107</sup>

In answer to Mr. Christie, MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated that the Act would come into force as soon as it was passed.<sup>108</sup>

MR. CAYLEY thought some notice should be afforded to merchants, so that they might be able to govern themselves in giving their orders. He suggested the 1st of July as being as early a day as could well be fixed.<sup>109</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said he was desirous that the Act should come into force immediately, so that the spring importations might come in under it.<sup>110</sup>

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith, of Durham, reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Election  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to amend, consolidate and reduce into one Act the several statutory provisions now in force for the regulation of Elections of Members to represent the People of this Province in the Legislative Assembly thereof, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Crysler took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. FERGUSSON proposed an amendment, to the effect, that the Polls should be kept four days, if a certain number of freeholders required it.<sup>111</sup>

A number of members objected to the amendment.<sup>112</sup>

The amendment was ultimately withdrawn.<sup>113</sup>

The clauses of the Bill were all got through with<sup>114</sup>.

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Crysler reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Montreal  
Registry  
Office Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Deeds and Instruments relating to Real Property in the Registry Office at Montreal, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Timber Man-  
agement Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the sale and better management of Timber upon the Public Lands, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Upper and  
Lower Canada  
Division  
Line Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to define the Division Line between Upper and Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for

Tuesday next.

Railroad Com-  
panies Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to make certain general provisions with regard to the services which the Government may require of Railroad Companies whose

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Acts of Incorporation make them subject to such general provisions," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

Official and  
Legal No-  
tices Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the insertion of certain Official and Legal Notices in the Canada Gazette only,"

being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned.



APPENDIX: 17 APRIL 1849.

((NOTICE OF ADDRESS RE: CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN WILLIAM MOORE  
KELLY AND THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.))

MR. CHRISTIE gave notice that he will on Thursday next, the 19th instant, move an humble Address to His Excellency the Governor General praying His Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before the House, copies of the petition, letters, and correspondence that may have passed between William Moore Kelly, Esq., late Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto since the 14th day of March 1845 and the Executive Government of this Province, relative to his claim upon it for disbursements in execution of his said office of Collector, and the answers thereto, and of all reports made by the Attorney-General, the Inspector-General, or the Deputy Inspector-General, or of the Executive Council, to this date respecting the said claim of Mr. Kelly.<sup>115</sup>

FOOTNOTES: 17 APRIL 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849; and PILOT, 18 April 1849, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 26 April 1849, which acknowledged the PILOT as its source, in identical accounts.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
3. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
5. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
6. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
7. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
9. IBID.
10. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
11. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
12. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
19. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
20. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
21. IBID.
22. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
23. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 18 April 1849.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. The debate on this motion was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849; and PILOT, 18 April 1849, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 26 April 1849, which acknowledged the PILOT as its source, in identical accounts. Commentaries appeared in LA MINERVE, 19 April 1849; and PILOT, 25 April 1849, which acknowledged MONTREAL HERALD as its source.
28. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
29. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
30. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
31. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
32. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
33. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
34. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
35. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
39. IBID.
40. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
41. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
42. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
43. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
44. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
45. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.

46. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
47. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
48. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
49. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
50. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
51. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
52. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
58. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
59. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
60. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
61. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
62. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
63. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
64. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
69. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
70. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
71. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
72. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
73. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
78. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
79. IBID.
80. IBID.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
86. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
87. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
88. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
89. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
90. IBID.
91. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 18 April 1849,  
BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 26 April 1849, which acknowledged the PILOT as its  
source, and BATHRUST COURIER, 27 April 1849, in identical accounts; and  
MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
92. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
93. PILOT, 18 April 1849.
94. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
95. PILOT, 18 April 1849.



96. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849; and  
PILOT, 18 April 1849.
100. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
101. PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, 27 April 1849, commented that: "The Inspector  
General had pretty well lectured the Ministerial followers, and even  
threatened them with resignation; unless they supported him in the free  
admission of Corn and Wheat; and they were cringing enough to do so."
102. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
103. IBID.
104. IBID.
105. IBID.
106. IBID.
107. IBID.
108. IBID.
109. IBID.
110. IBID.
111. IBID.
112. IBID., 18 April 1849.
113. IBID.
114. IBID.
115. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 18 APRIL 1849.

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Petitions  
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

The Petition of the Board of Trustees of the University of Queen's College, Kingston.

The Petition of Henry Hall and James Duff, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Township of Binbrook.

The Petition of Miles O'Reilly, Esquire, Chairman, on behalf of the Magistrates of the District of Gore, in General Quarter Sessions assembled.

Calvinistic  
Baptist Con-  
gregation  
(Perth) Land  
Title Bill.

An engrossed Bill to confirm the Title of the Calvinistic Baptist Congregation of Perth to a certain piece of Land in that Town, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Great Western  
Railroad Bill.

An engrossed Bill to alter and amend the Charter of the Great Western Railroad Company, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Sir Allan N. MacNab do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Wesleyan Method-  
ist Church Bill.

An engrossed Bill to enable the Trustees of Churches and Parsonages, and other Trusts, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, more conveniently to manage and dispose of their Estates, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Flint do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

City Bank  
Act Amendment  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act incorporating the City Bank, and to provide for a reduction of its Capital Stock, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the City Bank, and to provide for the reduction of its Capital Stock."

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Ottawa District  
Grammar School  
House Bill.

An engrossed Bill to enable the Trustees of the Ottawa District Grammar School to sell the present School House, and apply the funds arising from the sale thereof towards purchasing a new site, and

erecting a new School House in the Town of L'Orignal, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Johnson do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Upton Town-  
ship Bill.

An engrossed Bill to annex a certain part of the Township of Upton to the County of St. Hyacinthe, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to annex a certain part of the Township of Upton to the County of St. Hyacinthe, for Judicial and Municipal purposes."

Ordered, That Mr. Davignon do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Richard Brown, Esquire, and others, of the Townships of Oneida and Seneca, County of Haldimand; praying for the passing of the Bill to erect the said County into a separate District.

Of Messieurs Robert Ferrie and Company, and others, distillers; praying for the imposition of six-pence per gallon, on Whiskey, in the proposed new Tariff of Customs Duties.

Of M. Mackenzie and others of Aldborough, and other Townships in the District of London; praying that a certain part of the said District be set apart as a new District and County, by the name of "Elgin," with St. Thomas as the District and County Town.

Of Duncan Campbell, Esquire, Chairman, and W.M. Wilson, Secretary, on behalf of a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Simcoe, and neighbourhood; praying for the renewal of the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, according to the route originally laid down by Mr. Johnson, Civil Engineer, passing through the said Town.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Board of Trustees of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying that the University Bill be now passed into law, but that measures be adopted for the settlement, upon a right and equitable basis, of the question regarding the public University endowment.

Ordered, That the Petition of Henry Hall and James Duff, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Township of Binbrook, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying that the Bill for setting apart certain Townships of the District of Gore as a new District, may not pass.

Ordered, That the Petition of Miles O'Reilly, Esquire, Chairman, on behalf of the Magistrates of the District of Gore, in General Quarter Sessions



assembled, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying that the Bill for separating certain Townships from the said District, may not pass into law.

Queen's College.                      Ordered, That the Petition of the Board of Trustees of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Petitions of R. C. Wilkins and others, and of                      Ordered, That the Petition of Robert C. Wilkins and others, of Ameliasburgh, and the Petition of William Blakely and others, of the third Con-

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W. Blakely and others, referred.                      cession of Ameliasburgh, District of Prince Edward, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in Upper Canada."

Masters and Servants (L.C.) Bill.                      Mr. Watts reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act relating to Masters and Servants in the country parts of Lower Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Mutual Insurance Companies (U.C.) Bill.                      Mr. Stevenson reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act relating the Mutual Insurance Companies in Upper Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

First Report on Lumber Trade.                      Mr. Scott, of Bytown, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the state of the Lumber Trade, the causes of its present depression, the protection of the Forests from unnecessary destruction, and upon all other matters affecting the Lumbering interests of this Province, with power to report from time to time, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee; which was read.

Appendix (P.P.P.P.)                      For the said Report, see Appendix (P.P.P.P.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Bill to facilitate Actions against unincorporated Bodies.                      Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill intituled, "An Act to facilitate Actions against persons associated for Commercial purposes, and against unincorporated

*Societies and Companies," be now taken into consideration.*

*The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--*

*The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.*

*Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.*

*Agricultural  
Societies  
(U.C.) Bill.*

*Ordered, That Mr. M'Farland have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the Province of Upper Canada, for granting Aids to Agricultural Societies.*

*He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.*

*Montreal New  
City Gas  
Company Bill.*

*Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the New City Gas Company of Montreal, and to extend the*

*powers of the said Company," be now taken into consideration.*

*The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--*

*Press 2, line 32. Leave out "not" and insert "even."*

*Press 2, line 34. After "bond" insert "or," and leave out from "debenture" to "such."*

*Press 2, line 46. Leave out "notes" and insert "debentures."*

*Press 3, line 1. Leave out "notes."*

*Press 3, line 3. After "fit" insert "Provided always that no such bond, debenture, or other security shall be made or granted for a less sum than one hundred pounds currency."*

*Press 3, line 14. Leave out "bond" and insert "bonds."*

*Press 3, line 15. Leave out "debenture" and insert "debentures", and leave out "it" and insert "they."*

*Press 3, line 18. After "on" insert "all"; leave out "bond" and insert "bonds", and leave out "debenture" and insert "debentures."*

*Press 3, line 45. Leave out from "Company" to "Provided" in line 48.*

*Press 4, line 1. After "signed" insert "or signed and sealed."*

*Press 4, line 4. After "signed" insert "or signed."*

*Press 4, line 8. Leave out from "Directors" to "of" in line 11.*

*Press 4, line 16. Leave out from "presumed" to "unless" in line 17.*

*Press 4, line 17. After "Company" insert "And provided also, that in any action, suit, or proceeding on any such bond, bill, note, contract, or other instrument so signed, or signed and sealed as aforesaid, or in which the said Company may be engaged, copies of the minutes of proceedings and resolves of the Proprietors of Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Company, at any General or Special Meeting, or of the Directors at their Meetings, extracted from the Minute Book or Books kept by the Secretary of the Company, and by him duly certified on oath before a Judge of one of Her Majesty's Courts of Law in Lower Canada, or before a Commissioner duly authorized to take Affidavits to be used in the Court*

in which such action, suit, or proceeding is brought, to be true copies extracted from such Minute Book or Books, and bearing the seal of the said Company, shall be held as conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated, as well as of the election of any President, Vice-President, or Director therein named."

Press 6, line 10. Leave out from "Company" to "and" in line 13.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Bridge Bill  
of A.M. Delisle  
and others.

Resolved, That the Grounds, Evidence, and Proofs upon which is founded the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize Alexandre M. Delisle and others to build a Toll Bridge over the River

Jésus, and for other purposes therein mentioned," be communicated by Message to the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That Mr. Dumas do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Pilots' Appren-  
tices Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to compel Pilots' Apprentices to qualify them-

selves to pilot vessels by the north channel of the River St. Lawrence, below the Island of Orleans, and to oblige the Trinity House of Quebec to lay down buoys to mark the shoals in the said channel, and to facilitate the traverse from the south to the north, from Isle aux Reaux to Cape Tourmente," be now taken into consideration.

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The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Laterrière do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Saguenay Mun-  
icipal Council  
Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the inhabitant householders holding lands in the new Settlements on the borders of

the Saguenay, forming the Second Municipal Division of that County, to establish a Municipal Council therein, and for other purposes," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Laterrière do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.



Leave of  
Absence.

*Ordered, That Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, have leave to absent himself from this House, for ten days, on urgent private business.*

Petition of W.  
M. Wilson  
and M.H. Foley  
referred.

*Ordered, That the Petition of W.M. Wilson and M. H. Foley, Chairman and Secretary, on behalf of a public meeting of the inhabitants of the District of Talbot, praying for the renewal of the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers*

*Railroad Company, be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills.*

MR. CHRISTIE moved an Address to the Governor General for correspondence relative to the removal of O.R. Gowan, Esq., from the office of Inspector of Canals west of Lachine, together with the official reports of that gentleman.<sup>1</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved in amendment to strike out the latter part of the motion, as the reports had been already in the public newspaper, and there was no reason for putting the country to the expense of printing them in the journals.<sup>2</sup>

((There were)) a few words from MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN.<sup>3</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE consented to strike out the latter part of his motion, which was then adopted, without opposition.<sup>4</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE understood that Mr. Gowan had been treated very harshly by the Government. That he had been dismissed from his office, on the pretence that it was not wanted, and that another gentleman had since been appointed in his place.<sup>5</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE.--Who was that?<sup>6</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE had heard that it was a Mr. McDonald, a brother of a member of the House.<sup>7</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE.--No, no. You have been misinformed.<sup>8</sup>

Mr. Ogle R.  
Gowan.

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*Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to*

*His Excellency the Governor General, praying*

*His Excellency will be graciously pleased to*

*cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Correspondence connected with the appointment to office and removal therefrom, of Ogle R. Gowan, Esquire, as Supervisor of Tolls west of Lachine.*<sup>9</sup>

*Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.*

Religious,  
Educational or  
Charitable  
Institutions.

*Ordered, That the Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire and report what Acts, since the Union of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, have been passed by the Parliament of this Province, incorporating Religious, Educational, or Charitable Institutions therein; their several respective*

titles, styles, or denominations; the annual amount as Income or Revenue from real property which by their respective Acts of Incorporation they are authorized to acquire and hold; the collective or total annual amount thereof; and also, whether any and which of the Religious, Educational, or Charitable Institutions existing in Lower Canada previous to the Union, have since that period been authorized by Act of Parliament to increase their respective Income or Revenue in Mortmain, and by what amount, be recommitted to the former Committee, to supply certain omissions which appear to have been made, and in particular of the Institutions under the Acts 6 Vic. c. 82, and 7 Vic. c. 68.

Timber  
Licenses.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to

His Excellency the Governor General, praying  
that he will be pleased to direct the proper

Officer to lay before this House, a Return of all Licenses granted, and applications for Licenses made, to cut Timber on the waste lands of the Crown on the Ottawa and its tributary streams, west of Grenville, for the years 1847, 1848, and 1849; the names of the parties (alphabetically arranged) to whom any such Licenses have been granted, and of the applicants for any such Licenses during the years aforesaid; the locality of each of such Licenses, and the extent of each of such Licenses in square miles; the description and quantity of timber to have been and to be cut thereon respectively; also, a copy of the Instructions heretofore given to the Collector of Timber Duties at Bytown and other Crown Land Agents on the Ottawa for the granting of Timber Licenses, and a copy of the Instructions given for the future granting of such Licences.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Miscellaneous  
Private Bills.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Robinson and

Mr. Polette be added to the Standing Committee  
on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Railroad Com-  
panies Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to make certain general provisions with regard to the services which the Government may require of Railroad Companies whose Acts of Incorporation make them subject to such general provisions," was, according to Order, read the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Price moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Question be postponed till Friday next.

Public Works  
Tolls Bill.

Mr. Polette reported the Bill to make better provision with regard to the Tolls to be levied on the Public Provincial Works, and for other purposes relative to the said Works; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in

Chancery:--

Ursuline Nuns  
of Quebec  
Property Bill.

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled,

"An Act to authorize the Ursuline Nuns of Quebec to acquire and hold additional real and personal property to a certain amount," without any Amendment: And also,

Les Clercs  
Paroissiaux  
Bill.

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "Les Clercs Paroissiaux ou Catéchistes de Saint Viateur," in the Village of Industry,

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in the County of Berthier," without any Amendment: And also,

Commercial  
Bank New  
Stock Bill.

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act further to extend the time for paying up the new Stock of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District,"

without any Amendment: And also,

Sault Ste.  
Marie Mining  
Company Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "The Sault Saint Marie Mining Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire their concurrence of this House:

And also,

Roman Catholic  
Bishops (L.C.)  
Incorporation  
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in each Diocese in Lower Canada;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Customs  
Duties.

Mr. Smith, of Durham, from the Committee to consider certain Resolutions for repealing the present Tariff of Duties, and for substituting another therefor, and other references, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the Duties of Customs imposed by the Acts 10 and 11 Vic. c. 31 and 32, and to substitute a new Tariff of Duties for that now in force under the said Acts.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient that upon the importation of the several Articles hereinafter mentioned into this Province, there be imposed and levied the Duties set opposite to the same respectively, that is to say;--upon

	£	s.	d.
1. SUGAR, Refined, or Candy the cwt.	0	14	0
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
-----, Other kinds, the cwt.	0	9	0
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
2. MOLASSES, the cwt.	0	3	0
And further for every £100	12	10	0



	£	s.	d.
3. TEA, the lb.	0	0	1
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
4. COFFEE, Raw or Green, the cwt.	0	4	8
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
———, Other kinds, the cwt.	0	14	0
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
5. TOBACCO, Manufactured, the lb.	0	0	1
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
———, Unmanufactured, the lb.	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
———, Cigars, the lb.	0	1	6
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
———, Snuff, the lb.	0	0	4
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
6. WINE, in wood, value, £15 the Pipe			
or under, the gallon	0	0	6
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
———, In wood, value over £15			
the Pipe, the gallon	0	1	6
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
———, In bottles, the gallon	0	4	0
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
7. SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS, of all			
sorts, for every gallon of any			
strength not exceeding the strength			
of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and			
so in proportion for any greater			
strength than the strength of proof,			
and for any greater or less quantity			
than a gallon:--			
WHISKEY, the gallon	0	0	3
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
RUM, the gallon	0	1	3
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
GENEVA, BRANDY and other Spirits or			
Strong Waters, except Rum and			
Whiskey, the gallon	0	2	0
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
SPIRITS, CORDIALS AND LIQUEURS, sweet-			
ended or mixed with any article so			
that the strength cannot be ascer-			
tained by Sykes' Hydrometer, the			
gallon	0	3	0
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
8. SALT, the bushel	0	0	1
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
9. SPICES AND FRUITS, NUTS, VINEGAR,			
MACARONI, AND VERMICELLI, SWEET-			
MEATS OR FRUIT preserved in Sugar,			
Candy or Molasses, for every £100			
value	30	0	0

	£	s.	d.
10. ANIMALS of all kinds, Hams, Meats of all kinds, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Barley, Buckwheat, Bear and Bigg, Oats, Rye, Beans and Peas, Meal of the above grains, and of Wheat not bolted, Bran in shorts, and Hops, for every £100 in value	20	0	0
11. ANCHORS, Bark, Berries, Nuts, Vegetables, Woods and Drugs used solely in dying, and Indigo, Bristles, Burr Stones unwrought, Chain Cables, Coal and Coke, Grease and Scraps, Hemp, Flax, and Tow undressed, Hides Junk or Oakum, Lard, Lead, pig and sheet, Marble in blocks unpolished, Oil, Cocoonut and Palm only, Ores of all kinds of Metals, Railroad Bars, Bar and Rod Iron, Charcoal, Boiler Plate, Nail, Sheet and Hoop Iron for manufacturing Cut Nails, Spike Rods, Pig, Scrap and Old Iron, Pipe Clay, Resin and Rosin, Saw Logs, Ships' Water Casks in use, Teasles, Steel, Broom Corn, Wood used in making Carpenters or Joiners Tools, Tallow, Tar and Pitch, Tarred Rope Type-metal in blocks or pigs, Wool, for every £100 value	2	10	0
12. ALL GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDIZE, not otherwise charged with duty, and not hereinafter declared to be exempt from duty, for every £100 value	12	10	0

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that the following Articles be exempt from Duty, that is to say:

Ashes, Pot and Pearl, and Soda, Cotton Wool, Anatomical Preparations, Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus, Printed Books, ((not foreign reprints of British Copyright Works,) Maps, Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris; Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, Etchings, and Lithographs; Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of Antiquities; Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy or Botany, Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs and Roots, Wheat and Indian Corn, Animals specially imported for the improvement of Stock.

Models of Machinery and other inventions and improvements in the Arts. Coin and Bullion.

Manures of all kinds.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions, and Stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the Principal or other Officer or Officers in Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province, provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasury

of the United Kingdom, or of this Province.

Horses and Carriages of travellers, and Horses, Cattle and Carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying Merchandize, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be bonâ fide in use for that purpose, except the Horses, Cattle, Carriages, Vehicles, and Harness of persons hawking Goods, Wares, and Merchandize through the Province for the purpose of retailing the same, and the Horses, Cattle, Carriages, and Harness of any Circus or Equestrian Troop for exhibition; the Horses, Cattle, Carriages, and Harness of any Menagerie, to be free.

Donations of Clothing specially imported for the use of, or to be distributed gratuitously by any Charitable Society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, Farming Utensils and Implements of Husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any Society incorporated or established for the encouragement of Agriculture.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actually settling therein, viz.:

Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandize; Horses and Cattle; Implements and Tools of Trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal Household Effects, not Merchandize, of inhabitants of this Province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following Articles when imported directly from the United Kingdom or from any of the British North American Provinces, and being the growth,

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produce or manufacture of the said United Kingdom or of the said Provinces, viz:

Animals; Beef; Pork; Biscuit; Bread; Butter; Cocoa Paste; Corn or Grain of all kinds; Flour; Fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled; Fish Oil; Furs or Skins the produce of fish or creatures living in the Seas; Gypsum; Horns; Meat; Poultry; Plants, Shrubs and Trees; Potatoes and Vegetables of all kinds; Seeds of all kinds; Skins, Pelts, Furs or Tails undressed; Wood, viz: Boards, Planks, Staves, Timber and Firewood.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient that the following Articles be prohibited to be imported into this Province; that is to say:

BOOKS AND DRAWINGS of an immoral or indecent character.

COIN, Base or Counterfeit.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient, for the protection of the fair Trader and of the Revenue, to provide against the fraudulent undervaluation of Goods subject to ad valorem Duty, by the appointment of competent Appraisers, by giving to such Appraisers and to the Collectors the power to examine Witnesses upon oath, by requiring the production of duly attested Invoices, by the forfeiture of Goods with regard to which such fraud may be committed, by the proper examination of the Goods, and by adopting such other precautions as may be requisite to prevent or punish such fraud: and to make such other amendments to the Customs' Act as experience hath shewn to be requisite for better attaining the objects thereof.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to empower the Governor in Council, from time to time, and whenever, in his opinion, it may be necessary in



order to enable the Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet the charges placed thereon, to increase the said Duties of Customs, by adding one tenth part, or ten per centum thereon, to such Duties, by any Order in Council to be made and published in the Canada Gazette, not less than three months before it is to take effect, and in like manner and after like notice, to take off such additional Duty.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Merritt, and the Question being proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;<sup>10</sup>

MR. DEWITT said, he had presented a number of Petitions from various parts of the country, praying for protection for native manufactures. The parties, who sent in these Petitions, did not ask any exclusive privileges--they did not ask them to exclude Foreign manufactures--all they asked, was that the necessary expenses of the Government should be so raised that it should give some incidental protection to the manufactures of the country. The House had decided against the prayer of the Petitioners, and he would not now again take up the time of the House in urging their claims; but in order to show to the Petitioners and to the country that he had done his duty he would for the purpose of putting his vote on record, move ((an amendment.))<sup>11</sup>

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Mr. DeWitt moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Davignon, That all the words after "now" be left out, and the following words added instead thereof: "re-committed for the purpose of adding in the second Resolution, after the items charged with a specific Duty, the following as Articles upon which a Duty should also be levied as at present rates, viz:--Leather, Leather Manufactures, and Glass."

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Fournier, Gugy, Johnson, Laterrière, Lemieux, Lyon, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Méthot, Robinson, Sauvageau, Seymour, Stevenson, Taché, and Watts.--(25.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Holmes, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, M'Farland, Merritt, Mongenais, Morrison, Papineau, Polette, Price, Scott of BYTOWN, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Viger.--(31.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Davignon moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Watts, That all the words after "now" be left out, and the following words added instead thereof: "re-committed for the purpose of considering whether it would not be expedient to continue the present Duty on Live Stock."

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and

the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

## YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Chaudeau, Christie, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Fournier, Gagy, Johnson, Laterrière, Lemieux, Lyon, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, M'Connell, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, and Watts.--(24.)

## NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Holmes, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Papineau, Polette, Price, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Smith of DURHAM, Thompson, Viger, and Wilson.--(35.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Seymour moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Johnson, That all the words after "now" be left out, and the following words added instead thereof: "re-committed for the purpose of considering the expediency of inserting the words "Maise or Indian Corn" immediately after the word "Flour" in the second Resolution."

MR. STEVENSON said he would not rise to speak at this stage, were it not for the purpose of exposing some fallacies uttered by an hon. gentleman last evening. It had been said that "we were damming the St. Lawrence"--"that we were preventing the whole produce of the great valley of the St. Lawrence from passing through our river"--that we had thereby made the Erie Canal"--and "had built up New Orleans, and caused the produce of the West to go to New York and other cities." He (Mr. S.) said this was perfect nonsense. We have not prevented the United States produce from passing this way to the Ocean. The people of the United States have prevented it themselves, by refusing to receive any thing through this channel by high duties. We cannot cause their produce to come this way for shipment. We now offer every facility for the passage of their produce through our waters to a Foreign market. Their flour, wheat, and corn, may now be received here in bond, and shipped to England, or any where else. We do not prevent that by levying a duty on corn entered for consumption in this Province. In 1848, there were 9,000,000 bushels of wheat passed through the Erie Canal; but not one-third of that was shipped to Foreign ports, but was required for consumption in the manufacturing States. Any person acquainted with trade must know that when two thirds of the produce that passes through the Erie Canal finds a market in the Eastern States and Atlantic cities, that they will not send the other third through our channel, when they can receive nothing from us in return. They have wisely provided a Home market, by the encouragement of manufactures, while we do all we can to deprive our farmers of the Home market. Every bushel of United States corn entered in Canada for consumption deprives our farmers of a market for so much of their own produce. They cannot send their coarse grains in a Foreign market. Without attempting to benefit our farmers, we are gratuitously injuring

them, without benefitting any other class.<sup>12</sup>

MR. ROBINSON would not detain the House long; but having yesterday been accused of inconsistency, and the Hon. President of the Council having expressed his surprise at the views expressed by him, (Mr. R.) he desired merely to say, that he could not, with any justice, be charged with inconsistency, as he had always maintained the same views. He would remind hon. members opposite, and particularly the Attorney-General West, that the House in 1846 adopted unanimously an Address to Her Majesty at the time protection was about being withdrawn from our produce in the English Markets--an extract of which he would read:--

"We respectfully represent to Your Majesty, that, situated as Canada is, and with a climate so severe as to leave barely one half of the year open for intercourse by the St. Lawrence with the Mother Country, the cost of transporting her products to market, is much greater than is paid by the inhabitants of the United States, and that, without a measure of protection or some equivalent advantage, we cannot successfully compete with that country."

The protection was, nevertheless, withdrawn, and the only "measure of protection" left, was to attempt to get access to the United States on terms of reciprocity; and we, in the same Address, besought Her Majesty to enter into negotiations with the United States Government on the subject. We had ourselves, during the present Session, GRAVELY passed a bill stating we would admit certain products of the United States free of duty, provided ours of the same description were admitted on the same terms there. They had not passed any such Act, and yet we, in the face of ours, were now admitting Wheat and Indian Corn free of duty, not only for exportation, but to enter into general competition with that of our farmers in all our markets. And he (Mr. R.) contended that though Wheat might not enter often into competition with ours in the lower parts of Upper Canada, yet, he believed, Oats and Western Wheat would frequently be brought into our ports of Lake Erie, and sold at a lower price than our own would otherwise have brought--Corn especially would. The inconsistency was, therefore, elsewhere. We were now doing what we professed to do only on certain conditions, while the Americans had done nothing.<sup>13</sup>

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*And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

#### YEAS.

*Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Guy, Johnson, Lyon, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Robinson, Sauvageau, Seymour, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Thompson, and Watts.--(19.)*

#### NAYS.

*Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Papineau, Polette, Price, Scott of BYTOWN, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, Viger, and Wilson.--(39.)*



So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Seymour moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Lyon, That all the words after "now" be left out, and the following words added instead thereof: "re-committed for the purpose of considering the expediency of inserting the words Wheat, except to be ground in bond for exportation" immediately after the word "Flour" in the second Resolution."

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

#### YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Gugy, Johnson, Lyon, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell,

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Robinson, Seymour, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Thompson, and Watts.-- (18.)

#### NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Solicitor General Blake, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laterrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, Viger, and Wilson.--(41.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Christie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Taché, That all the words after "now" be left out, and the following words added instead thereof: "re-committed, to consider the expediency of amending the third Resolution, by adding immediately after the word "Firewood," the following:--"Also, for the use and encouragement of the Fisheries, as heretofore, in the District of Gaspé and on the Labrador Coast,--Salt, Molasses, Cordage, Turpentine, Leather, Leather Ware, Fishermen's Clothing and Hosiery, Fishing Craft Utensils and Instruments, imported directly from the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, or from any of the British North American Provinces and being of the growth, produce, or manufacture thereof; subject always to such regulations as the Principal Officer of Her Majesty's Customs at the Port of Quebec shall make, and which he is hereby empowered to establish for the purpose of ascertaining that such articles are bonâ fide intended to be applied for the use of the Fisheries."

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

#### YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Egan, Fournier, Gugy, Laterrière, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Robinson, Stevenson, and Taché.--(17.)

## NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Scott of BYTOWN, Seymour, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Viger.--(40.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, moved in amendment to the Question seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cayley, That all the words after "now" be left out, and the following words added instead thereof: "re-committed for the purpose of considering the expediency of imposing an ad valorem Duty on Wines not exceeding 40 per cent;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

## YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Sir Allan N. MacNab, and Morrison.--(5.)

## NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laterrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Malloch, Marquis, M'Connell, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Seymour, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Watts.--(55.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. M'Connell moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, That all the words after "now" be left out, and the following words added instead thereof: "re-committed, in order to leave out the word "Provisions" in the third Resolution;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

## YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, DeWitt, Gugy, Hall, Johnson, Laterrière, Lyon, Malloch, M'Connell, Seymour, Thompson, and Watts.

## NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks,

Holmes, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, and Viger.--(45.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

Mr. Egan moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Lyon, That all the words after "now" be left out, and the words "re-committed to consider the expediency of reducing the Duty on Mess Pork" added instead thereof;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that he had been charged in the newspapers with inconsistency, in voting against his own Tariff because he had opposed this amendment, but the fact was that in the Tariff as originally postponed, the article of mess pork would have come in as an unenumerated article at 10 per cent, but the duty on unauthorized articles had been altered to 12½ per cent, and the effect of this amendment would be to let the article of mess pork in, as an unenumerated article.<sup>14</sup>

MR. ARMSTRONG excited shouts of merriment, by declaring that the effect of the amendment would be that the live stock would come in dead.<sup>15</sup>

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Beaubien, Solicitor General Blake, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Egan, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Hincks, Holmes, Johnson, Lyon, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Taché, and Thompson.--(32.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cayley, DeWitt, Fournier, Fourquin, Gagy, Guillet, Hall, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laterrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, M'Connell, Mongenais, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Viger, and Watts.--(30.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put:

Resolved, That the said Resolutions be now recommitted to consider the expediency of reducing the Duty on Mess Pork.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

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Mr. Smith, of Durham, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith, of Durham, reported, That the Committee had come to



several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal the Duties of Customs imposed by the Acts 10 and 11 Vic. c. 31 and 32, and to substitute a new Tariff of Duties for that now in force under the said Acts.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient, that upon the importation of the several Articles hereinafter mentioned into this Province, there be imposed and levied the Duties set opposite to the same respectively, that is to say;--upon

	£	s.	d.
1. SUGAR, Refined, or Candy, the cwt.	0	14	0
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
-----, Other Kinds, the cwt.	0	9	0
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
2. MOLASSES, the cwt.	0	3	0
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
3. TEA, the lb.	0	0	1
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
4. COFFEE, Raw or Green, the cwt.	0	4	8
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
-----, Other Kinds, the cwt	0	14	0
And further for every £100	12	10	0
5. TOBACCO, Manufactured, the lb.	0	0	1
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
-----, Unmanufactured, the lb.	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
-----, Cigars, the lb.	0	1	6
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
-----, Snuff, the lb.	0	0	4
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
6. WINE, in wood, value, £15 the Pipe			
or under, the gallon	0	0	6
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
-----, In wood, value over £15			
the Pipe, the gallon	0	1	6
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
-----, In bottles, the gallon	0	4	0
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
7. SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS, of all			
sorts, for every gallon of any			
strength not exceeding the strength			
of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and			
so in proportion for any greater			
strength than the strength of proof,			
and for any greater or less quantity			
than a gallon:--			
WHISKEY, the gallon	0	0	3
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
RUM, the gallon	0	1	3
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
GENEVA, BRANDY and other Spirits or			
Strong Waters, except Rum and			
Whiskey, the gallon	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
SPIRITS, CORDIALS AND LIQUEURS, sweetened or mixed with any arti- cle so that the strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydro- meter, the gallon	0	3	0
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
8. SALT, the bushel	0	0	1
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
9. SPICES AND FRUITS, NUTS, VINEGAR, MACARONI, and VERMICELLI, SWEET- MEATS OR FRUIT preserved in Sugar, Candy or Molasses, for every £100 value,	30	0	0
10. ANIMALS of all kinds, Hams, Meats of all kinds except Mess Pork, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Barley, Buckwheat, Bear and Bigg, Oats, Rye, Beans and Peas, Meal of the above grains, and of Wheat not bolted, Bran in shorts, and Hops, for every £100 value	20	0	0
11. ANCHORS, Bark, Berries, Nuts, Vege- tables, Woods and Drugs used solely in dying, and indigo, Bristles, Burr Stones unwrought, Chain Cables, Coal and Coke, Grease and Scraps, Hemp, Flax, and Tow undressed, Hides, Junk or Oakum, Lard, Lead, pig and sheet Marble in blocks unpolished, Oil, Cocoanut and Palm only, Ores of all kinds of Metals, Railroad Bars, Bar and Rod Iron, Charcoal, Boiler Plate, Nail, Sheet and Hoop Iron for manu- facturing Cut Nails, Spike Rods, Pig, Scrap and Old Iron, Pipe Clay, Resin and Rosin, Saw Logs, Ships' Water Casks in use, Teasles, Steel, Broom Corn, Wood used in making Carpenters or Joiners Tools, Tallow, Tar and Pitch, Tarred Rope, Type-metal in blocks or pigs, Wool, for every £100 value	2	10	0
12. ALL GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDIZE, not otherwise charged with duty, and not hereinafter declared to be exempt from duty, for every £100 value	12	10	0

3. Resolved, That it is expedient that the following Articles be exempt from Duty, that is to say:--

Ashes, Pot and Pearl, and Soda, Cotton Wool, Anatomical Preparations, Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus, Printed Books, (not foreign reprints of British Copyright Works,) Maps, Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris; Paintings, Drawings,

Engravings, Etchings, and Lithographs; Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of Antiquities; Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy or Botany, Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs and Roots, Wheat and Indian Corn, Animals specially imported for the improvement of Stock.

Models of Machinery and other inventions and improvements in the Arts. Coin and Bullion.

Manures of all Kinds.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions, and Stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the Principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, into the Province, for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province, provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom, or of this Province.

Horses and Carriages of travellers, and Horses, Cattle and Carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying Merchandize, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bonâ fide* in use for that purpose, except the Horses, Cattle, Carriages, Vehicles, and Harness of persons hawking Goods, Wares, and Merchandize through the Province for the purpose of retailing the same, and the Horses, Cattle, Carriages, and Harness of any Circus or Equestrian Troop for exhibition; the Horses, Cattle, Carriages, and Harness of any Menagerie, to be free.

Donations of Clothing specially imported for the use of, or to be distributed gratuitously by any Charitable Society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, Farming Utensils and Implements of Husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any Society incorporated or established for the encouragement of Agriculture.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actually settling therein, viz:

Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandize; Horses and Cattle; Implements and Tools of Trade of handy-crafts-men.

The personal Household Effects, not Merchandize, of inhabitants of this Province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following Articles when imported directly from the United Kingdom or from any of the British North American Provinces, and being the growth, produce or manufacture of the said United Kingdom or of the said Provinces, viz:

Animals; Beef; Pork; Biscuit; Bread; Butter; Cocoa Paste; Corn or Grain of all kinds; Flour; Fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled; Fish Oil; Furs or Skins the produce of fish or creatures living in the Seas; Gypsum; Horns; Meat; Poultry; Plants, Shrubs and Trees; Potatoes and Vegetables of all kinds; Seeds of all kinds; Skins, Pelts Furs or Tails undressed; Wood, viz: Boards, Planks, Staves, Timber and Firewood.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient that the following Articles be prohibited to be imported into this Province; that is to say:



BOOKS AND DRAWINGS of an immoral or indecent character.  
COIN, Base or Counterfeit.

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5. Resolved, That it is expedient, for the protection of the fair Trader and of the Revenue, to provide against the fraudulent undervaluation of Goods subject to ad valorem Duty, by the appointment of competent Appraisers, by giving to such Appraisers and to the Collectors the power to examine Witnesses upon oath, by requiring the production of duly attested Invoices, by the forfeiture of Goods with regard to which such fraud may be committed, by the proper examination of the Goods, and by adopting such other precautions as may be requisite to prevent or punish such fraud: and to make such other amendments to the Customs' Act as experience hath shewn to be requisite for better attaining the objects thereof.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to empower the Governor in Council, from time to time, and whenever, in his opinion, it may be necessary in order to enable the Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet the charges placed thereon, to increase the said Duties of Customs, by adding one tenth part, or ten per centum thereon, to such Duties, by any Order in Council to be made and published in the Canada Gazette, not less than three months before it is to take effect, and in like manner and after like notice, to take off such additional Duty.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Customs  
Duties Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws relative to Duties of Customs.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Election Bill.

Mr. M'Connell reported the Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to amend, consolidate, and reduce into one Act the several statutory provisions now in force for the regulation of Elections of Members to represent the People of this Province in the Legislative Assembly thereof;<sup>16</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE moved the concurrence of the House in the amendments made in committee.<sup>17</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB moved that the amendment giving a right to vote in Lower Canada on a promesse de vente, be struck out.<sup>18</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND said a very large majority of the Lower Canada members were in favour of it, and he hoped the gallant knight would allow them to amend their law as they thought best.<sup>19</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said that the amendment affected Upper Canada also, as it provided that no person should vote on a patent from the Crown, unless it had been issued at least three months previous to the election.<sup>20</sup>

After some discussion, Sir Allan's motion was negatived on a division, Yeas,<sup>16</sup>; Nays 48.<sup>21</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) moved an amendment to the 32nd clause, to the effect, that if a person have (sic) no vote where he resides, and have (sic) a vote elsewhere, he may in that case vote.<sup>22</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said, that the effect of that clause in the Bill would have the effect of striking out from the list of voters 10,000 names in Upper Canada. It was not the case in England under the Reform Bill, that a man was prevented from voting in the same circumstances. He was against the Bill as it had been amended by the Hon. member for Norfolk. He thought that when the vote was given the other evening, it had been given hastily. The people had enjoyed that right for sixty years, and were to be deprived of it now by the amendment of the Hon. member for Norfolk.--He (Sir A.) did not think they should do it without consulting their constituents, or without having some Petitions from them. He would move an amendment to the amendment proposed by the Hon. member for Norfolk, that the 32nd clause of the Bill be struck out altogether. The amendment proposed by the Hon. member made mere nonsense, and he (Sir A.) proposed to make the Hon. gentleman's amendment strike out the clause altogether.<sup>23</sup>

Some discussion arose on a point of order. It was decided that the clauses of the Bill be read seriatim, and the question of concurrence be put on each clause.<sup>24</sup>

The several clauses of the Bill were then read; ... the 32nd clause of the Bill was come to<sup>25</sup>.

MR. MCCONNELL moved, seconded by MR. BADGLEY, that the 30th clause be amended by inserting words at the end of the clause, to the effect, that a promesse de vente shall not give a right to vote upon any lands in Lower Canada holden in Free and Common Soccage.<sup>26</sup>

MR. MCCONNELL said, that the effect of the Bill, as it now stood, would be to deprive the real owners of lands in the Eastern Townships from carrying any election, as they would be out-numbered by persons who had lately settled there upon lands, and who had not yet received any title to it. It was well known, that during several years past, large numbers of poor French Canadians had emigrated to the Townships, where they had settled upon land under promises of sales; very few of them had paid any part of the purchase money yet, and he did not think it was right that they should have a right to vote upon the land until they had become the proprietors, and had a title to it. He had no objection to see them vote when they became freeholders, but now they could not be considered as more than tenants at will.<sup>27</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND said those persons, whom the hon. member for Stanstead had been pleased to call poor French Canadians, surely had as great a right to vote, if they were qualified, as others. Was it because they were poor, or was it because that they were French Canadians, that they were not to enjoy the rights of British subjects? He trusted that the House would not listen to a proposition which would make any distinction between one class and race and another, and which would disfranchise from 3000 to 5000 people in the Townships. About seven years ago the Agent of the British American Land Company, finding that he could not get Emigrants from Britain to go upon the Lands of the

Company, endeavored to get the French Canadians to settle there; a great number of Canadians did go there and got promesses de vente for the lots which they settled upon. Those promesses de vente were drawn up in such a manner as to entitle the parties holding them to vote; and two eminent Counsel, to whom these promesses de vente were submitted, gave it as their opinion, that they conferred a right to vote.<sup>28</sup>

MR. WILSON said, that, in Upper Canada, parties settled upon the Lands of the Upper Canada Land Company under similar contracts, which they called leases with covenant of sale; persons holding lands under such contracts never were allowed to vote in Upper Canada, and he did not see why they should be allowed to vote in Lower Canada. If such a contract conveyed the property in lands held under the Seignorial Tenure, the clauses of the Bill should be confined to lands held in the Seignories; but he would ask the Hon. member for Shefford if it was right to give the franchise to persons holding lands in Free and Common Soccage under such contracts in Lower Canada, while they were excluded in Upper Canada?<sup>29</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND said, that by the Act of 1829, it was declared, that the lands in the Townships should be conveyed by the same forms as lands in the Seignories were.<sup>30</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that there could be no doubt that such parties had a right to vote at present, and in order to prevent any doubt as to their right at any future election, he should vote against the amendment, and for the Bill as it stood.<sup>31</sup>

MR. BADGLEY said, that the lands in the Eastern Townships were governed by English law. The Act of 1829 was only passed to validate conveyances made in the French as well as the English form, it did not change the tenure of the land.<sup>32</sup>

((There was)) a long discussion, during which, MR. BALDWIN said, that he was opposed to allowing persons to vote upon bonds for deeds<sup>33</sup>.

The question was put and lost--Ayes, 22; Nays, 35.<sup>34</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB then moved, that the 32nd section of the Bill be amended by striking out the words, "that no person shall vote more than once during any general election, nor out of the County, City, or Town, where he shall reside"<sup>35</sup>.

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*and the amendments, as far as the amendment Clause (A.) were read, and agreed to.*

*Clause (A.) The next amendment, being read a second time, as followeth:-- "And be it enacted, That no person shall vote more than once during any General Election, nor out of the County, City, or Town where he shall reside;"*

*And the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Solicitor General*



Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Davignon, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Guillet, Hincks, Laurin, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Sauvageau, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Taché.--(25.)

## NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cayley, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dickson, Fergusson, Gugy, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Morrison, Papineau, Robinson, Seymour, Stevenson, Viger, Wetenhall, and Wilson.--(28.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The subsequent amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Leave of absence.

Ordered, That Mr. Richards have leave to absent himself from this House, for ten days, on urgent private business.

Joint Stock Companies Bill.

The Order of the day for taking into further consideration the Question proposed on Monday, the ninth instant, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes," do pass, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

Orders deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till Friday next.

Then the House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 18 APRIL 1849.

((WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: BRIDGES OVER RIVIERE DES PRAIRIES.))

MR. EGAN moved that the House do now go into committee of the whole on repealing part of the act authorising certain persons to erect bridges over the Rivière des Prairies. He mentioned, at the same time, that the petition presented against this act stated that these two bridges very much increased the difficulty of passing rafts down the River, and that the clause now complained of, would add much to the embarrassment, because it prohibited raft owners from passing more than one crib at a time. The bridges already caused an expense to the whole trade which might be estimated as at least 5 per cent, and these clauses would add another 10 per cent to this loss. Thus the whole Ottawa trade would be subjected to a loss of 15 per cent or £112,000.<sup>36</sup>

((There were)) some remarks from MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE<sup>37</sup>.

((MR. EGAN)) ... withdrew his motion.<sup>38</sup>

FOOTNOTES: 18 APRIL 1849.

1. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.; which noted that this motion was withdrawn.
10. The debate on this motion was reported by: LA MINERVE, 23 April 1849; PILOT, 20 April 1849; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
11. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
15. IBID.
16. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 20 April 1849; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
17. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.



THURSDAY, 19 APRIL 1849.

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Petition  
brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

The Petition of the Reverend William Rintoul, A.M., President of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society, and others, officers of various Religious and Benevolent Societies.

Weights and  
Measures  
(L.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Law relative to the inspection of Weights and Measures in Lower Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains, do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Public Works  
Tolls Bill.

An engrossed Bill to make better provision with regard to the Tolls to be levied on the Public Provincial Works, and for other purposes relative to the said Works, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petition read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petition was read:--

Of the Reverend H. Moreau and others, of the Parish and vicinity of St. Eustache, in the County of Two Mountains; praying for amendments to the Law regulating the mode of granting Tavern Licenses.

Eighth Report  
of Committee  
on Road and  
Bridge Bills.

Mr. Fortier, from the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as follows:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to authorize Marc Antoine Primeaux and Antoine A. Trottier to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Chateauguay, in the Parish of Ste. Martine, and to make a Plank Road from the River St. Lawrence to the River Chateauguay, in the said Parish, and to fix the Tolls to be taken upon the said Bridge and Road, and to make further provision in that behalf, and have made several amendments thereto, which they beg leave to report for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

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Sault Ste.  
Marie Mining  
Company Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "The Sault Saint Mary Mining Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 27. Leave out "Saint Mary" and insert "Sainte Marie."

Press 1, line 34. Leave out "Association" and insert "Corporation."

Press 3, line 38. After "Corporation" insert "And provided also, that no such bond, debenture, or other security shall be made or granted for any less sum than one hundred pounds currency."

Press 8, line 7. Leave out "forty-eight" and insert "forty-nine."

Press 8, line penult. Leave out "forty-eight" and insert "forty-nine."

In the Schedules to the Bill.

In Schedule (A.)

Press 10, line 16. Leave out "Saint Mary" and insert "Sainte Marie."

In Schedule (B.)

Press 8, line 30. Leave out "Saint Mary" and insert "Sainte Marie."

In the Preamble to the Bill.

Press 1, line 8. Leave out "Saint Mary" and insert "Sainte Marie."

In the Title to the Bill.

Leave out "Saint Mary" and insert "Sainte Marie."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilson do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Third Report  
of Committee  
on Printing.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee; which was read.

Roman Cath-  
olic Bishops  
(L.C.) Incor-  
poration Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in each Diocese in Lower Canada," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Second  
Report on  
Lumber Trade.

Mr. Scott, of Bytown, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the state of the Lumber Trade, the causes of its present depression, the protection of the Forests from unnecessary destruction, and upon all other matters affecting the Lumbering interests of this Province, with power to report from time to time, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee; which was read.

Appendix  
(P.P.P.P.)

For the said Report see Appendix (P.P.P.P.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

MR. CHRISTIE<sup>1</sup> moved, seconded by SIR A. MACNAB, for an Address to His Excellency for certain papers relating to William Moore Kelly, Esq.<sup>2</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) hoped the hon. gentleman was prepared to state that the production of those papers would be of public importance. The expense of printing was so large already, that he thought it would be improper to increase it by printing voluminous documents of no public importance.<sup>3</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE said that he had understood that the Ministry were not op-

posed to the production of the correspondence, and therefore did not expect the opposition of their agent. He would answer that hon. gentleman by telling him that the production of those papers could do no harm, and was by no means so voluminous as the hon. gentleman appeared to imagine, as they only occupied six pages of common foolscap. At the same time he thought it was but a matter of justice to Mr. Kelly, that they should be laid on the table, as they would show that he had suffered cruel and iniquitous treatment at the hands of the present Ministry, and that a pledge given to him by the Governor General--that a large amount of money distributed by him while in office, should be repaid--had been broken.<sup>4</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that it was not necessary to have the papers brought down, to have Mr. Kelly's case brought before the House; he had no objection, however, to have the papers brought down and printed, provided the hon. gentleman would leave out that part of his motion referring to orders in Council<sup>5</sup> and demand nothing more than a copy of the correspondence.--<sup>6</sup> The hon. gentleman went into the particulars of Mr. Kelly's case, to the effect, that he had been appointed Collector of Customs, several years ago, at Toronto; and that certain emoluments<sup>7</sup> fixed by law<sup>8</sup> were attached to that office. In 1843 the Government of the day had thought proper to remove him from office<sup>9</sup> and whether he was removed on good grounds or not was not the question, but at all events, it was quite certain that the succeeding Government did not take any step to reinstate him, altho' they had plenty of opportunities of doing so if they thought he had been treated with injustice.<sup>10</sup> He would simply state the conduct of the late Administration relative to Mr. Kelly, and without making any commentary upon it, leave the House to form its own opinions upon it, and characterize it as they might see fit.<sup>11</sup> The question then was, did Mr. Kelly receive the emoluments of his office? He said most distinctly that he did.<sup>12</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE said that was not the question. Mr. Kelly's application to the Government was on account of some disbursements he had made while in the Customs.<sup>13</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS continued.--It was quite evident the hon. member knew nothing about the case, although he had, no doubt, been well primed. Mr. Kelly was entitled to a certain salary fixed by law, to a certain share of seizures, and to a share of the fees, and like every other officer in the customs, he had certain disbursements to make out of his emoluments. Now, subsequent to his dismissal, he had made two claims on the late Government for reimbursements, and here he would call the attention of the House to the conduct of the late Government, of whom the hon. gentleman was a supporter, and who now charged the Ministry with cruel and iniquitous conduct.<sup>14</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE rose to order. The honble. Inspector General wished to have the motion amended. He was willing to amend it.<sup>15</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--That was not a question of order. The hon. gentleman must not interrupt him when he was speaking.<sup>16</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE insisted on being heard, but was called to order by the Speaker, and his voice was drowned by loud cries of "Order, order," "Chair, chair."<sup>17</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB called the attention of the hon. Inspector General to the fact, that the late Ministry were not present.<sup>18</sup>



MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Why were they not present? They knew that motion was coming on, for they had seen it on the notice paper. He was not to be deterred from speaking because hon. gentlemen chose to absent themselves. As he had said, Mr. Kelly had laid two claims before the late Administration,<sup>19</sup> one for emoluments to which he was not entitled, and one for salary, to which Mr. Draper gave a written opinion that he was not entitled;<sup>20</sup> an opinion which he conceived to be perfectly sound<sup>21</sup>. ... However, as the question was a long time before the Ministry, Mr. Draper's successor in office<sup>21</sup>, Mr. Sherwood<sup>22</sup>, revised that decision, and Mr. Kelly's salary was paid him, but no action was taken requesting the disbursements, until after the late general elections were over; and then, after they knew that they had to abandon office and when they knew that they could not come down to Parliament to ask for a single money vote, they attempted to pledge their successors to this payment and put it on the estimates.<sup>23</sup>

Loud cheers from the Ministerial Benches.<sup>24</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS ((continued:)) He would put it to the House if that were a fair and ingenuous course? (Cheers.) And if it were generally pursued, what security would there be for the Government of the country being properly conducted?<sup>25</sup>

Ministerial cheers.<sup>26</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS ((continued:)) He could tell the House that when he accepted office, he was by no means prepared to come before the House with such a charge on the estimates.<sup>27</sup> The whole question now was whether the claim was just or not just. The pledge... the late Administration had given was not one binding on the Legislature of the country.<sup>28</sup> As to the attempt to bring in the name of His Excellency in connection with a money vote, because the present Ministry refused to pledge themselves to carry out the propositions of their predecessors he thought it was highly improper and unworthy any member of that House--(Cheers)<sup>29</sup> ((to)) comment on it in the manner the hon. member for Gaspé had done. He (Mr. H.) would not retort on the conduct of the late Administration (none of whom, he thought it singular, were in their places when they knew that question was on the orders of the day) for having advised Mr. Daly to write that letter.<sup>30</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said that the honble. Inspector General had made out a very clear case against himself. It was quite clear that if any pledge had been given<sup>31</sup> when the Governor General made a promise<sup>32</sup> to Mr. Kelly the Ministry should have charged the sum on the estimates.<sup>33</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--How could it be done? As a minister of the crown he would not come down to Parliament with such a proposition.<sup>34</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB.--The hon. member would either have had to bring it down, or else do the other thing.<sup>35</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--So I would.<sup>36</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB.--Oh, no! It would not have been worth while for such a slight matter. Resignation was the last resource; it should not be talked of every day. Now, it was very evident that if the Ministry were bound by the acts of their predecessors in one case, they ought to be bound by them in all. He scarcely liked to allude to the Rebellion Losses, but the Ministry had, in that case argued that they were bound to bring the subject be-

fore Parliament, in consequence of what their predecessors had done. He did not see why the same argument should not hold as well in the present instance.<sup>37</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The gallant knight was wrong, and was only repeating an erroneous statement of his views. The Ministry did not bring on the subject of the Rebellion Losses, because their predecessors had recommended their payment, but because Parliament had pledged itself. (Cheers.)<sup>38</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB.--Parliament never did so.<sup>39</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE said the royal word should not change with an Administration<sup>40</sup> ((and)) repeated that a pledge had been given by His Excellency to Mr. Kelly that the money he had expended amounting to more than £300 should be refunded to him; but the moment the present Ministry had come into office, he was forced to wheel about immediately. Such tergiversation was highly discreditable, but no portion of the blame could attach to that exalted personage; the whole of it must be laid on his advisers.<sup>41</sup> He (Mr. C.) was satisfied that if the Governor General were left free to act according to his own will, he would not repudiate his own word, as he (Mr. C.) would show by extracts from letters which he would read. He would first read an extract from a letter of Mr. Daly to Mr. Kelly dated 18th Feb., 1848:

"His Excellency in Council finds that on your account as Collector of Customs being audited, these expenses were disallowed, as being unauthorised; but that charges for similar services have since been allowed in the contingent accounts of the present Collector as being requisite for the efficient conduct of his office, and his Excellency is of opinion that the same necessity which now exists for procuring the services in question, also existed at the time you held that office. Under these circumstances his Excellency considers that you are entitled to be reimbursed the expenses in question, and has, therefore, been pleased to direct that for that purpose the sum of £346 13s 4d be included in the estimates to be laid before Parliament at the ensuing session."

He would read from another letter dated the 13th March last, from Mr. Leslie to Mr. Kelly:

"His Excellency finds that your claim has been repeatedly under the consideration of the Government. It embraced originally not only the above mentioned disbursements, but also the amount of a full years salary, for the year 1843, although you were only in office until the 31st of July of that year, and the full salary allowed by law was divided proportionally between you and your successor.

"It also appears that these claims were both originally disallowed, but that on a recommendation of your claim for salary, amounting to £127 9s 1d was allowed and paid to you, but that for the disbursements was postponed for future consideration, and was finally allowed, subject however to the approval of Parliament and that the payment thereof was postponed until it had been submitted to, and approved by the Legislature.

"His Excellency in Council, having given the subject of your claim for the amount of the disbursements in question, his attentive consideration in preparing the estimates to be submitted to Parliament during the present session, is unable to discover any grounds upon which it can be sustained, and he cannot therefore recommend it to the favorable consideration of the Legislature."

If this were not a violation of the vice-regal word, he did not know what was.<sup>42</sup>

The motion was granted, with the understanding that the words orders in Council should be left out.<sup>43</sup>

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W.M. Kelly.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Petitions, Letters, and Correspondence that may have passed between William Moore Kelly, Esquire, late Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto, and the Executive Government of this Province, since the 14th March, 1845, relating to his claims upon it for disbursements made by him in the execution of the duties of his said office as Collector, and of the answers thereto, together with all Reports made by the Attorney General, the Inspector General, or the Deputy Inspector General, to this date, respecting the said claims of Mr. Kelly.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Montreal Horticultural Society Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Horticultural Society of Montreal, be engrossed.

Certificate of the Return of Mr. Galt, for Sherbrooke County.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, that the Clerk of this House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a Certificate of the election of a Member for the County of Sherbrooke, in the room of Samuel Brooks, Esquire, deceased.

And the said Certificate was read; and is as followeth:--

Province of Canada.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
Montreal, 19th April, 1849.

This is to certify, that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the thirty-first day of March now last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and directed to the Returning Officer for the County of Sherbrooke, (William Locker Felton, Esquire,) for the election of one Member to represent the said County of Sherbrooke in the present Parliament, in the room of Samuel Brooks, Esquire, deceased, Alexander Tilloch Galt, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the return to the said Writ, dated the seventeenth day of April instant, which is lodged of record in my Office.

FELIX FORTIER,  
C.C.C.

To W.B. Lindsay, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Petition of J. O.A. Turgeon and others.

Mr. Sauvageau, from the Committee of the whole House on the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of J.O. Alfred Turgeon, Esquire, and others, the Mayor and Councillors of the County of Terrebonne, and other references, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--



Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Select Committee in the said Report.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

St. Michel Road Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads to purchase the St. Michel Road, and to open a Road to the Village of Sault au Recollet.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Protested Bills of Exchange Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend and make uniform the rates of damages on Protested Bills of Exchange in this Province, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to regulate the rates of damages on Protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison do carry this Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Shipping of Seamen.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 15th February

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last, for Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and between the latter and any private individuals, with reference to the Act to regulate the shipping of Seamen at the Port of Quebec, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Thomas C. Lee and others, of the City of Quebec, interested in the Shipping frequenting the Port of Quebec.

Soeurs Hospitalières (Montreal) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize the Religious Community of the Soeurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph de l'Hôtel Dieu de Montréal to acquire and hold real and personal property to a certain amount over and above that now held by them, as well for themselves as for the Poor of the Hôtel Dieu on whose behalf they administer certain property, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Quebec Forwarding Company Bill.

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of "The Quebec Forwarding Company," without any Amendment: And also,

River du Chêne Improvement Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the improvement of the River du Chêne in the County of Two Mountains," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

New Counties and Townships (U.C.) Erection Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the erection of certain new Counties and Townships in Upper Canada, and for certain purposes relative to such new Counties, being read;

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON's Bill, for the erection of certain Townships in Upper Canada, ... was debated at great length; we have endeavoured to give the substance of the discussion, omitting such matters as were purely of local interest.<sup>44</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON (Kent) in moving the second reading of the Bill entered at some length into the history of the Bill, the necessity which existed for the measure and the principles on which it was based. The Bill before the House was for the division of certain Townships in Western Canada, to be formed into three separate Districts. To the first and last proposition, he believed there was very little if any objection. With regard to the Kent division it was asked for many years ago, and a Committee of the House recommended the very division laid down in this Bill; that Bill did not pass at the time, but it was adopted in the Lower House in 1841, but rejected in the Upper House, and ever since petitions had been presented to Parliament from every Township in that District, praying that they might be set apart. The District Council, two years ago agreed to this division as just and necessary and an understanding on the subject was entered into between the then member for Kent, the member for Essex, and himself and a Bill was brought in, which was passed but with such alterations as to put the petitioners in connection with persons with whom they had no natural connection, and against which they had since protested. Was it reasonable to tell those persons after they had been ten years before the House petitioning that they had better wait another year?<sup>45</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB.--I do not oppose the division of the District of Kent. I have nothing to do with that.<sup>46</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON.--No, but others did. With regard to the county of Stratford, there was a large portion of the inhabitants of the district who laboured under the disadvantage of being a long distance from their county town, and there was no reason why they should not have a new district. The third provision of his bill affected a portion of the District of Gore, one of the wealthiest and best situated districts in the Province, but which, like all wealthy and prosperous people, had a great objection to be touched or meddled with; and the moment he (Mr. Cameron) mentioned that

he proposed to carry out the views of 3 or 4000 inhabitants in different parts of the district, he was assailed as a meddler, and accused of interfering in other people's affairs and poking his nose where he had no business, in order to injure the country; although some two or three years ago the people of Hamilton had no hesitation in asking him to conduct their bill through the House--the Great Western Railroad Bill, the Life Insurance and Dock Company's Bills, &c. Ever since he had been in Parliament he had been more or less engaged in conducting measures affecting the Gore District, and he claimed to have as much interest in that district and in the city of Hamilton as any other person in the House. He had a large stake in the local works in Hamilton, and would be as much injured as any one else by anything affecting the prosperity of Hamilton, which he believed to be the city of the West, the emporium of trade, and destined to be the largest city in British North America. But the measure would not take away any of the trade from Hamilton, or in the slightest degree injure that city. These divisions might be prejudicial to the interest of the sheriffs and office-holders of the districts, and they would of course oppose them and do all in their power by the Grand Juries, whom they could select as they chose to defeat them; but it was for the House to say what injury would be done to the country by a division of this kind, and whether the interests and wishes of 20,000 were to be disregarded. The hon. member then entered into a statistical statement to show the advantage which would be derived from the proposed division, and read a large number of very numerous signed petitions, from different parts of the districts in favour of the division. He (Mr. Cameron) knew that when he undertook the conduct of this measure, that he should be assailed; and if he had been advocating annexation or horse stealing for the last three or four months, he could not have been attacked with more ferocity than he had been by certain newspapers in the interest of hon. gentlemen in that House. (Hear, hear.)<sup>47</sup>

COL. GUGY.--On! don't mind it.<sup>48</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON ((continued:)) He (Mr. Cameron) did not care for it, neither was he about bringing action for libel. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) He held the doctrine that a character which could not defend itself without actions at law, was not worth having. (Cheers.) He had never found it necessary to repel any slander in his life. (Cheers.) But if he had any interest at all in this matter, it was in the prosperity of the City of Hamilton, but he believed that the interests of that city, and of the country, would be advanced by this measure. He moved the second reading of the bill.<sup>49</sup>

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*The Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, moved, seconded by Mr. Buritt, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;*

MR. WETENHALL said that after what had fallen from the administration upon former occasions, he did not expect that a member of the Government would persist in such a measure. He knew that the member for the Fourth Riding had stated it to be his opinion, that measures of the kind should be postponed to another session, and he (Mr. W.) thought that the hon. member for Kent would have withdrawn his measure. He (Mr. W.) thought it would have been better for the great party to which he belonged, if there had been a better understanding amongst its members about measures of this kind, and he thought that the measure would not be persisted in, but he (Mr. W.) had been mistaken and<sup>50</sup> was sorry he had to oppose it now<sup>51</sup> ((with)) the best opposi-



tion ... that he was able.<sup>52</sup> ((He)) thought measures of this local nature, to which there was opposition, should have been put off till next session.<sup>53</sup> When the bill was first introduced he had opposed its introduction, and he said then that in local matters of this kind there were two ways in which a measure could be satisfactorily carried out that the simple straightforward way which should have been followed, was to consult the members for the District, and if they considered the division of the District necessary, they could make such arrangements, as might be satisfactory to all<sup>54</sup>. If that had been done--if the members of the interested localities had been consulted in this matter, a very different and more unanimous decision would have been arrived at.<sup>55</sup> And when the members for the District came in and said that they thought that it should be divided, he thought that it would be far more satisfactory to the members on both sides, than when a member not interested in the District introduced a measure without consulting any of the members for the District on it. When it was introduced, the Inspector General said he would oppose the measure, and the member for Waterloo said he would also oppose the division, unless the necessity for it was clearly shown. But it was said that the member for Wentworth was in favour of it, but what that hon. member had said upon the first reading, he did not think would have encouraged him (Mr. W.) in proceeding with the measure. He (Mr. W.) also stated at the same time, that if the members for the locality could not decide a question of this kind, and if a large number of the inhabitants thought they would be injured by the measure, that it then became the duty of the Government to take it up. He thought that this should be a Government measure at any rate, for two reasons--because that it created a large annual permanent charge upon the consolidated revenue, and because if such measures were made Government ones, it would prevent members from interfering with Districts which they did not represent. (Hear, hear.) It would have prevented the shameful scenes which had taken place during the session, of members introducing measures after measures for the division of Districts with which they had nothing to do. (Hear.) The question was formally put to the Government and when the House was told that it was not the intention of the Government to bring in a Bill to divide the District of Gore, he thought it was very curious<sup>56</sup> after hearing the Attorney General West say he would not bring forward a bill to divide the District of Gore, that the next minute another member of the Government<sup>57</sup> the member for Kent should get up the moment after and endeavor to bring in a Bill for that purpose<sup>58</sup>--especially when that other member did not represent a constituency interested in the matter.<sup>59</sup> And he (Mr. W.) did not think that his constituents would understand the nice distinction which the hon. member had drawn between this and a Government measure. He thought this measure unfair, because it was an attempt to carry through a measure against the views of the members for the district through the influence of the member for Kent as being a member of the Government; (No.) Then it was very wrong to put three counties in the Bill with a view of getting those members who were in favor of one of the divisions to vote for the Bill, although they might be against the division of the Gore District. The hon. member for Kent was not responsible to the people of those counties<sup>60</sup> no more than a member for Lower Canada<sup>61</sup> and, therefore, probably did not care for the interest of their inhabitants, any more than forwarded his own views. It was necessary before allowing such a bill to pass, to show that the limits of the District of Gore as they now stood, were inconvenient to a majority of the people. The part of the population who did wish to get it divided, did

most of their business at Hamilton; they had a plank road to it, and he believed that if a division took place, they would still continue to transact most of their business there, and he did not, therefore, see how their being included in the Gore District, could be of any inconvenience to them. There had been some agitation in favor of the formation of the District of Brant, but it commenced, and was confined solely to the Township of Brantford, for the aggrandizement of which the Bill was chiefly introduced<sup>62</sup> by spending money to build a Court House, &c.; besides which there were<sup>63</sup> such a thing as town lots, and some gentlemen no doubt, thought they might be able to dispose of them advantageously while the excitement lasted, then there would be a judge, a sheriff, constables, &c. needed--a whole batch of officials to be made in one day; and this offered a prospect of office to some gentlemen who were very desirous of having a division. It would all be well while the excitement lasted, but when the farmers found that they would be taxed for all this, it would be found that they were not very well pleased. The people of Brantford had<sup>64</sup> it appeared<sup>65</sup> sent down some persons to canvass the members in favour of the Bill, and these persons had been seen during most of the session, hanging about the House, speaking to members and endeavouring to get them to vote for the Bill<sup>66</sup>. He thought that a very poor compliment to the members of that locality.<sup>67</sup> It had been stated to him that this Bill would be carried by a majority of fifteen members pledged, but he did not believe that such was the case; he did not believe that a single member would pledge himself to vote for any measure without hearing both sides of the question. There were numerous petitions against the measure, and even the Township of Dumfries had petitioned against the measure as well as for it.<sup>68</sup> The hon. Commissioner for Crown Lands who desired to carry this division when it was shown that the populations of the District would be reduced to a very small number, had replied that there was the city of Hamilton to be counted. That was true; but he would ask if that hon. member would like to divide his own district on the ground that the city of Toronto would furnish the population. By the present bill the population of the county of Wentworth would retain but about 9000 people; to make up that the city of Hamilton was to be taken; he hoped Toronto would be made to serve the same purpose. This measure would strip the county which he represented of the two townships which gave him his majority--and this proposition was supported not by political opponents but by members of the Administration. What was not a little remarkable, too, was that one of the two townships which were to be separated from the county to aggrandize the town of Brantford, run into the city of Hamilton. There were many dangerous roads in this locality which the Commissioner of Crown Lands could not improve for want of money; yet there was the same gentleman supporting the measure which would cost several hundred pounds. The hon. member then went into some calculations, with relation to the new charges which he thought would be created under this bill. The income of Gore deducting Lemorlie Asylum, and school and road taxes amounted to £4,767 for the local expenses. The expenditure was £9,800, leaving a surplus of £2000. The Council of that district on the strength of this had issued £7,000 of debentures for the making of roads. Now, if the income were diminished without the expenditures being decreased--and the division would decrease it very little--how would it be possible for the Council to pay these debentures? The roads did not yet pay; the debentures were payable in three years. When this surplus revenue was taken away from the district, these debentures would become valueless; the credit of the district would be destroyed, and the works would be stopped. The hon.

member concluded by moving that the bill should be read a second time this day six months.<sup>69</sup>

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*Mr. Wetenhall moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Wilson, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;*

MR. WILSON was opposed to this bill as he was opposed to all similar bills when he was told that the Government did not desire that any such measures should be passed this session, and after what had been said by the Attorney General West<sup>70</sup> he was satisfied that no hon. member would bring in a private measure, much less the hon. member for Kent, who was himself a member of the Administration. However, he was mistaken, and not only was this bill introduced but six others also of a similar nature<sup>71</sup> by different members. Those divisions should be based upon some principle, and he should like to know upon what principle those divisions were going to be made, was it upon the principle that they were going to have a Court House and Gaol every ten miles, every twenty miles, every thirty miles, or every fifty miles. He thought the Government should interfere and put a stop to all such measures and take up the question and bring a great measure and put an end to this scramble for the benefit of the owners of Village lots. (Hear.)<sup>72</sup> He opposed<sup>73</sup> a Bill of this kind<sup>74</sup> because it put an additional charge on the Consolidated Fund of the Province and because a bill of this kind ought to be sanctioned by the Government before it was introduced, and so far from that being the case it was notorious throughout the Province that the Government were opposed to it.<sup>75</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON.--That was not the fact.--The Government had not declared their intention to be opposed to the bill. It was too bad that the hon. gentleman should with the utmost coolness repeat an incorrect report.<sup>76</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB wanted to know at this stage of the proceedings, whether the Government assented to this bill or not.<sup>77</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The Government neither sanctioned nor disapproved of the bill; they considered it a private bill, with which they had nothing to do.<sup>78</sup>

MR. WILSON.--If the hon. member for Kent expected him to get warm on this subject, he was very much mistaken. He knew perfectly well that the hon. member was not at all interested in a pecuniary point of view by this bill, and he knew perfectly well that the hon. gentleman would get exceedingly warm without any assignable motive, and perhaps more so than if the result would be £1000 in his pocket; but still he thought the best mode was to take everything coolly. Now he contended that the Government should take in hand these divisions, and lay down some general principles by which they might be guided; and, in his opinion, no time was more favourable for doing so than at present, when the thing was fresh. And what he would wish to be kept in view was, what would be the additional charge on the revenue caused by the formation of these new districts? Some persons had the assurance to say that it would not make any where as he was confident that the smallest of them would cause an additional charge of £500 on the revenue, whilst others would cause a charge of £1000. He was not opposed, however, to the division of these districts. All that he asked was, that the Government



should itself take charge of the question, and that it should at all events be postponed until next session, so that the people should have an opportunity of informing themselves with respect to it. At present, however it was nothing but a scramble, each village endeavouring to obtain the preference for the new Court-houses and Jails. That point settled, they next sent down the most shrewd and active of their number, who, in the galleries, in the smoking rooms, behind the Speaker's chair, in fact every where, urged their peculiar views on hon. members. He did not wish to disparage those gentlemen; far from it, they came down generally at the instances of their neighbours, and were quite right in endeavouring to advance their interests. Then hon. gentlemen said they had presented petitions in favour of the bill. The House ought to know how those petitions were got up. He could tell them.<sup>79</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The rebellion losses petitions?<sup>80</sup>

MR. WILSON.--Any kind you choose. The moment a man goes into a country store, a pen is put into his hand, and told to sign one of these petitions. Very possibly he may not know what it is about, and in that case he is told it is of no importance. That was the way petitions were got up, and he had even been told that the petitions in some places had signatures appended to them, double that of the whole adult male population. He could only say that he was not inclined to pay much attention to such petitions, nor even to the representations of the members, for this was a ... have much weight, but which should be decided by fixed principles; and if the Government would take it upon their own responsibility he would not say one word against their plan. Was it ever computed what amount of territory or what population was to be allotted to each of these districts? Nothing of the kind. It was, as he had said before, nothing but a village scramble, in which each one wished to make the most of his village lots. Now the three bills before the House fixed the localities of the different district towns--<sup>81</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON.--They do not.<sup>82</sup>

MR. WILSON.--Well the hon. gentleman need not be so warm about it. One fixed the locality at Brantford, and another at Stratford, and the third at--, but the hon. gentleman possessed property in Simcoe, and as he did not wish to appear affected by interested motives, he fixed the locality in the swamps of Enniskillen. At the same time as he was so disinterested, he hoped the people would be equally generous, and return the compliment by altering the locality he had himself fixed on--<sup>83</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON denied that he was influenced by such a hope.<sup>84</sup>

MR. WILSON.--Well if the hon. gentleman would tell him the exact spot where he wished to have it placed, he would certainly vote for it in order to please him.<sup>85</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS would be obliged to vote in favour of the amendment<sup>86</sup> of the hon. member for Halton. He<sup>87</sup> however, entirely<sup>88</sup> dissented from the speeches he had heard against the bill of the hon. member for Kent, and opposed it on entirely different grounds.<sup>89</sup> He should support all the rest of the bill but what related to the County of Brantford. The present Government were pledged to every principle of the bill of the hon. member

for Kent.<sup>90</sup> They were pledged by the Representation Bill, that the division<sup>91</sup> of the territory in Canada West should be by counties; next, that the country should be differently divided from the present arrangement for electoral purposes, so that had the representation bill passed, the counties would have been able to set themselves apart in the manner contemplated in this bill.<sup>92</sup>

A voice.--If it were desired by the inhabitants, why did the Ministry not bring it in themselves?<sup>93</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--He (Mr. H.) considered the appeal of the hon. member for Halton, to the members of Lower Canada, an unfair argument. He agreed with what had fallen from the hon. Attorney-General, West, relative to postponing the measure. The Government had intended to have made divisions, but were in doubt as to the exact divisions which should be made, and desired to obtain local information from hon. members.<sup>94</sup> The hon. member then went on to reply to the calculations of the expense likely to be caused to the consolidated fund<sup>95</sup>. ((He)) proceeded to treat in detail of District Courts of Upper Canada, and the Administration of Justice<sup>96</sup> showing that these charges, so far as they are from the Judges salaries, was (sic) yearly decreasing--so that the whole charge for this item in twenty districts was but £400.<sup>97</sup> The populations of Upper and Lower Canada were nearly equal; yet in Lower Canada the administration of justice cost upwards of £25,000, while in Upper Canada it cost only £10 or £12,000.<sup>98</sup> The Administration of criminal justice was costly in proportion to the number of criminals<sup>99</sup> ((but)) he could not understand that there must be more crime because there were more counties; although the actual expenses might be a little increased. The argument relative to the Consolidated Fund fell to the ground. The hon. gentleman proceeded to answer at length, the arguments of the hon. gentlemen who had spoken on the question; and to make some remarks on the electoral division<sup>100</sup>. Now the same to the electoral divisions East of the Home District; there was no trouble on this base; but the counties of Halton and Waterloo had long complained that they with 40,000 inhabitants had no more representatives than counties with 100,000. Yet it was from the representatives of these counties that the greatest complaint of the proposed division was heard.<sup>101</sup>

MR. WETENHALL asked whether it was the intention of the hon. Inspector General to amend the electoral divisions by this bill?<sup>102</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said he did not. He would now show that the hon. member for Kent had a perfect right to interfere in this case though he did not represent the locality; for members of Counties often refused to move in these matters, because while one party approved of the change, another party opposed it. The hon. member for London, for instance, would oppose all these bills, because he knew that the hon. member for Middlesex had a bill to divide Middlesex in a manner that would deprive London of some of its business.<sup>103</sup> With regard to the County of Oxford, he knew that there was a feeling in the County against dividing it. But he thought that the question should not be regarded in a sectional light.<sup>104</sup> As he said, he was not prepared to vote for the measure; but he only desired to show that the appeal made by the hon. member for Halton on financial grounds was unfounded, and proceeded on reasons directly opposed to the Government, schemes of electoral divisions in Upper Canada. The hon. member then read from a letter published in the newspapers, showing that the population of the Gore District

was much greater than that of other Districts, and he concluded by defending the agents of the parties seeking this division from the ridicule thrown on them as lobby members. He approved of a portion of this bill; and though he had said he should vote against the second reading, he believed, on reflection, he would have to vote for it, and attempt to get it amended in Committee. If not, he would have to oppose the third reading.<sup>105</sup>

MR. CAYLEY would not oppose the second reading of the bill; there were clauses in it referring to certain parts of the District of Huron, and he wished to hear the views of the hon. member for Kent. The hon. gentleman went into some details. Goderich, the District Town, he knew to be opposed to any division of the District.<sup>106</sup>

MR. NOTMAN was not himself a representative of any part of the country that would be affected by this bill; but he was happy to find that all the members from the Gore District were opposed to the measure introduced by the Commissioner of the Board of Works. He thought it was an extraordinary move on the part of the hon. member for Kent to go down to the Gore District and propose this division. He admitted the right of the hon. member to introduce any measure concerning any part of the Province; but he doubted much the good taste or prudence of the hon. member in volunteering to introduce a measure which not one of the five members from the Gore District could be induced to bring forward. He (Mr. Notman) did not speak as a representative of the Gore District, but he spoke as an inhabitant of that District; and he rose to protest against the proposed setting apart of that District in opposition to the wishes of nine-tenths of the whole population of the Gore District--(Hear, hear)--and under responsible Government it was their duty to pay scrupulous regard to the wishes of the people. Who had authorized the hon. member for Kent to come down here and interfere on behalf of the people of Gore, and Huron, and Brock, and set about mangling and cutting up those Districts--(Hear, hear, hear)--to meet the views of a few interested individuals? The District Council of Gore had solemnly protested against this measure. They were the representatives of the people. Were these declarations and opinions to be treated with contempt, as deserving of no weight? It was true there were petitions before the House in favour of this bill, but there were petitions as numerous signed from the District praying for the protection of the House from a measure so fraught with injustice to themselves. The hon. member then proceeded to deprecate the temper and warmth displayed by the hon. member for Kent in proposing this measure, and declaring his determination to carry the bill, whoever might oppose it. He had also heard that hon. members had been cajoled into pledging themselves beforehand to support this bill, although he hoped for the credit of the House that such was not the case. The hon. member concluded by repeating his conviction that the people of the Gore District were almost unanimously opposed to this bill, and would petition against it if time were allowed them; but as that had not been done, they must trust to the sense of justice of the House.<sup>107</sup>

MR. THOMPSON had been refused leave the other day to introduce a bill for a similar object, although he had petitions from numerous inhabitants. He would vote against the measure. As there were clashing interests, in this case, he thought it improper to interfere.<sup>108</sup> ((He)) regretted that the division of so many of these Districts were lumped together, as he was disposed to vote for some of them, but not for the others.<sup>109</sup>



MR. FERGUSON made a few remarks<sup>110</sup>.

MR. CHABOT opposed the bill in French.<sup>111</sup> ((He)) was not accustomed to speak on measures referring to Upper Canada, but would give his reasons for going against the present bill. He did not object to the few pence of extra expense. He thought a measure of that kind should originate with the Ministry; and that more important measures had been refused to Lower Canada on that excuse.<sup>112</sup>

DR. SMITH said there were numerous petitions in favour of the present bill, and he believed they were as fairly got up as any presented to the House. This was a local measure, influenced by local interests. He did not understand why the objection to this division should not apply equally to every other division. He was sorry that this division would make the Gore District so small; but most of the territory was only lately acquired, and the only portion which yielded much revenue was the Township of Brantford.<sup>113</sup> He would leave it for the sense of the House to decide; and would vote for the second reading of the Bill.<sup>114</sup>

MR. DIXON made a long speech in opposition to the second reading; because, as he ... hon. member for Haldimand had been thrown out a day or two before.<sup>115</sup>

MR. CHAUVEAU also opposed the bill.<sup>116</sup>

MR. CAUCHON would vote for the measure, believing it to be just, and not seeing why it should be put off for a twelve month. He defended the gentlemen called lobby-members, and said that the hon. member for Halton, who had appealed to the members for Lower Canada, had unfortunately not been found voting on measures of great importance to Canada East--the Rebellion Losses and Tariff.<sup>117</sup>

MR. WETENHALL said he attended regularly in his place, unless when prevented by sickness.<sup>118</sup> He was sick when the vote was taken on the Rebellion Losses.<sup>119</sup>

MR. CAUCHON proceeded to comment upon several votes given by Mr. Wetenhall--when that gentleman requested Mr. Cauchon to keep his remarks to himself, as he would not suffer him to use such impertinent language towards him. Mr. Cauchon grumbled a little at the rebuke of the hon. member, and after defending the "Lobby Members" sat down, saying he would vote for the bill.<sup>120</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT hoped that at all events hon. members would vote for the second reading, as however much they might object to the other provisions of the bill, they would be unanimous in favour of the setting apart of the County of Kent.<sup>121</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said that if hon. members would introduce their measure in one bill, with no other apparent view than, if possible, to secure a large number of votes in the House, because members would have to vote either for one or none, the responsibility rested with the hon. members who were in favour of the measure and introduced it. So much had been said on the subject, and so much had been well said by his friend from Halton, that there was little left for him (Sir Allan) to say. He was glad to see this measure opposed by every hon. member coming from the Gore District, where he resided, because he knew that it was the wish of the whole District of Gore, with the

exception of a few persons living in the neighbourhood of Brantford, who were desirous of having a county town there, and therefore he was glad to see the measure so heartily opposed by the Gore District members, with the exception of the honourable member for Wentworth. He (Sir Allan) believed that although the number of petitions might not be so large the number of the petitioners against this division was larger than the number of applicants for it.<sup>122</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON, "We have 2000".<sup>123</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB had heard from all quarters, he had had letters from the leading Reformers of the district, all opposing this measure, and that very respectable body the Gore District Coun. were unanimous in their opinion, and altogether opposed to it. The hon. member for Kent said that he had a large interest in the Gore District and in the city of Hamilton. He (Sir Allan) would admit it, but what of that? The hon. member said some years ago he had carried the Hamilton Insurance Company Bill.<sup>124</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON.--You had no objection to my interference then.<sup>125</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB.--Not the slightest; the hon. member was a large stockholder in that Company, and in the Great Western Railroad Company, the bill of which he also helped to carry through, and that was why he was asked to take charge of the measures; but was that any reason why he was entitled to know more of the Gore District than all the members from that district? They were much obliged to the hon. member for the course he took upon that occasion, but they would not be at all obliged to him for his conduct on this occasion. The hon. member was proceeding to read extracts from letters he had received on the subject of the division, when several members cried "Question." Sir Allan accordingly sat down, after declaring that he felt sure that two thirds of the members from Upper Canada of all parties were opposed to the bill.<sup>126</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN ((spoke)) in opposition to the bill.<sup>127</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON said he wished at once to clear up all doubts respecting the reports which had gone forth, that the course pursued by him on the present occasion was in opposition to the Ministry. He appealed, therefore, to the Hon. Attorney General West to know if he was of that opinion?<sup>128</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN.--Certainly not. The Government were not prepared to go on with their bill, and left the hon. member for Kent, or any other hon. member, to bring in the bill if he chose.<sup>129</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE said it was clearly understood that the hon. member for Kent should bring in his bill, and he (Mr. Blake) had another.<sup>130</sup>

MR. WILSON asked the Ministry if they were prepared to give their assent to this bill, which would cause an additional charge on the consolidated revenue?<sup>131</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON would ask the Government how they would explain their votes on the two bills they had already passed, if they were bent on opposing his bill, because it made a slight additional charge on the revenue? What honesty, what fairness or consistency, was there in such a course? How would he be able to explain to his constituents the fact that

his own colleagues opposed him? He was placed in a position which he would not occupy, and he had been subjected to a kind of treatment which he did not understand.<sup>132</sup>

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, DeWitt, Dickson, Fergusson, Flint, Fournier, Gagy, Holmes, Johnson, Laurin, Lemieux, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, Notman, Papineau, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Stevenson, Thompson, Wetenhall, and Wilson.--(29.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Guillet, M'Connell, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Polette, Price, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, and Watts.--(26.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

Registry Laws  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Registry Laws of Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Bathurst  
Division  
Courts Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the alteration of the times and places for holding the Division Courts in Division number six, in the District of Bathurst, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Laws of  
Patents Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws of Patents for Inventions in this Province, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Leeds and  
Lansdowne  
Townships  
Division Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to divide the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, in the District of Johnstown, and to attach South Burgess to Bastard, in the same District, being read;



The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, to report thereon with all convenient speed.

Personal  
Property  
Attachment  
Bill (U.C.)

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize Attachments against personal property for sums of Ten pounds and under, in certain cases in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Bill to exempt  
Firemen from  
certain duties.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to exempt Firemen, after a certain number of years service as such, from Militia and other duties, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

St. Roch de  
Québec Congre-  
gation Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Association called "La Congrégation des hommes de la Paroisse de Saint Roch de Québec," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, to report thereon with all convenient speed.

Joint Stock  
Road and  
Bridge, &c.  
Companies  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada, for the construction of Macadamized Roads, and of Bridges and other works of like nature, being read;

(250)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills.

District Courts  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Act of this Province, intituled, "An Act to amend, consolidate, and reduce into one Act, the several Laws now in force establishing and regulating the practice of the District Courts of the several Districts of that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada," and to increase the jurisdiction of the said District Courts, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Markham and  
Elgin Plank  
Road Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Markham and Elgin Plank Road Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

L'Association  
St. Jean Bap-  
tiste de Mon-  
tréal Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate L'Association Saint Jean Baptiste de Montréal, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Report on  
Petition of  
A. Talbot.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Antoine Talbot, of the Parish of Berthier, County of Bellechasse, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Monday next.

Queenston  
Suspension  
Bridge Com-  
pany Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Queenston Suspension Bridge Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Orders of  
the day.

Sir Allan N. MacNab moved, seconded by Mr. Crysler, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till Monday next; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Adjournment.

Sir Allan N. MacNab moved, seconded by Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Saguenay  
Registry  
Districts  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to divide the County of Saguenay into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman of the Committee reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Grand River

Navigation

Company Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

St. Patrick's

Society Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the St. Patrick's Society of Quebec, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Mutual

Insurance

Companies

(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act relating to Mutual Insurance Companies in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Monday next.

Orders

deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till Monday next.

Then the House adjourned.



FOOTNOTES: 19 APRIL 1849.

1. The debate on this motion was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849; and PILOT, 20 April 1849, and GLOBE, 28 April 1849, in identical accounts.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
3. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
4. IBID.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
6. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
8. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
10. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
11. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
12. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
21. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
23. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
29. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
30. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
31. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
32. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
33. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
41. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
42. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 April 1849.
43. IBID.
44. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849; and PILOT, 20 April 1849. The PILOT, 20 April 1849, commented: "Mr. Cameron's Bill, for the erection of certain townships in Upper Canada, was debated at great length; we have endeavoured to give the substance of the discussion, omitting such matters as were purely of local interest."

45. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. IBID.
50. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
51. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
52. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
53. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
54. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
55. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
56. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
57. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
58. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
59. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
60. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
61. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
62. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
63. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
64. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
65. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
66. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
67. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
68. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
69. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
70. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
71. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
72. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
73. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
74. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
75. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.
78. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
79. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
80. IBID.
81. IBID. The ellipsis represents an illegible line.
82. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
88. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
89. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
90. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
91. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
92. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
93. IBID.
94. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
95. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
96. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
97. PILOT, 20 April 1849.

98. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
99. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
100. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
101. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
102. IBID.
103. IBID.
104. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
105. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
106. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
107. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
108. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
109. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
110. IBID.
111. IBID.
112. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
113. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
114. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
115. PILOT, 20 April 1849. The ellipsis represents illegible words.
116. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
117. IBID.
118. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
119. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
120. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
121. PILOT, 20 April 1849.
122. IBID.
123. IBID.
124. IBID.
125. IBID.
126. IBID.
127. IBID.
128. IBID.
129. IBID.
130. IBID.
131. IBID.
132. IBID.



FRIDAY, 20 APRIL 1849.

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Petition  
brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

The Petition of Donald Munro and others, of the Township of Georgina.

Soeurs Hospi-  
talières (Mon-  
tréal) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize the Religious Community of the "Soeurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph de l'Hôtel Dieu de Montréal" to acquire and hold real and personal property to a certain amount over and above that now held by them, as well for themselves as for the Poor of the Hôtel Dieu, on whose behalf they administer certain property, and for other pur-

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poses therein mentioned, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Dumas do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Eighth Report  
of Committee on  
Miscellaneous  
Private Bills.

Mr. Chauveau, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of Port Burwell Harbour;" the Bill to enable the British American Land Company to promote and establish Manufactories in the Eastern Townships of Canada; and the Bill to incorporate "Les Révérends Pères Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie," in the Province of Canada,--and have made certain amendments to each of them, which they beg leave to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Report on  
Petition of  
P. Cartier  
and others.

Mr. Fourquin, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Pierre Cartier and others, of St. François du Lac St. Pierre, and another reference, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:--

St. François  
du Lac Church  
Trustees Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Fourquin have leave to bring in a Bill to make valid the election of the Trustees for building a church in the Parish of St. François du Lac St. Pierre, and to enable them to com-

plete the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

River du  
Chêne Im-  
provement Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the improvement of the River du Chêne in the County of Two Mountains," be now taken into con-

sideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:

Press 2, line 34. After "Commissioners" insert "and all questions which shall arise at any meeting of the said Commissioners shall be decided by a majority of the voices of such Commissioners as shall be present, other than the President; and when the voices shall be equal, the President shall have the casting vote."

Press 3, line 3. Leave out from "in" to "languages" in line 4, and insert "both."

Press 3, line 4. After "weeks" insert "in the Canada Gazette and also."

Press 3, line 5. After "published" insert "the one in English and the other in French," and leave out "District" and insert "City."

Press 4, line 28. After "Copies" insert "or extracts, and shall be bound at all reasonable hours to give communication."

Press 4, line 30. After "County" insert "And the said Commissioners shall immediately give notice by an advertizement in both languages, to be posted up and published at the Church doors of the said Parishes after morning service, during two consecutive Sundays, of the said assessment or repartition and procès-verbal having been deposited in the hands of such Notary."

Press 4, line 46. After "aforesaid" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "Provided always and be it enacted, that any such person who may feel aggrieved by the final decision of the said Commissioners as aforesaid, may appeal therefrom by Petition to any one Circuit Judge in and for the District of Montreal, setting forth the grounds of his objection to the said decision, and praying that the same may be reversed; which Petition must be presented within fifteen days at most from the last publication of the notice of deposit of the said assessment or repartition and procès-verbal; and upon proof of a copy of the said Petition, together with notice of the time and place when and where the same would be so presented, having been served upon the Secretary-Treasurer of the said Commissioners three days at least before the presentation thereof, it shall be lawful for the said Circuit Judge to fix a time and place, either in term or in vacation, in Court or out of Court, in the City of Montreal, or at some convenient place within the said County, or at the sitting of any Circuit Court that may be held within the limits thereof, when and where he will proceed, and then and there to proceed in a summary manner, to hear the said Appellant and the said Commissioners and adjudicate upon the said appeal; and the decision of such Circuit Judge shall be final and conclusive; and in case any alteration shall be thereby made in the said assessment or repartition and procès-verbal, it shall be the duty of the Registrar of the said County, on a copy of such decision, certified by the said Circuit Judge under his hand and seal, being brought to him, forthwith to register the same at full length, or to enter and file the same, as the case may require."

Press 6, line 23. Leave out "publication" and insert "passing."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains, do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Port Burwell  
Harbour Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate certain persons  
under the style and title of "The President,

Directors, and Company of Port Burwell Harbour," as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Quebec Turnpike Roads.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid

before this House, by the proper officer, Copies of the Accounts rendered and transmitted by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, for the years 1847 and 1848, under the Ordinance establishing the said Trustees, together with Copies of all Correspondence relative to the management of the affairs of the said Trustees, and the improvement of the Roads and Bridges in the neighbourhood of Quebec.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Limitation of Actions (L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Gugy have leave to bring in a Bill to declare the true intent, meaning, and effect of the Act passed in the tenth and eleventh years of Her Majesty's Reign, to make better provision

for the limitation of Actions in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time,

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on Monday next.

Infants Real Estate Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the sale and disposition of real estate of Infants in certain

cases therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Distillers and Spirits Duties Act.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Merritt,

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of amending the Act imposing Duties on Distillers and Spirits distilled in this Province. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee. Mr. Burritt took the Chair of the Committee;<sup>1</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The hon. gentleman explained that all that was intended by his resolution was<sup>2</sup> as he had stated in the discussion of the Tariff<sup>3</sup> to allow greater facility to the exportation of whiskey, by affording warehouse accommodation.--The change sought for was to reduce the duty from 2d to 1d per gallon, and to allow the American whiskey to be warehoused<sup>4</sup> in the same way as other articles<sup>5</sup> from whence it could be exported.<sup>6</sup> It might be necessary after some time, when they had more experience of the trade, to impose more stringent restrictions regarding smuggling, if they found it were much carried on. He moved a resolution to the effect above stated.<sup>7</sup>



MR. J. SMITH (Durham) asked, if it were intended to make any alterations with regard to the time<sup>8</sup> and manner<sup>9</sup> in which distillers were obliged to make their returns<sup>10</sup> to the Government<sup>11</sup> and relative to the administration of oaths<sup>12</sup> as he believed there was a great difference in the mode of making them at present<sup>13</sup>?

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS had not been in Parliament when the Distillery Act was passed, and as he had heard no complaints<sup>14</sup> from distillers<sup>15</sup> he did not think it necessary to make any alteration.<sup>16</sup> He did not think it safe to do away with oaths.<sup>17</sup>

MR. CAYLEY made some remarks, inaudible from talking under the Reporters' gallery. He was understood to be asking the Hon. Inspector-General some question relative to the kind of warehousing he intended to provide.<sup>18</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS answered ordinary warehousing.<sup>19</sup>

MR. CAYLEY.--What, for the inland distiller?<sup>20</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--He would have to use the Customs' Warehouse, and he did not think that it would be a grievance.<sup>21</sup>

MR. CAYLEY took it for granted that it would be warehoused for the purpose of putting off for a while the payment of duties.<sup>22</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was obliged to the hon. gentleman for his suggestion. The object was to afford every facility to the trade.<sup>23</sup>

The motion was carried without division<sup>24</sup>.

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*and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;*

*And Mr. Burritt reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.*

*Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.*

Third Report  
on Printing.

*Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Printing.*

Registry Laws  
(U.C.) Bill.

*The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Registry Laws of Upper Canada, reported the same; and the amendments were*

*read, and agreed to.*

*Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.*

Personal  
Property  
Attachment  
Bill (U.C.)

*The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to authorize Attachments against personal property for sums of Ten pounds and under, in certain cases in Upper Canada, reported the same; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.*

*Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.*

Markham and  
Elgin Plank  
Road Bill.

*The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Markham and Elgin Plank Road Company, reported the same; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.*

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Queenston  
Suspension  
Bridge Com-  
pany Bill.

The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the Queenston Suspension Bridge Company, reported the same; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

St. Patrick's  
Society Bill.

The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to incorporate the St. Patrick's Society of Quebec, reported the same; and the amendments were

read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Railroad Com-  
panies Bill.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the Question proposed on Wednesday last, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to make certain general provisions with regard to the services which the Government may require of Railroad Companies whose Acts of Incorporation make them subject to such general provisions," do pass.

And the Question being put; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Toronto Lu-  
natic Asylum.

The Honorable Mr. Price, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 17th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, copies of all annual Reports made by the Commissioners of the Temporary Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the years 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848, inclusive, in conformity with the Rules of the Commissioners, and approved of by the Government.

Appendix  
(Q.Q.Q.Q.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (Q.Q.Q.Q.)

Montreal  
Registry  
Office Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Deeds and Instruments relating to Real Property in the Registry Office at Montreal, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received, on Monday next.

Customs'  
Duties Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Laws relative to Duties of Customs, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for this day.

Assessment

The Order of the day for the House in Committee

*Bill (U.C.) on the Bill to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns, and Cities in Upper Canada, being read; The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;*<sup>25</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that the bill had been so much discussed upon the occasion of the second reading, and the opinion of hon. members had been elicited on the bill, that he should not detain the Committee with any further remarks on his bill but propose to go on with the clauses, and when any amendments were submitted he should be prepared to discuss them.<sup>26</sup>

The Committee here rose for a few minutes to enable the bill to be read a third time, but resumed again on it being found that the bill was not duly certified.<sup>27</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved the first clause of the Bill, which repealed all the By-Laws passed by the District Councils relative to Assessments.<sup>28</sup>

MR. MORRISON inquired whether the Inspector General was prepared to move for that part of his bill, relative to the tax upon personal property.<sup>29</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was certainly not prepared to move up the personal clauses of the bill, he approved of the principle contained in the Bill as it stood but if after discussion, the House should determine to reject those claims, he should not abandon his bill. This was not however the right time to discuss those clauses.<sup>30</sup> He trusted the hon. member would allow all the clauses to be gone through with, until he came to those which he objected to. There could not possibly be any objection to the first clause.<sup>31</sup>

MR. MORRISON thought that if the first clause was adopted, it sanctioned the principle of the Bill; and spoke at some length on the Bill, part of which, relative to the assessment of personal property, he thought most objectionable. The provisions of the Bill were too inquisitorial, offensive and arbitrary, and would be very unpopular to the people. Every letter he had received from Upper Canada spoke against the Bill. There were no Petitions in favor of the Bill, or calling for a new Assessment Bill, at all; and he did not see why they should hurry through a measure of so great importance this Session. It would be better to allow the Bill to remain over to next Session. The hon. member then proceeded to put some questions about the Bill to the Inspector General.<sup>32</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS would not enter into any discussion upon the clauses of the Bill to which the hon. member objected until they were come to. The hon. member was only obstructing business, by discussing the Bill then.<sup>33</sup>

MR. MORRISON.--The Hon. member refused to answer the questions. Well, he would tell him that he would not be prevented from saying what he thought of the Bill. Whatever the Inspector-General said, he did not approve of the very ill-natured manner in which the Inspector-General spoke, when any of the usual supporters of the Ministry opposed any of his measures; and he would tell the Inspector-General that he (Mr. M.) was the last man to submit to official insolence. He would move that the Committee rise.<sup>34</sup>

((This)) was lost--only about ten members voting for the motion.<sup>35</sup>

The first clause of the Bill was then put and carried.<sup>36</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS spoke at some length in answer to Mr. Morrison.<sup>37</sup>



MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) thought that the Inspector General ought to modify his bill to meet the views of the people of Upper Canada and the newspapers of Upper Canada were universally opposed to the bill as it stood. (No, no.) The honourable member might carry his bill, because the majority of his supporters were from L.C. (No, no) but he ought not to carry a bill relating to U.C. by L.C. votes.<sup>38</sup>

MR. THOMPSON spoke in favor of the Bill. He thought the present system of taxation fell very unequally. It was not right for the poor man to pay taxes on every thing, while the rich man was almost screened from taxation. He hoped to hear no more said against the principles of the Bill; though there might be some details as well be altered.<sup>39</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS entirely denied that the Press, or the public opinion in U.C. was opposed to this bill, on the contrary, he was persuaded the public opinion in U.C. was in favour of the principle of this bill, but he repeated that this was not the proper time to discuss the claims.<sup>40</sup>

((There was)) some further discussion as to the propriety of taking up the discussion upon this clause--<sup>41</sup>

MR. MORRISON regretted that he differed on this occasion with the Inspector General--before entering into details he would first state, that he denied being opposed to a system of taxation which would bear equally upon all kinds of capital and property. He was desirous that wealth should bear its due share, that the professional man, the merchant, and the farmer should each be assessed proportionably, in aid of local purposes and improvements. He had been told that the farmer who had, by his toil and industry, been fortunate enough to acquire wealth, that the manufacturer, the merchant, and the professional man were selfish enough to be opposed to equal taxation--he denied such to be the case. He had the honor to represent a constituency, in which there were very many farmers of wealth, and a good proportion of persons engaged in mercantile pursuits--men of all shades of politics and of equal intelligence and respectability to any in the province. He denied that they were desirous of avoiding their due share of taxation, or of shifting it to shoulders less able to bear it; but he believed them opposed to the system of this bill, as being not calculated to attain the end proposed. He would now call the attention of the Committee to the consideration of striking out the clauses relating to personal property, particularly such as furniture, debts, contract notes, bonds, mortgages, &c.; after all he had heard upon the debate at the second reading, upon due consideration since then, he was still of opinion that the bill, as it stood, was fraught with evil, and would be the source of great discontent and dissatisfaction. He (Mr. Morrison) would reiterate what he had formerly said, that the bill, in its present shape, was obnoxious and offensive to the large majority of the people of Upper Canada. Hon. members need not deceive themselves, the people of Upper Canada are opposed to the personal property clauses; they look upon them as the means for an inquisitorial inspection into private circumstances without any, even the slightest cause for their adoption, producing little or no revenue as he would shortly make appear, but apparently only to carry into practice a favorite theory of the Hon. Inspector-General, while he (Mr. Morrison) would admit the desirableness of a uniform system of taxation, and also deprecate an oppressive and disproportionate taxation. Yet, in considering a great change like that contemplated by the present bill, a change affecting every member

of the community in Upper Canada; surely it is the duty of a statesman to respect the prejudices of the people--there is no pressing necessity calling for the action of the Government. True, the ratio of taxation wants moderating, a more equal pressure of assessments is called for; but it is not called for to the extent this bill requires. Will the tax to be raised upon the personal property which he (Mr. Morrison) desired to be excluded, amount to a large sum? No, on the contrary, a very small sum. Every one admits the great talent of the hon. Inspector General in the science of political economy no doubt to his mind. Capable as it is to perceive at a glance, the partial and unequal pressure of an assessment law, its inequality appears in a strong light, but hon. members forget that the people who pay these taxes, as respects the present personal property system--don't see, or don't care about this unequal taxation. It is so minute that it is not at least, at present a source of vexation, as burdensome to them. And why should the Legislature pry into this inequality, and without in fact introducing a more equitable system, create a prolific source of vexation by the introduction of an offensive inquisitorial system--a system that places in the minds of an assessor the power of compelling the respectable farmer to take an oath at any time, an unpleasant and odious act, as to the value of furniture, debts, &c--and any person who knew this country well, knew that this power will be abused--that men will be found evil disposed enough to investigate the circumstances of others, either as a matter of impertinent curiosity--and in order to gratify some political or personal feeling and give offence and annoyance or if he think proper he may as another means of annoyance rate, as he will have the power to do, the personal property at some high imaginary amount and force the person assessed to travel a long distance perhaps lose a whole day, and at last compel the taking, as he said before, of an oath. On the other hand, if he thinks proper by corruption, or favoritism to avoid rating as high as he ought to do, he would perhaps compel others not basking in the sunshine of the assessor or not corrupt enough to bribe, to pay more than their share. By all means avoid such a system. It is very widely different with regard to lands, the assessors can see them--can arrive at an equitable value, and public opinion can exert its omnipotent influence; but it is said, and it is well calculated to arrest the attention and without reflection, seems a most desirable object, that of taxing for local purposes the capitalist the man of money and those whose wealth is not in Canada, but if these parties are taxed say one per cent, that one per cent will inevitably come out of the farmer. The capitalist must have the value of his money and no Legislature can prevent it, and though taxation may theoretically and apparently, be freed from inequality, nevertheless the farmer is not relieved but on the contrary is placed in a worse position. The farmer must get money to carry on his operations, to pay for his land, and under this system will pay a tax not for money that he has acquired, but for money that he has borrowed perhaps to purchase his land, thus paying double on his land and 2ndly on the money that he borrowed to purchase it--from what had been said by hon. members it might be thought that personal property was not taxed in U.C. at all, one would think that the tax was most inequitably distributed among the farmers that the man of property in towns and cities paid nothing, that the owner of Bank Stock paid nothing; that in fact our whole system of taxation is bad. As regards real estate, it certainly is, but he would ask those gentlemen who so loudly call for this Bill, why had the present law existed for the past 30 years for it was passed in 1819, why has the country not demanded its

repeal, why at the last election but one, where the liberal party who introduced these personal clauses were beaten. He might almost say upon this very bill, why at the last election it was the question of all others the least remarked upon, and why do the liberal papers press so lightly upon the subject? Because the people do not want these personal clauses, because they do not want inquisitive assessors; because the taxes on personal property, particularly in the rural parts of the Country are not so inequitably distributed as to amount to a grievance. The farmer's personal property consists of cattle, horses, &c., which are taxed upon an equal ratio with his neighbour, why tax him for the money he has made by the sale of his wheat and other produce, while you tax him for the very land from which he produced his wheat, by toil and labour?--where are the monied men, these large capitalists, these wealthy farmers, and what are their number who pay the tax? Hon. gentlemen will find that those who live in towns and cities, such as merchants, lawyers and professional men whatever tax you place upon these, it does no good to the farmer--the money is raised for the cities and towns and is spent there, and those who own Bank Stock, which really is the only capital in this Country, are taxed very high at present and for that reason are exempted from the operations of this act by a special clause. If you desire to tax the lawyer or professional men, in the name of Heaven do so, but do not at the same time harrass every merchant and farmer in the Country to attain that end. And are we to be told that under these circumstances an offensive and odious system of taxation is to be introduced? The hon. Inspector-General had better pause, let him wait until we are called upon by petition, until our present system presses so unfairly, that the people will call for a change. Let him adopt the present Bill to a more equitable assessment of real estate, and when the Country calls for the change introduce it then. If he (Mr. Morrison) believed the measure was desired by the country, or will effect the object it has in view--he would never oppose it--he would most heartily support it. In order to show that at all events the mercantile community pay their share, and also to show that personal estate in Upper Canada under the present law pays its proportion. He would beg to draw the attention of the hon. members, to the following facts taken from the official papers sent down to this house, and he would first say that all the political economists that have written on the subject have all agreed that it is impossible to devise a system of taxation that will practically press equally upon all. No matter what it may do theoretically, all that can be done is to approximate and if that is the practical operation of the best mode of taxation in Europe how much less are the circumstances of this country adapted to a system like this. In last year, 1848, the whole of assessed property in Upper Canada amounted to £8,567,001, the gross amount of taxes £86,058, of that amount £2,168,714 was assessed on personal estate--about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the whole, paying £21,514. The amount assessed on mercantile men for shops and warehouses, was £424,800, paying £4250--and if we include mills, which are assessed at £451,700 paying about £2520 and which would be highly enumerated as belonging to commerce, we have the mercantile community paying £6770 or equal to 1.3 of the whole amount paid by the agricultural classes on personalty, without taking into account the tax paid by them for harness, carriages and other personal property assessed upon them equally with the farmers, and that the rate per £ was generally very considerably more. These facts are not mentioned in order to prove that the farmers do not pay enough, for he (Mr. Morrison) believed they did, but to show that this cry that the mercantile classes were not sufficiently taxed,



and did not bear a proportionate share of local taxation, was not founded on fact--whether this tax was equally distributed among the mercantile classes, was another question. He (Mr. Morrison) only desired to draw the attention of hon. members to the bare fact, that this class of men in this country--he meant those engaged in commerce alone--actually paid 1-3 of the whole amount. As a part of the population he did not think they contributed one-fiftieth. And while on this point he would beg to draw the attention of the House to the Memorial of the Toronto Board of Trade. The opinions of the men composing that Board are entitled to the gravest attention and respect. This memorial spoke the sentiments of the whole mercantile community. (Mr. Morrison here read the memorial.) He regretted that domestic affliction caused the absence of his hon. and learned friend the member for Toronto, who was far more capable of urging the matter upon the attention of the House. But he would mention one point of view in which this bill would act most oppressively. Suppose a steamboat proprietor or ship owner being compelled, from want of business, to employ their vessels as a merchant or manufacturer, upon whose shelves and in whose storehouses were lying large quantities of unproductive, or perhaps for the time unmarketable stock; is it reasonable that the steamboat or ship-owner, a merchant, should pay taxes upon the £20,000 of unproductive capital upon which, from causes over which he had no control, he was losing large amounts; and the legislature must step in to put the finishing stroke upon his ruin? No; it would be contrary to every sound principle of taxation. He (Mr. Morrison) would now draw the attention of hon. members to the operation of the law in the State of New York, and he had been told that this law was framed after the law of the State of New York. He had been told triumphantly that it worked most admirably there. Hon. members would be astonished when he told them it worked injuriously and inequitably; and he did not affirm it on his own responsibility. He would refer the committee to the report for 1849 of the commissioners of the Code to revise the laws of New York. The very first words of the paragraph on the subject are: "The laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes are admitted on all hands to be exceedingly imperfect." (Mr. Morrison then read from the report, showing that under the system in New York personal property escaped just taxation, and that it was necessary to alter the law.) The report is got up under the authority of the Legislature of the State. That ((is)) the position of the State of New York, from whose laws we are asked to copy this bill. Let us look at its working there: one would have thought, from the manner in which this bill was introduced, that in the United States it would be discovered that the assessment on personal estate would stand at all events upon a more equitable ratio to real estate than in this country, particularly when it is considered that in that there is no exemption of \$1,200 worth, and also that money is far more abundant, and stocks, funds, floating capital, bonds, notes, debts and mortgages, exist in a far higher ratio in value to real estate than in Canada. He (Mr. Morrison) would take as an example the last year, whose statistics he had an opportunity of looking at, viz.: 1816--how stood the matter--the whole assessed estate in the State of New York was (he would for facility sake express himself in provincial money) £121,000,000--The personal estate £29,000,000. Of the £29,000,000 of personal estate, no less than 15½ millions was assessed in New York alone. That is more than one-half of the whole personal property assessed in the State. Now if he would take out of the 13½ millions of personal property remaining, the large cities of Albany, Utica, Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectedy, Oswego, and the one thousand and one

large and wealthy cities, towns, and villages on the Hudson and the various parts of the State, he would be below the mark if he assumed that the personal estates assessable in those cities and towns would amount to 10 millions. But say 10 millions, which would leave  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions assessed on the whole personal property of the agricultural population of the empire state. Will any one affirm that the personal estate is honestly or fairly assessed in that country from which we are to take that law? He thought he could safely say that in no part of the Union were there more wealthy farmers than in the State of New York, and the operation of this law only showed that it was evaded, not by the man of limited means, because the law was not made for taxation, but to tax the man of large means. The personal property assessed in New York State was, as regards real estate, as 1 to 6, in Upper Canada as 1 to 1; and, as an evidence that under this law personal property was not honestly assessed, the amount of capital employed in commerce in that State was about £17,000,000, in manufactures about £11,000,000. The estimated value of total productions in the State was £62,000,000, which did not include stocks, money, &c.; and the banking capital in 1846 amounted to over £12,000,000 and will any hon. gentleman believe that this law operated equitably in the State of New York. In theory it may, but practically it operates the contrary, and as Mr. McCulloch justly says, this mode of estimating personal property for the purpose of taxation, operates as a heavy tax upon honesty and acts as a bounty upon fraud and perjury. He (Mr. Morrison) would occupy the attention of hon. members upon the practical working of the bill. By the 4th clause, furniture, money, debts, notes, bonds, mortgages, stocks, in this or a foreign country, goods, and chattels, &c., are assessed. By the 7th clause, the assessors are to estimate the personal property at its full value. By the 20th clause, the assessors meet at a time and place appointed to review their assessments and by the vote of the majority of such assessors increase or lessen the amount, that is, they can do so behind the back of the party. If the person assessed thinks himself rated too high, the assessors, upon affidavit being made by the party, and by other proof than his own affidavit, to the satisfaction of the assessors, the amount, if erroneous, upon such proof, shall be renewed and altered. Hon. gentlemen say that this bill is not inquisitorial. That it is not offensive. He affirmed it to be both. The Assessor goes round, he casts upon Mr. A and asks him what is the value of his personal property? The assessor says, you must have more than that. Mr. A says no. The assessor--Have you any debts due you, or stock in some plank road? have you not so much money? Mr. A says no. The assessor says, you sold some 1000 bushels of wheat, what has become of the money? you had this and that, and so on. They disagree. The assessor says, I'll put you down for £500, and you can call and prove that you have not that amount. Is that not inquisitorial and offensive? If he calls upon an honest farmer, he will tell the assessor he owns so much--the assessor, if he thinks proper, will ask how he makes it up--the assessor says, surely you have some debts due now. The farmer, yes. But I don't think they are worth much. Oh, but, says the assessor, I am the person to judge of that, who owes them to you, and so on. Such must be the working of this bill, and yet honble gentlemen say it is not inquisitorial, it is not offensive. He (Mr. Morrison) would ask hon. members how is the assessor to know what debts are due, what article, what money in pocket, or otherwise. What is the value of one debt or that bond, it is absurd. If the person assessed says, that he has nothing to be assessed for, as he is largely in debt, will not

the assessor inquire to whom he is indebted, or ask to see his books, when and how it is payable, or is he to take his mere word. If the latter, then the system encourages and gives a bounty to lies and fraud, if otherwise, then it is offensively inquisitorial, and the most respectable farmer or merchant, will be finally driven to the annoyances and unpleasantness of proving, by his own and other proof, the state of his private affairs. Matters which he held, ought to be sacred, and when at last, driven to prove the smaller amount for which he ought to be assessed; he is perhaps placed in the position of having insinuations cast at him, that he has acted wrong. He (Mr. M.) without hesitation affirmed that such a process was abusive and inquisitorial, and that it must be considered so by the great bulk of the people of Upper Canada, and above all it would never answer the end designed by the Hon. Inspector General. The difficulties in the way of an equitable assessment under this system are self evident and insurmountable. Let it be conceded generally, that taxes imposed upon personal property, in the mode proposed, is the fairest. The peculiar circumstances of the country, the prejudices of the people, preclude its practicable and beneficial operation; and as Mr. McCulloch wisely says:--"It is of very trifling consequence whether a tax be theoretically good or bad; it is in a practical point of view only, that we are to deal with it, and however well it may look in demonstrations on paper, if it be impossible to assess it fairly, it should, unless in peculiar cases, be rejected. Upon these various grounds that part of the bill which applied to personal property ought to be struck out--one word upon the system of taking oaths, as he (Mr. Morrison) stated upon the second reading of the bill he believed it highly objectionable, and he would reiterate the sentiments he then quoted, that every thing depending upon the honor of the parties, the tax will fall with more than its full weight upon men of integrity, while the unscrupulous man will escape altogether; that it amounts to a tax on honesty, and a bounty on perjury and fraud, and in the end, would inevitably generate the most bare faced prostitution of principle, and sap that nice sense of honor, the only sure foundation of national probity and virtue. He would therefore urge most strongly that the hon. Inspector General would consent to strike out the personal clauses of the Bill. With respect to real estate he (Mr. Morrison) was in favour of placing it upon a better system of taxation. The back woodsman who is toiling among swamps, with bad roads, and a long distance from market, ought to pay no more than his proportionate rate, to the wealthy farmer, with his valuable farm, good roads, and proximity to market. Reform the present system in that respect, and the country will support you--no one will complain; and, if next session the people call for those personal clauses, then it will be time enough to enact them; but believing, as he did, that the people of Upper Canada were firmly opposed to them, he (Mr. Morrison) independent of his opinion, felt constrained strenuously to oppose it.<sup>42</sup>

MR. ROBINSON objected to this bill, because it went too far in changing the whole system of assessment, but would like a change on some simple principles.<sup>43</sup>

MR. WILSON said the hon. member for West York complained of the inquisitorial character of this bill; but under what law could inquiries of this kind be avoided? If a man were to be assessed, now, was it not necessary to ask him how many cows he had, and would not every man think that to go from him to ask his neighbor would be the grossest insult? Why no man would in



general make a false return, because his return would be put up somewhere, and it would be ascertained that he had told a gross falsehood. The hon. member had said the people would complain of ... these inquiries; he (Mr. W.) could not understand that; but he could understand their objection to any inquisitive conduct on the part of the assessor; that, however, was no reason to fear, for the assessors were not government, but township officials, and if they misconducted themselves in this way, he would answer for it, they would never be assessors again.<sup>44</sup>

Here MR. H. BOULTON expressed an opinion that the hon. member was taking up the time of the House unnecessarily.<sup>45</sup>

MR. WILSON was astonished at the hon. member for Norfolk, but there was certainly no member who occupied the time of the House so often and so unnecessarily as that hon. member. However if it were the pleasure of the hon. member for Norfolk, he would sit down, and he hoped that would be an example to the hon. member when he heard signs of impatience. Mr. Wilson sat down accordingly, amidst loud laughter and cheers.<sup>46</sup>

MR. MORRISON rose to ask an explanation from the hon. Inspector General, respecting the meaning of the word "Corporations" in the second clause. He hoped the hon. member would no longer sit doggedly in his seat, when he was asked an explanation.<sup>47</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said it was not his intention to sit doggedly in his seat, but the hon. member had thought proper to adopt a most unparliamentary course with respect to this bill. The bill had been discussed on the second reading, and the hon. gentleman had then made a long speech, of which he had given a rehash the present evening, together with some new matter, which he had, no doubt, acquired since the previous discussion.--He had, however, in an unparliamentary manner, opposed the adoption of the first clause, and in spite of his appeal to him to defer the discussion until the clauses to which he objected came up, the hon. gentleman persisted in that course, and at the same time charged him with having lost his temper, but at all events he had the consolation, that he never indulged in unparliamentary language like some hon. gentlemen who brought that charge against him. As a matter of course, he had no objection to discuss the bill; but he had thought it unnecessary to do so at that stage; he would, however, say that he must totally deny the assertion of the hon. member respecting the inquisitorial nature of the Assessment Law.--It did not by any means empower the assessor to go into a man's house and ask impertinent questions. Nothing of the kind.--When the assessor called on an individual, he would have a right to inquire into the amount of his personal property, and if he had reason to believe it was not at too low an amount, he would be entitled to fix it at a higher rate, in order to approximate its real value. The hon. gentleman had also referred to a report drawn up by some persons in the State of New York, to support his arguments, but from what he had heard him read of it, every word of it appeared to him to tell against the hon. gentleman, and that the only cause for complaint was that the law in New York was not sufficiently stringent, and very possibly it would not be found sufficiently stringent here, but he had to reply that the Government had no desire to make it very stringent, lest it should be distasteful to the people. With regard to the opinion of the Toronto Board of Trade, which had been read for the second time during this discussion, he would most readily say that it was entitled to respect, but at the same time he was

prepared to say that the opinion of certain merchants of Toronto, personally interested in the question, were not to be taken as an indisputable authority. He could here remark as a rather remarkable circumstance, that in the papers brought out by the last packet, he had read a speech of Mr. D'Israeli's, the leader of the Protectionist party, who said in strong terms that it was a monstrous injustice that the largest portion of the burdens should be borne by the landed interests. The hon. gentleman from the Second Riding had said that the press of Upper Canada was opposed to this measure. Well, he was in the habit of reading the Upper Canada papers, and he could not find that the papers belonging to the same party as the honble member were opposed to it. Was the Globe opposed to it? Was the Examiner opposed to it? Was the Mirror.<sup>48</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto).--Yes, they are.<sup>49</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The hon. gentleman was decidedly wrong, and he would (sic) give his statement a flat contradiction. The hon. member for the Second Riding of York was also pleased to say that he did not understand the feelings of the people of Upper Canada, and had in consequence made an appeal to hon. members from Lower Canada in order to induce them to vote with him. Now, he had taken some trouble to ascertain the feeling of the people of Upper Canada, and he flattered himself he knew something more of their feelings than the hon. member for the Second Riding of York, or the hon. member for Toronto. But even if he knew nothing at all of the people of Upper Canada, did not the hon. Mr. Baldwin or the hon. Mr. Price know something about their feelings, or the hon. Mr. Cameron, who was not at that moment in his place, but who had letters in his possession from some of the leading Conservatives of the Upper Province, and amongst others from a prominent supporter of the hon. member for Huron, urging him to support those very clauses to which the hon. gentleman objected, and giving to them their strong approbation.--He, therefore, thought the appeal of the hon. member to the hon. members from Lower Canada was most unjustifiable, and quite unfair.<sup>50</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON desired that the bill should be referred to a select committee, in order to be put in such a shape as would be agreeable to all parties. No one objected to the principle of changing the assessment bill; but the people were not in favour of the present measure. It was evident that the hon. Inspector General had not himself sufficiently considered the bill because by exempting from taxation all property under three hundred pounds, as originally proposed, he would virtually exempt all personal property, which never, or hardly ever, exceeded that value, and cast it on the land. The bill was to be carried by members from Lower Canada, and it would injure the poor consumer--the merchants--and the borrower in Canada West.<sup>51</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS supposed the hon. gentleman was not serious in talking of a select committee--such a committee would differ from each other as to every principle of the bill. It was not true that the bill was carried by a majority of members from Lower Canada, for there were six members from Upper Canada in the minority, and nineteen in the majority.<sup>52</sup>

Some further conversation took place<sup>53</sup>.

MR. PAPINEAU declared it was an usurpation for the representatives of one part of the Province to vote on matters that concerned the other<sup>54</sup>((and)) spoke against the assertion, that Upper Canada measures were generally forced

through by Lower Canada members. If they (the members for Lower Canada) were in that House, it was not of their asking; an undue advantage had been taken of their race, their interest and their feelings. He was compelled to sit there night after night<sup>55</sup> fatigued by listening ... to questions<sup>56</sup> perfectly uninteresting to him<sup>57</sup> of which he knew nothing, and had no concern.<sup>58</sup> And when he rose to vote on measures affecting Upper Canada, he watched the majority of hon. members from that section of the country, and voted with them. The Hon. gentleman proceeded at some length to deprecate the Union of the Provinces<sup>59</sup> and the canals ... Upper Canada had first robbed itself and then Lower Canada to pay for jobbers ... it was impossible to know which party in Upper Canada had done most wrong to the people previous to the Union Act<sup>60</sup>. He believed that taxation should fall on the wealth of every country as a general principle, and it was applicable to the present Bill. If property, such as banking property, were taxed more in one section of the Province than the other, it would act injuriously.<sup>61</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE was sure that the House and the country would sympathise with the hon. member for St. Maurice; only fancy the hon. member instead of having his attention nicely and prettily confined to some little parish business, to be done at some church door, to be compelled and driven to expand his mind for the consideration of the common interests of a great country<sup>62</sup> to listen to arguments on measures for the interests of the Province of Canada.<sup>63</sup> If he (Mr. Blake) had been asked to point to one man in the House who would be capable of expanding his views, he should have laid his hand on the hon. member for St. Maurice, but he was told with a sort of whine that the hon. member was driven to sit here night after night, and compelled to expand his views beyond the little narrow sphere in which he had the misfortune to be placed.<sup>64</sup> He deprecated at some length the views expressed by the hon. member for St. Maurice as being narrow-minded, and ascribing them as being the result of the narrow sphere in which the Hon. gentleman had been educated.<sup>65</sup> He (Mr. B.) felt ashamed to find it declared an unconquerable difficulty, to hon. gentlemen to extend their comprehensions to the interests of Upper Canada. Matters of law too, were looked upon as insuperable difficulties yet in that little contemptible country, as the hon. member for St. Maurice called England, if he would look back to the men of a former day, he would find Mr. Burke who could not only legislate for the extensive interests of England, in England, but extend his most comprehensive mind to the Eastern empire that had grown up under the fostering care of England. In his speeches he had given so perfect a history of that Eastern empire that to this day Mr. Burke's speeches were referred to for information concerning that country. The hon. member would see Pitt, Fox and Burke all legislating, not for Great Britain alone, but legislating round the globe, and had not heard of their whimpering and whining because they were obliged to extend their contemplation beyond the limits of their own country. Was that the manly way in which hon. gentlemen ought to act, instead of blessing Providence that they had been placed in a larger sphere, and endeavouring still further to enlarge and expand their country. And did not the hon. member see the lawyers of England, instead of confining themselves to points of English law; arguing appeals for India, for Canada and the East Indies. Then look to the country to which the hon. member for St. Maurice so frequently pointed as the only country worthy of imitation--look to the United States. The members of Congress, there did not complain because they were not limited to the ten miles square of Washington, but



were willing to Legislate for the whole of the States, although the laws of many of them differed materially. It was time that these differences of race and boundary, were forgotten<sup>66</sup>. He trusted that we should hear no more about Upper and Lower Canada, and that instead of complaining that our interests were too large, to try to enlarge them.<sup>67</sup> The hon. member then entered at some length into a defence of the principle of the bill; going over the arguments already alleged in its favour in the present and in preceding debates.<sup>68</sup> He knew that a law which would touch the interests of everybody would be likely unpopular. He was prepared to expect that others of the measures of the Government might, in the first place, be unpopular; but he believed, that, after some years, in spite of the efforts of hon. gentlemen opposite, they would be regarded as the acts worthy of a liberal Government. At present the agricultural interest was taxed for the benefit of the whole country. The farmer was compelled to pay, while the millionair (sic), who had made his fortune on him, was to be exempted. His Hon. friend the Inspector-General did not wish to enforce his Bill against the views of hon. gentlemen; it was enough that he should state that he believed the principles sound. He (Mr. B.) thought his hon. friend from the West Riding of York had taken an improper view, when he said they should be guided by hon. members from Upper Canada; he thought the Ministry should state the principles they thought just; they did not desire to press them, and if hon. members dissented, they should take the responsibility.<sup>69</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB would like the Solicitor General to explain why this Bill did not apply to Lower Canada as well as Upper Canada, as it was a measure for the purpose of taxing the merchants and people who had large property in the Province?<sup>70</sup> He thought that the Bill would have an injurious effect.<sup>71</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that the hon. member must know perfectly well that this bill imposed no tax whatever; it merely altered the system of assessing property for local taxation. For instance in the Huron District £7776 was raised annually by local taxation on property, in a way to which the people of Lower Canada would not submit because it was entirely different from the way of assessing property in Lower Canada. The principle of this bill with regard to real property, was precisely the same as that adopted in Lower Canada. The hon. and gallant Knight asked why this bill did not apply to Lower Canada. Because it was part and parcel of a system of municipal institutions, which was necessary and entirely different in the two sections of the Province.<sup>72</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE would say a few words, as the question had been well discussed, on the second reading of the Bill. He asserted that, if the question was well understood 19-20ths of the people of Upper Canada would be in favour of it. He complained that the measure had been misrepresented in Upper Canada. It was true that hon. gentlemen opposite, and their organs, by statements without regard to truth, had succeeded in raising a hue and cry against it. He (Mr. P.) should be contented to go to his constituents upon it. He was satisfied that when the measure became well-known, it would make a greater inroad in the ranks of hon. gentlemen opposite than anything else. With regard to driving capital out of the country, the question was of collecting say £10,000 from a District, in only a different manner than at present, by more equally dividing it. Because they were going to do that, they were going to drive all the capital out of the country. He would put it to the Hon. member for Toronto, if he could mention

such a fact to capitalists in England without blushing.<sup>73</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON did not think that the Hon. member had put the case fairly. The man who borrowed the money, would have to pay for it. It would fall on the needy man.<sup>74</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE asked, why it was then that all the wealthy in the country opposed the measure?<sup>75</sup>

MESSRS. W. BOULTON and MORRISON said simultaneously, it was not the wealthy who opposed it.--MR. BOULTON continued: but men engaged in commercial pursuits, and Boards of Trade who were opposed to it, and not the man of large capital.<sup>76</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE did not then understand their grounds of opposition. He was not standing there to be guided by the opinions of Boards of Trade.<sup>77</sup>

Hear, hear, from MR. MORRISON.<sup>78</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE ((continued:)) He (Mr. P.) was not going to give his opinions for them. The large house of Isaac Buchanan & Co. did not pay more for taxes than the poorest shopkeeper under the present system. He did not see how equalising taxation, which was less in this Province than in any other country, should drive capital away. He had no doubt that shopkeepers of this city would object to the Bill; it was human nature. He knew the people of the Home District to be favorable to an equitable division of taxation. It was not fair for hon. gentlemen, and their organs, to make it appear that this Bill was intended to impose taxation when they knew that it was not. He repeated, that it was not a Bill that would impose fresh taxes on the people. It could not raise taxes to affect the landholders, and could not have the effect of driving capital from the Province. Its object was so to equalise taxation as to make the rich may pay in the same manner as the poor man. The Bill was founded on the principle of equity and justice.<sup>79</sup>

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) went at length into the detail of the bill, ... and declared an entire approval of the entire principle of the measure.<sup>80</sup> ((He)) showed that the present system of taxation was unequal on land and personal property. He read a Report from the District Council, where he resided, to the effect, that it wished the Bill still more stringent; that the exemption of £300 should be reduced; the majority of the Council were Conservatives, and were of high standing and intelligence; the Warden was Colonel Reed, a man who would not disgrace a seat in that House. He (Mr. S.) thought that some of the clauses might be modified, and would move an amendment when come to the proper state. He thought money, book-debts, and mortgages should be exempted; he thought if mortgages were taxed, it would be a double tax on property.<sup>81</sup>

MR. HOLMES believed that although he was a representative from Lower Canada, it was his duty to give his<sup>82</sup> hearty support<sup>83</sup> with a view to promote the general prosperity of the whole Province. He hailed this measure as a near approximation to a just and proper system of direct taxation, which was, to his opinion, the only just system of taxation, and such as the people of the neighboring Republic had resorted to. It was a just and equitable bill<sup>84</sup>. It would make the people look better to what was done

with the money raised;<sup>85</sup> and one which the yeomen of Upper Canada would willingly assent to when they understood its principle, and he would therefore give it his hearty approval.<sup>86</sup>

MR. WILSON said, the true principle of taxation was, not the property that a man possessed, but his means of paying. He held that from whatever means a man had of paying, he ought out of that to pay some rateable share. He also thought the incomes of all professional men ought to be taxed, for he could not see what good reason could be given why they should not be taxed on their income as much as the farmer on his fields.<sup>87</sup>

MR. WETENHALL moved an amendment, to the effect that affluent and professional gentlemen should be taxed on their income. These gentlemen were in general the richest and most influential in towns in Upper Canada, and he had no doubt would gladly contribute to the support of the Province. In fact it was very possible they consider themselves insulted if they were not called on to pay their share of their provincial expenses.<sup>88</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT said that the time had not come for imposing a tax on income. When it had arrived he would gladly concur in the proposition in order to make a fund to defray the expenses of the administration of Justice, which is now charged on the Provincial revenue at a great public loss.<sup>89</sup>

MR. MORRISON wished to have it distinctly understood that he was not opposed to the principle of the Bill; his opposition was to the inquisitorial provision embodied in it. When he stated that the Commissioners who are revising the laws of the State of New York have declared this very law to be bad, he thought it should induce the hon. members to hesitate before they gave their assent to it. If there were anything good in the laws of the State of New York, let it be introduced by all means, but for God's sake do not pass anything into a law which has been condemned there as bad.<sup>90</sup>

A few words ((came)) from MR. J. SMITH (Durham)<sup>91</sup>.

The second and third clauses were adopted.<sup>92</sup>

On the motion for the adoption of the fourth clause, MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, the Commissioners of the State of New York only complained of this law because it was too lax, and they were anxious to have it made more stringent in order to obtain the value of personal property more nearly than it is possible to get at the value under the present system. Respecting the proposition of the hon. member for Halton, he might say that he was personally in favor of it but as it had been omitted by the Government in drawing up the bill, he would wish to have the sense of the Committee taken respecting it.<sup>93</sup>

MR. WETENHALL's amendment proposing an income tax was carried.<sup>94</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB wished to know if it would not be as well to extend the operations of the amendment to Lower Canada. It so happened that all the heavy officials as they were called resided in Montreal, and the people certainly would think there was something wrong if the tax was confined to Upper Canada.<sup>95</sup>

This suggestion was not adopted, and the clause as amended was ultimately adopted.<sup>96</sup>



A number of amendments were proposed to the succeeding clauses, but from the confusion and noise which existed, we were unable to comprehend their effect.<sup>97</sup>

((There was)) a great deal of squabbling.<sup>98</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) suggested, that, as Members would not keep order, the Committee should rise and report progress, as it was indecent for the house to go on with such an important measure amidst squabbling and confusion, such as would disgrace a tavern bar-room.<sup>99</sup>

The House continued discussing various clauses of the Bill till about midnight.<sup>100</sup>

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*and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;*

*And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.*

*Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Tuesday next.*

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till Tuesday next.

*Then the House adjourned till Monday next.*

APPENDIX: 20 APRIL 1849.

((NOTICE OF ADDRESS RE: COMMISSION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL EAST.))

COL. GUGY rose to move an Address to His Excellency for a copy of the Commission of the Solicitor General (East), but he had heard a rumour that the Solicitor General had resigned his office, and if that was the case his motion was unnecessary.<sup>101</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN had heard of no such rumour.--(Hear, hear.)<sup>102</sup>

COL. GUGY.--Then there was no truth in it--(hear, hear)--and he would proceed with his motion which was the result of proceedings in this House in a very extraordinary and anomalous character, in which it was represented that the Hon. Solicitor General proposed to trample his Commission under his feet. He thought that this was an occasion on which we might perhaps renew, with advantage, some of the scenes which furnished us so much pleasure when we adverted to the warlike dances of the heroic Greeks of ancient and modern times, and which had been occasionally renewed by the Aborigines in our own country. He thought it would be advisable to have a grand war dance on the floor of the House, in which the learned Solicitor General might have an opportunity of trampling his Commission under his feet to his heart's content, and in order that music might not be wanting, the piping might be done by the Hon. Inspector General.<sup>103</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN here whispered something to the hon. member.<sup>104</sup>

COL. GUGY.--He observed that the Solicitor General was not in his seat, and he would therefore, with the permission of the House, postpone his motion until Monday.<sup>105</sup>

MR. ARMSTRONG inquired if the hon. member intended to invite "The British League" to the war dance. (Hear, and laughter.)<sup>106</sup>

COL. GUGY.--Oh, the more the merrier.<sup>107</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE thought the hon. member for Sherbrooke must mean the Attorney General West not the Solicitor General East, and supposed he was going to resign, because his hon. friend had left the House at an earlier hour than usual, in consequence of sickness.<sup>108</sup>

COL. GUGY was quite prepared to give the Att. General West credit for a large share of public and private virtue, but he doubted whether he possessed the virtue of resignation.<sup>109</sup>

FOOTNOTES: 20 APRIL 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 23 April 1849; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 28 April 1849, which acknowledged the MONTREAL COURIER as its source, in identical accounts.
2. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
3. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
4. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
6. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
8. IBID.
9. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
10. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
11. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
12. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
13. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
14. IBID.
15. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
16. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
17. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 28 April 1849, which acknowledged MONTREAL COURIER as its source, in identical accounts; and PILOT, 23 April 1849, GLOBE, 28 April 1849, and PROVINCIALIST, 30 April 1849, in identical accounts, except that the GLOBE and PROVINCIALIST's accounts were abbreviated. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 26 April 1849, gave a very brief account and misdated it as Saturday, 21 April 1849. PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, 27 April 1849, noted: "Mr. Hincks lost his placid temper, and severely lectured 'our majority' for opposing a Government measure. Great confusion prevailed in the House."
26. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
27. IBID.
28. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
29. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
30. IBID.
31. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
39. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.



40. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
41. IBID.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.
45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. IBID.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
56. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
57. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
58. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
59. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
60. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
61. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
62. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
63. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
64. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
65. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
66. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
67. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
68. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
69. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
70. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
71. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
72. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
73. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. IBID.
78. IBID.
79. IBID.
80. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
81. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
82. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
83. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
84. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
85. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
86. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. IBID.
90. IBID.
91. IBID.
92. IBID.

93. IBID.
  94. IBID.
  95. IBID.
  96. IBID.
  97. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
  98. IBID.
  99. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 28 April 1849.
  100. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 April 1849.
  101. PILOT, 23 April 1849.
  102. IBID.
  103. IBID.
  104. IBID.
  105. IBID.
  106. IBID.
  107. IBID.
  108. IBID.
  109. IBID.
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MONDAY, 23 APRIL 1849.

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Petitions  
brought up.

THE following Petitions were brought up, and  
laid on the table:--

The Petition of the Reverend Benjamin Davies, A.M.  
Ph.D. of the University of Leipsic, Chairman of the Executive Committee of  
the Canada Baptist Union, on behalf of the said Committee.<sup>1</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE presented a petition from the Canada Baptist Union in favor of the University Bill. The honble member said that this petition emanated from a body of Christians who had, as far back as he could remember, adopted the principle that religion should be supported by the people, and not by the State, they had always opposed its interference because they believed as he (Mr. Price) believed, that the tendency of State interference was to corrupt and destroy the Church of Christ. They had never sought any pecuniary privileges for themselves, and they insisted that such privileges should not be accorded to any other sect. He (Mr. Price) entirely concurred in the sentiments expressed in the petition, and he rejoiced that this question, which had so long ago taxed the Province, was about to be settled in a manner that would give universal satisfaction. In the petition from the Bishop of Toronto, presented the other day, it was said that this Bill did not give satisfaction; but the Bishop knew nothing whatever of public opinion, for he (Mr. Price) believed that three-fourths of the laymen of his own church, supported the principles advocated in this petition, and embodied in the University Bill.<sup>2</sup>

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The Petition of the Reverend J. Gravel and others, of the Parish of St. Athanase, and others, Merchants, of the Village of the said Parish.

Toronto, Sim-  
coe and Lake  
Huron Union  
Railroad Com-  
pany Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate Frederick C. Capreol, Robert Easton Burns and others, under the style of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company, to enable them to construct a

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Railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Boulton do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Grand River  
Navigation  
Company Bill.

An engrossed Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

L'Association  
St. Jean Bap-  
tiste de Mon-  
tréal Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate L'Association Saint Jean Baptiste de Montréal, was read the third time.



Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Saguenay Registry Districts Bill. An engrossed Bill to divide the County of Saguenay into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to divide the County of Saguenay into two divisions for the Registration of Deeds."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Laterrière do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal Horticultural Society Bill. An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Horticultural Society of Montreal, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Rimouski Registry Districts Bill. An engrossed Bill to divide the County of Rimouski into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Taché do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Laws of Patents Bill. An engrossed Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws of Patents for Inventions in this Province, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Lessors and Lessees Bill. An engrossed Bill to amend the Act passed in the third year of the Reign of His late Majesty William the Fourth, chapter one, intituled, "An Act to regulate the exercise of certain rights of Lessors and Lessees," was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes Bill. An engrossed Bill to amend the Laws regulating Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and the protesting thereof, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Laws regulating Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and the protesting thereof, and Foreign Bills in certain cases."

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

St. Andrews'  
Church Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate "The Minister and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal," was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bathurst  
Division  
Courts Bill.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the alteration of the times and places for holding the Division Courts in Division number six, in the District of Bathurst, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Bell do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Peterborough  
Incorporation  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Town of Peterborough, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Hall do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend William Rintoul, A.M., President of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society, and others, officers of various Religious and Benevolent Societies; praying for the passing of a Law to exempt the Agents or Colporteurs of all Religious and Benevolent Societies from being compelled to take out a License for the disposal of the books, tracts, or publications belonging to or being the property of such Societies.

Of Donald Munro and others, of the Township of Georgina; praying that no division be made of the Home District.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend Benjamin Davies, A.M., Ph.D. of the University of Leipsic, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Canada Baptist Union, on behalf of the said Committee, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying for the passing of the Bill to amend the Charter of the University at Toronto.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend J. Gravel and others, of the Parish of St. Athanase, and others, Merchants, of the Village of the said Parish, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying for certain amendments to the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to establish a line of Railroad between Montreal and Missisquoi.

Petition of  
the Rev.  
B. Davies.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend Benjamin Davies, A.M., Ph.D. of the University of Leipsic, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Canada Baptist Union, on behalf of the said Committee,

be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. Galt  
takes his  
seat.

seat in the House.

Petition of  
T. Corcoran.

Alexander Tilloch Galt, Esquire, Member for the County of Sherbrooke, having previously taken the Oath, according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his

Mr. Scott, of Bytown, moved, seconded by Mr. , and the Question being put, That the Petition of Thomas Corcoran be referred to a Committee of five Members, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records; the House div-

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ided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Report on  
Petition of  
Mrs. S.B.  
Rousseau  
and others.

The Honorable Mr. Laterrière, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Mrs. Sophie B. Rousseau and others, of the Parish of St. Pierre and St. Paul, County of Saguenay, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Bill relating  
to Actes passed  
before deceased  
Notaries.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Laterrière have leave to bring in a Bill to provide a remedy for the injustice which might otherwise arise from omissions and irregularities in Actes passed before Notaries now deceased.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ship-building  
Encourage-  
ment Bill.

Mr. Méthot reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to encourage Ship-building in Lower Canada, by affording better security to persons advancing money, or furnishing work or materials for the construction of Ships, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Ninth Report  
of Committee on  
Miscellaneous  
Private Bills.

Mr. Chauveau, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate La Communauté des Révérendes Soeurs de la Charité of Bytown; the Bill to incorporate the Huron Mining Company; and the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of Neepigon Mining Company,--and have made certain amendments to each of them, which they beg leave to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Second Report  
of Committee

Sir Allan N. MacNab, from the Standing Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of



on Library.

the Library, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Ordered, That the said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Petition of  
the Rev. J.  
Gravel and  
others, re-  
ferred.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend J. Gravel and others, of the Parish of St. Athanase, and others, Merchants, of the Village of the said Parish, be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills.

Pères  
Oblats Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate "Les Révérends Pères Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie," in the Province of Canada, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Duty upon  
Timber.

Mr. Egan moved, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and the Question being put, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the propriety of addressing Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that She will be pleased not to sanction the additional imposition, by the Imperial Parliament, of any Duty upon Timber, the produce of Canada, entering the Ports of Great Britain;<sup>3</sup>

MR. EGAN, in making the motion, said that he was satisfied that the Inspector-General never intended to advise the Imperial Government to put a duty on Canadian Timber, unless it took off all protection; but he thought that the recommendation of the Inspector-General to put a duty of 7s. 6d. a load on timber, and to keep the duties on Foreign and Colonial Timber, as they now stood, would place the Lumber Trade in a worse position than if no protection whatever was taken away. He considered the proposition of the Inspector-General, to tax Canadian Lumber to build the Quebec and Halifax Railroad, neither a very fair or very sound one. The effect of carrying out the Inspector-General's proposition, would perhaps, be best illustrated by figures.<sup>4</sup> On referring to Churchill & Sim's circular of the 1st January, 1849, the hon. member said he found<sup>5</sup> that the quantity of Foreign Timber of all descriptions imported into Great Britain during the past season was 720,000 loads, paying a duty of 15s. per load, which, on the gross quantity, would amount to £540,000. The quantity of Colonial wood imported during the same period was 1,150,000 loads, paying a duty under the existing law of 1s. per load, which on the gross quantity would amount to £7,500--which gave a protection in favor of the Colonial of £482,000.<sup>6</sup> How then could this stand, if a duty of 7s 6d were to be imposed on Colonial Timber (instead of the present duty of 1s) as suggested by the Inspector General, which on the quantity exported, 1,150,000 loads, would amount to £431,250. This amount, taken from £540,000--the gross amount of duty on the import of foreign Timber into Great Britain,--would shew a protection in our favor of only £108,750; and would give a difference to the foreign producer, over what he now enjoys of £373,750. The protection which would still be left to our Timber, by the proposition of the Inspector General, he was assured, would be 7s 6d per load, which on our whole export would amount to £431,250; but the actual protection according to his scheme would only be £108,750--which was less than he intended we should have by £332,500. At present it was

about a farthing per foot which we paid against 15s per load or  $3\frac{1}{4}$ d per foot, being a difference of  $3\frac{1}{4}$ d per foot in our favor. The £108,750 which he had stated as the sole protection that would remain to us, was the difference between the gross amount of duty that would be levied on foreign and Colonial Timber, and it ought to be borne in mind that any duty imposed on Colonial is so much in favor of foreign, and against our trade. What then he would ask was the difference in the way of freight in favor of the foreigner--say from Quebec as compared with any part of the Baltic! From the Baltic, the freight was from  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d to 5d per foot, say average 4d, and from Quebec it was from 8d to say  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d, which still left  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d per foot in favor of the foreigner, equal to the value of our Timber at Quebec, and which on the quantity imported into Great Britain,--say 720,000 loads at £ 2s 11d per load, was £825,000; and the protection which we now enjoyed over the foreigner with respect to duty was £482,500--which on duty and freight together give a balance against us of £342,500. The Inspector General's proposition however, leaving only a protection of £108,750 on the whole export of Colonial Timber, would, on duty and freight together leave a balance against us of £716,250. In the wisdom of our Government forsooth this burden of 7s 6d per load must be imposed for the purpose of making the Halifax Railroad. Justice demanded that the representatives of the Country should protest against a measure which if carried into effect must end in ruin to all those engaged in the trade, and be the means of placing it in the hands of the foreigner to the great injury of the British consumer, and would destroy that great bridge which the shipping coming to Quebec formed for the immigration. It was this trade which enabled the consumer of goods, as well as the exporter of flour and grain, to obtain cheap freights, employed one third of the whole population of Canada either directly or indirectly, benefitted all classes of the community from one end of the Province to the other, was a nursery for British Seamen to the extent of 30,000, and produced exchange of one and a-half millions sterling, in fact it was the chief branch of the commerce of the Country. Lest it might be used as an argument that the shipments from Canada were not equal to the shipments from St. Johns and the other ports of the Lower Provinces the following statistics would show how the fact stood:--

TIMBER MEASURED AT QUEBEC FOR EXPORTATION IN 1847.

	pieces.		feet.
White Pine . . . . .	189,308	producing	12,074,897.
Red Pine . . . . .	175,503	do	6,576,622
Oak. . . . .	47,196	do	2,484,470
Elm. . . . .	55,602	do	2,035,541
Ash. . . . .	2,808	do	122,715
Basswood . . . . .	254	do	12,693
Butternut. . . . .	155	do	6,618
Tamarack . . . . .	24,645	do	590,619
Birch. . . . .	4,865	do	89,611
Maple. . . . .	.88	do	2,726
Beech. . . . .	4	do	129
Hemlock. . . . .	.28	do	755
Spruce . . . . .	.31	do	871
Walnut . . . . .	262	do	9,617

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26,003,184

And about 12,000,000 of deals, battens &c., of all descriptions, and imposing a tax of 7s 6d per load, would fall on at least 22,000,000 of Timber shipped, and not produced in the Baltic. There was a class of Timber, red pine, which was proposed to be brought from the Baltic to England at 50s a load, which was just the price paid for its freight and charges from Quebec to England, in many instances, and were the duty to be placed upon it, such a proceeding would completely ruin the lumber trade of Canada. If such a duty was placed upon timber, the amount would have to come out of the pocket of the producer here, as they might rest assured that the consumers of England would not pay it. What he wished by asking the House to go into committee, was for the purpose of eliciting an expression that the people of Canada were averse to such a duty being placed upon the timber trade of the country. It had been assumed that the proposition had been made for the purpose of assisting the Quebec and Halifax Railroad, but it would be as just a proposition if the Government were to levy a duty of a dollar a barrel on flour going from this Province, as to tax timber at 7s 6d a load.<sup>7</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS rose and said<sup>8</sup> he had listened to the observations of the hon. member for Ottawa with great attention, because he knew that the opinions of the hon. member, from his great experience in the Lumber Trade, were entitled to great weight; but he (Mr. H.) had perceived nothing in his remarks which could induce him (Mr. H.) to change his opinion<sup>9</sup> in the slightest degree, with reference to the representations which he had had the honour to make to the Home Government, and which had met with the concurrence of the Government of New Brunswick.<sup>10</sup> The member for the County of Ottawa had gone into calculations at great length to show that the Lumber of the Ottawa could not compete with the Lumber of the Baltic, unless it enjoyed<sup>11</sup> the protection at present afforded by the Imperial Government. He (Mr. H.) was not prepared to dispute the point, as the hon. member for Ottawa's means of information were more extensive than his own; but he denied that that was the question now under consideration. The question was simply this: was the protection on Canadian timber going to be continued in England? If the hon. member believed that it was, then he was right in the course he was pursuing; but he (Mr. Hincks) was quite certain, and could not understand how any man could have the slightest doubt on the subject, that that protection was likely to be removed. We had the protection removed from our corn, and got nothing for it. The protection had been removed from West Indian sugar, and<sup>12</sup> neither ... had the West Indian colonies got any compensation for the loss they had sustained in consequence.<sup>13</sup> The protection on timber was going to be removed too; and the question was, should we make an exertion to get something for it, or allow it to go altogether, without getting anything for it? (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Hincks) held in his hand the Montreal Gazette of this morning, which contained a letter,<sup>14</sup> from a thoroughgoing Protectionist, from which he would beg leave to read an extract, which would show how little hope there was of any protection being continued. The writer of the letter, which was dated, Liverpool, 23rd March last, said:--"I have no direct interests in the commercial concerns of the Colonies, and, therefore, appeal, at least, disinterestedly, when I say that Free Trade, as proposed to be carried out by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Richards, and the Economist, is the most transparent fallacy that was ever published by authority upon an unreflecting community. Free Trade will be carried out notwithstanding."<sup>15</sup> That was the deliberate opinion of a thorough-going Protectionist.<sup>16</sup> Those who had read the speech of Mr. Gladstone on the



subject of the Navigation Laws would see that he considered the abolition of the duty on timber as a necessary consequence of the abolition of Navigation Laws; and as he (Mr. H.) had no expectation that the protection of our timber would be continued, he had therefore, suggested the scheme mentioned in the memorandum<sup>17</sup> to and in the erection of the Quebec and Halifax Railroad<sup>18</sup> which would give us some compensation for the loss of our protection<sup>19</sup> although he was at the time he made the proposition, and still entertained doubts whether the Home Government would do anything so favorable to the colony. His apprehension was that the duty on Colonial and foreign timber would be equalized and fixed at a very low rate, probably reduced from 7s 6d per load, to 5s or 6s per load at the very highest.<sup>20</sup> The hon. member for Ottawa said, that if the duty, which he proposed, was put on lumber, it would fall upon the producer in this country, and compared it to putting a duty of \$1 a barrel on flour<sup>21</sup> and those remarks were cheered by the hon. gentlemen opposite. He was really astonished that any person pretending to understand the subject should not perceive the fallacy of that remark.<sup>22</sup> Our flour came into competition with an English staple article, into competition with British flour, and there could be no doubt that a duty on flour in favor of the English agriculturalist, would prove injurious to this country; but it was different with timber, which must be brought from abroad; and a tax upon timber entering England could only fall on the consumer. The question before them now was, whether we could compete with other timber producing countries or not. He was quite ready to admit that Canada would not be so well off if she had to compete with the Baltic<sup>23</sup> producers of timber on less favorable terms<sup>24</sup> but she would have to do it, or else abandon the trade; but there was nothing in the memorandum which sought to have a duty of 7s 6d a load imposed upon our timber, if the protection we enjoyed was to be continued. His recommendation was founded upon the supposition, that all protection upon our timber was going to be withdrawn. It was asked how did they know that their protection was going to be withdrawn? From the sentiments expressed by the leading public men in England; there could be no doubt that such was going to be the case, for if the English aristocracy and landed interests, could not maintain any protection on grain and if<sup>25</sup> the great West India interests could not maintain the protection on West Indian sugar,<sup>26</sup> it was not very likely that any could be maintained much longer on timber<sup>27</sup>. But no one could read this memorandum, and suppose that there was any desire on the part of the Ministry that the protection should be withdrawn; on the contrary the removal of that protection was deprecated, and this suggestion was only made as a means of affording the colony some compensation for the withdrawal of that protection. The hon. member for Ottawa said that the effect of putting this duty of 2d per foot on timber would be that the English merchant would say, "Oh, I am not going to give you any more for your timber than I did before; prices remain the same." So that the 2d per foot would fall on the producer. But could not the producer in Canada say, "I cannot give you the timber at this price, you must give me a fair price for it, or you won't get it at all." And how could the English merchant get timber from Canada unless he paid the full price of the article. The hon. member might tell him that they would be furnished from other countries. Well, if the Canadian lumberer could not compete with the duty imposed on the Baltic timber, he must give up the trade altogether.<sup>28</sup>

MR. EGAN said, that the effect of taking the protection away<sup>29</sup> whatever

might be its ultimate effect<sup>30</sup> would be to prostrate the trade of this country for three or four years, until the stock should, in consequence of the nonproduction of timber, be very much reduced.<sup>31</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS continued:--This country would suffer no more, if the plan he suggested was adopted, than if the duty on Foreign Timber was reduced to 7s 6d a load; and the only consequence of putting a duty on timber, would be to raise the price of it to the consumer; it could not affect the producer.--<sup>32</sup> He should like to ask the hon. member if we were to put an extra duty of 2d per pound on tea, if the Canadian purchaser would say to the person from whom he bought it in another country, "Oh, there is a duty on tea, but I am not going to give you more for it than I did before." Unquestionably he would have to give more for it. The hon. member for Ottawa had like wise alluded to the comparative rates of<sup>33</sup> freight and insurance<sup>34</sup> in the Baltic and in this country, these were all arguments against the Canadian lumberer being able to compete with the Baltic lumberer, which he (Mr. H.) would not dispute, but which had nothing to do with the present question<sup>35</sup>. He had no desire, he could assure him, to have the protection on Canadian Timber removed; and if protection was going to be done away with, he would try to get England to make the Quebec and Halifax Railroad for us as some compensation for taking protection away. If, however, Britain was going to equalize the duties on timber, there was nothing we could do to prevent it from taking place, and the only thing we could do was to ask for some compensation, and he thought the scheme he had proposed was one which would give us more than Great Britain would be inclined to do in any other manner.<sup>36</sup>

COL. GUGY said that the hon. Inspector General drew largely on the credulity of the House, and did it with the full knowledge of the subject on which he spoke. But perhaps the mode in which he had dealt with the question might be accounted for by the position in which he was placed. The hon. member for Oxford said that he looked upon the removal of protection as a fact about to be realized, and that his proposition to fetter the timber trade of Canada was founded upon that supposition.--This was hypothetical reasoning on the part of a Minister of the Crown, and one justly exercising so much influence in the Ministry on questions of this nature. The Ministry had the means of communicating with the Imperial Government and ascertaining the truth. In private life it was exceedingly dangerous to base conduct of individuals on hypothesis, and in this particular instance in which the fate of the Colony was involved, it was nothing less than criminal to make propositions of this kind, founded on a mere supposition. By saying that the removal of the duty on timber was about to take place the Ministry invited it; this step was but an intimation to the Imperial Government to discountenance the timber trade of Canada--(Cheers.) It meant that; the language of the Inspector General was clear enough, and the natural consequence would be that the British shipping would be directed to other ports than those of Canada.--(Hear, hear.) The Country had been abandoned by the Ministry; the Ministry had invited a proceeding on the part of the Imperial Government likely to be fatal to Canada and to reduce the people to homespun and wooden shoes. This would be the inevitable consequence to the course pursued by the Ministry, and by the Inspector General, who exercised an undue controul over that Ministry. He could not conceive how any men so intelligent and enlightened as some of the Ministry, could be induced to authorize such a proceeding as that proposed by the Inspector

General, but they had done it; and it was well that the country should know that they had invited British Legislation on our staple commodity in such a way as to destroy our trade in it and reduce the people to the mere cultivation of the soil, such was the course of the Ministry, but happily it would be a short one, if the Inspector General's policy was carried out, but he (Mr. Gugsy) would recommend them to repudiate the man and his policy.<sup>37</sup>

MR. HOLMES would support this motion although he would understand the views of the Inspector General. He agreed with the Ministry that the Home Government were determined to carry out the principle of Free Trade, and that the duty on timber would be taken off in the same manner that the duty on corn and on other products had been taken off. But his reason for supporting this measure was, that we furnished from Canada a description of timber which the Baltic could not produce at all, and that kind of timber (white pine and elm) was the principal export of Canada.--These kinds of timber were exported at the rate of ten or fifteen millions of feet per annum; the Baltic could not produce any large timber, of this description, and a duty of 7s 6d per load on it would be a great impediment to the Canada trade; he would therefore support the motion of the hon. member for Ottawa. We believe we have given in the above the substance of the hon. member's remarks, but he was very indistinctly heard in the galleries.<sup>38</sup>

MR. CAYLEY observed, that no one had, for a moment, contended that the Province could control the course of the British Government in either the imposition or the removal of duties, and that it was only as much in the power of England to destroy the Timber Trade of Canada, as she had the Sugar Trade of the West Indies; but that the House and the country had a right to complain that such a suicidal course had been suggested, on this side of the Atlantic, by the Provincial Government. The Hon. Inspector-General had, at an early period of the Session, urged the House to pass an Address to Her Majesty against the continuance of the Navigation Laws, with the view of supporting the advocates of that measure in the House of Commons; but the House of Assembly had no idea, at that time, of the important step which had already been taken in that direction by the Hon. Inspector-General in advocating a reduction of duty on Baltic Timber, and thereby jeopardising the entire timber Trade of Canada.<sup>39</sup> The sole reason, in fact, why the Navigation Laws, had been continued, was to encourage the shipping trade of England. The shipping trade between England and Canada had been of immense importance to England. The remark made by Mr. Gladstone was, that if the Navigation Laws changed, the duty on foreign timber must be removed, for England would no longer have an interest in the trade of Canada. He considered that they had good reason to complain at a proposition of this kind coming from the Government. Our timber trade was the most important trade of the country, and now that the foreign ports were closed to almost every article we produced, to close them on our timber would be the destruction of the country, and we were therefore bound to give every aid to that party in the House of Commons who were in favor of retaining the duty.<sup>40</sup> It was generally admitted, that, under ordinary circumstances, the consumer and not the producer of the article paid the duties; but if that were adopted in the instance of the timber duties, how did the Hon. Inspector-General propose to show that the imposition of a duty on Canadian Timber was a contribution on the part of Canada to the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad? If, on the contrary, it operated only to reduce the profits of the producer, without raising the price of the article in the British market,



how did the Hon. Inspector-General propose to show that it was paid by the consumer? It had been stated that Canada produced a large quantity of White Pine Timber, an article in which Norway and the Baltic dealt but little; that was very true, but there were many purposes to which White Pine was applied, in which Red Pine and other substitutes could be employed, if the cost of White Pine was materially increased. He (Mr. C.) regarded the Timber Trade of Canada as of the greatest importance in the Province, and he viewed with apprehension any attempt to unsettle its connuition (sic) or hamper its operations; and he much feared that the suggestion which had been thrown out by the Hon. Inspector-General in the memorandum which had been transmitted to the Colonial Department, would be regarded by the Home authorities as an intimation that that branch of trade could, in the opinion of the local government, bear taxation or a diminution of protection, whereas, in fact, under the existing system, with 14s per load protection, it could barely contend against Baltic and Norway Timber; with a difference of freight, as stated by Mr. Egan, who was largely engaged in the trade, of 5½d per foot against Canada. It was well known that the importations of a country were governed by its exports, the Timber Trade of Canada furnished its largest item of export, in fact it excelled all the other articles of export put together; if, then, in consequence of the suggestion, already referred to, made by the Hon. Inspector-General, to place an additional duty on Canadian Timber, or through any other course which the Legislature of Great Britain might determine to take, with the object of doing away with the protection now given to Canada Timber, the parties engaged in the Lumber Trade should not be enabled to carry on their operations, and the prices of flour and wheat in the English market should continue to range as at present, a fearful diminution would take place in the employment of labor and the export trade; and, as a natural consequence, a falling of imports and the revenue of the Province. He sincerely trusted that the Address would not be opposed.<sup>41</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) made a few remarks in support of the motion. He considered that this was not a political or party question, and he believed the Inspector General had committed a mistake in making this proposition; but it was absurd to have supposed that he could have done it with any intention of damaging the prosperity of the country.<sup>42</sup> He was of opinion that it would be better that all timber was admitted at a low duty, than that a duty of 7s 6d a load should be imposed upon all timber. We would always have the trade in White Pine, which could not be produced elsewhere, and it would be better that we lost our trade in other kinds of wood, than that our trade in White Pine, which was the chief article of export, should be burdened with a duty of 7s. 6d. a load, which might injure it very materially.<sup>43</sup>

DR. LATERRIERE likewise supported the motion.<sup>44</sup>

MR. MORIN.--The Speaker left the Chair.<sup>45</sup>

AFTERNOON SITTING.<sup>46</sup>

MR. CAUCHON opposed the motion of the hon. member for Ottawa. He was satisfied that it was useless to expect a continuance of protection; and therefore he would proceed as people do in a shipwreck--he would save all he could, and by levying a tax on our wood would construct the Halifax Railway. The hon. member, however, said that there could be no competition

between the white pine of Canada and the Baltic wood, and therefore that this 7s 6d would be a real tax upon our exports. What had been said by the Inspector-General, however, was true; it was not the exporter but the consumer who paid the tax; besides it was not with any timber as it was with stuffs. You might replace one stuff by another; but no one could find any stuff to replace white pine.<sup>47</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, before the question was put he would make one or two observations in answer to what had fallen from his Hon. friends from Montreal and Norfolk.<sup>48</sup> ((He)) had listened attentively to the opinions expressed by the hon. members<sup>49</sup>. He must confess that he had been disappointed by the course taken by them.--The hon. member for Montreal had concurred with him, that there was a strong presumption that the protection on Canadian Lumber would be done away with. He (Mr. H.) desired to draw particular attention to the words of the Memorandum.<sup>50</sup> He felt satisfied that every honorable member who read the minute would be satisfied that the recommendation<sup>51</sup> had been written on the assumption that Great Britain would withdraw her protection on Canadian Lumber.<sup>52</sup> The hon. member for Montreal went with him to that point; but he supported the motion on the ground that to leave a duty on timber, though the cost would fall on the consumer, would diminish the power to consume. He agreed in that opinion; no doubt it would to some extent diminish the consumption; but<sup>53</sup> Hon. gentlemen lost sight that we were calling on England to expend almost £7,000,000 for the construction of the Quebec and Halifax Railway, and that she could not do it unless she found ways and means of getting that money; there could be no harm in pointing out to her the way that she could do so.<sup>54</sup> Now was she to tax sugar or some other article; or was she to tax timber, the produce of the countries to be benefitted by the expenditure?<sup>55</sup> This House had authorised the Government to levy 10 per cent on duties for the construction of Railroads.<sup>56</sup> Were we to tell the British Government that they should not tax their subjects to build our railway?<sup>57</sup> White Pine must be brought to England from Canada; then it followed, as a natural consequence, that it must fall on the consumer. The Hon. member for Norfolk stated that the effect of raising the duty on Canadian Timber would be to bring it into competition with Baltic Timber; and he (Mr. H.) asserted that it would not do so in the slightest degree. He repeated, that the Memorandum, was only made in view of Great Britain taking off all protection on Canadian Timber. If we took no step, the protection on timber, like that of wheat, might be taken away, and we get nothing for it.<sup>58</sup> The Protection might be reduced either by putting say 7s 6d on Canadian Timber, or taking 7s 6d off Baltic Timber, the first would reduce the English revenue, and the last would increase it.<sup>59</sup>

MR. CAYLEY rose to explain, in reply to what had fallen from the Hon. Inspector-General, that Hon. gentlemen had stated, that, in calling upon Great Britain to expend £7,000,000 on the Railroad from Halifax to Quebec, it was but reasonable that the Province should provide for the interest of that sum, and that his proposition, with regard to Canadian Timber, was made with that object. The Hon. Inspector-General had informed the House on a previous meeting, that there were two ways of proceeding in the matter, either by taking on 7s. 6d. from the duty on Baltic Timber, or by placing an additional 7s. 6d. on both British and Canadian Timber. Now, if the latter course were adopted, it could hardly be regarded as a contribution on the part of the Province, in aid of the construction of the Railroad, as the whole charge would fall on the British consumer. If, on the other

hand, the former plan were adopted, of reducing the duty on Baltic and Norway Timber, it could scarcely result in an increase of revenue, unless by the entire exclusion of Canadian Timber from the British market.<sup>60</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS would explain. The two modes he had referred to, were either to take off 7s 6d from Baltic Timber, or add 7s 6d to Canadian, not to add 7s 6d on both.<sup>61</sup>

MR. CAYLEY continued:--In that case, how did the Hon. Inspector-General propose to collect his 7s. 6d. on Canadian Timber, without taking it out of the pocket of the Canadian producer. Take the Timber Market, according to last advices from England. Baltic and Canadian Timber were alike quoted at 62s. per load. Let the additional duty of 7s. 6d. be placed on Canadian Timber, would that affect the value of Baltic Timber? would the British consumer be disposed to give 69s. 6d. per load for Canadian Timber, that was 62s. and the additional duty of 7s. 6d., when he could purchase the Baltic Timber at the old rate of 62s.? would not, in fact, the whole difference be taken off the profits of the Canadian producer, and if he could not live upon such a reduction, would he not be driven entirely out of the market thus producing the very effect which Canada had reason to fear from the Hon. Inspector-General's proposition, but which he would not permit, as a possible consequence of his ill-advised scheme.<sup>62</sup>

MR. ROBINSON thought the question was, should we have the Quebec and Halifax Railroad, or the Lumber Trade? He would like to have the Railroad, but not at the expense of the Lumber Trade. We have not yet got the Railroad; we had the Lumber Trade; and he would rather have one bird in the hand than two in the bush. His hon. friend from Saguenay thought that it was desirable to put a stop to the Lumber Trade, as that, in the end, its consequences would be injurious. He (Mr. R.) did not agree with him; it could not happen in our time that trade would cease. He quite agreed with all that fell from his hon. friend from Huron. The consumer would not pay the other 2d. per foot that would be imposed.<sup>63</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS protested against the course of argument of his hon. friend, as being founded on the supposition that he (Mr. H.) wished protection taken from our Timber. The whole argument was founded on the ground that Great Britain was going to make a change to that effect.<sup>64</sup>

MR. ROBINSON thought the course the Hon. Inspector General had taken was not the way to prevent Great Britain making the change, but to invite her to do so; we should do nothing, on our part, that would induce her to do it. He would vote, cheerfully, for the motion of his hon. friend for going into Committee.<sup>65</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND said, the remarks which had fallen from the hon. member for Simcoe, might lead them to believe that the Administration, and the hon. member for Saguenay, did not wish the Lumber Trade. It was quite wrong to impute to the Administration to take away protection from the Lumber Trade. He (Mr. D.) understood that the proposition of the country was only meant for a pis aller. It never could have been the intention of his Hon. friend, the Inspector-General, when he wrote that memorandum, of striking a blow against the Lumber Trade.<sup>66</sup>

MR. HOLMES agreed with what fell from the hon. member for Simcoe<sup>67</sup> ((and)) imputed no desire to the Ministry to injure the lumber trade. He believed



they consulted the advantage of the country. But he thought this was a question between the railroad and the lumber trade.<sup>68</sup> He agreed with the policy of the Inspector-General, but he thought the Hon. gentleman<sup>69</sup> had jumped to a false conclusion by forgetting that we had a monopoly of the white pine trade, from the fact that no other people could supply it. Therefore, while he admitted that this tax, like every other tax, must fall on the consumer, he felt that the change would enable the Baltic lumbermen to lay down their more costly woods--aided by the low freights--at a less price than our white pine.<sup>70</sup> He could not do otherwise than support the amendment of the hon. member for Ottawa.<sup>71</sup> All this was to be done to promote a railroad, which he thought Utopian (sic)--that would never pay--that would therefore never be undertaken, except to provide for the pauper population of Great Britain. If that was desired, it should be done by the poor law unions anticipating their expense and so providing a capital.<sup>72</sup> We had at present a monopoly in white pine. We should try to induce England to keep up the tax of 14s. on Baltic Timber.<sup>73</sup>

MR. PAPINEAU was in favor of the motion<sup>74</sup>. ((He)) also condemned the railroad as a visionary project, and the memorandum as the offspring of Responsible Government, and the bureaucracy which now concentrated all the powers of the State. It was little like the friends of free trade to make this proposition; and ((if)) it were to have been made, instead of its being made by the Ministry, these last should have written to say they would suggest the thing of the House of Assembly, and should not have taken the responsibility on themselves. Their conduct was an usurpation.<sup>75</sup>

MR. CHABOT thought it natural to expect opposition from the hon. member for St. Maurice as the suite of his remarks on the question of the Railroad on a previous evening. He (Mr. C.) would do all in his power to expedite the construction of the Road<sup>76</sup> ((and)) defend the project ... as one that would be of great advantage to the country--the line passing through a country fit for agriculture in some parts--abounding with iron in others, and terminating at the seaport of Halifax. If it had been proposed to remove the protection from this trade, he would have opposed the Ministry; but as it was supposed that England was about to reduce the present protection, he thought it better for us to have it done in such a way as would yield some advantage to the Colony.<sup>77</sup> He would vote against the amendment of the hon. member for Ottawa.<sup>78</sup>

MR. GALT, said that if the question were between the timber trade and the railway, he would vote to preserve the first; but he thought the question was, whether we should have no protection; or no protection with an advantage in return.<sup>79</sup> There was nobody who had followed the course of events in England, that must not be sensible that all kinds of protection would soon be done away with<sup>80</sup>--from timber, as it had been on other things.<sup>81</sup> He thought the Hon. Inspector-General would do the country a great service, if he would induce England to do for us a great work, by the means he proposed. The Sister Colonies had taken the same course, and they had a greater interest in the Timber Trade than we had. He would, however, have preferred the recommendation if it could have been confined to those kinds of timber which would not come into competition with the Baltic.<sup>82</sup> Besides, the House had several times petitioned for the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and surely no one who had joined in that vote could fail to see that the abolition of protection on timber followed as a matter of course.<sup>83</sup> He would vote against the address proposed by the hon. member for Ottawa.<sup>84</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE opposed the motion<sup>85</sup>. There was a good deal of misrepresentation on the question. Whoever would read the memorandum from beginning to end, would find that it was a remonstrance against taking away our protection.<sup>86</sup> The recommendation was not to put a disadvantageous duty on our wood; but to retain a protection of 7s. 6d. of the 14s. which we now enjoyed, the whole of which was likely to be removed.<sup>87</sup> He could not understand the argument of the hon. member for Ottawa, that no protection could be better than 7s. 6d. protection.<sup>88</sup>

MR. EGAN contended it would be far better for Canadian lumberers to take off the whole present protection of 14s. than to adopt the ministerial suggestion.<sup>89</sup>

MR. J. SCOTT (Bytown) said, that his views regarding the construction of Railroads were well known; he thought it wrong for the Government to pledge the revenue for their construction.<sup>90</sup> ((He)) objected to the project of the railway to Quebec; it was proposed already to encourage the railway to Portland; it was not proposed to tax industry to build a line to compete with that one. He had<sup>91</sup> read from a speech of Lord John Russell some time ago that it was impossible for England to take the duties off timber, as they were necessary for the protection of revenue,<sup>92</sup> that he could not at present with the £500,000 of revenue yielded by the duty on timber. Therefore, there could be no fear of that duty being abolished. But this recommendation might induce the British Government to tax our timber, and if we complained, the despatch of the Inspector General would be held in our faces to show that he thought the trade would bear it.<sup>93</sup> It was very injudicious for the Inspector General to have written that Despatch. He (Mr. S.) thought that it had been written hastily and without consideration.<sup>94</sup> 7s. 6d. on our timber would produce nearly £500,000 per annum.<sup>95</sup> He agreed with the hon. member for Ottawa, that it would be better to have protection altogether withdrawn, than the present plan. He thought that many gentlemen had spoken too highly of the subject; it was one that should not be trifled with.<sup>96</sup> It should be touched with the greatest care.<sup>97</sup> It was a trade on which the whole of the moneyed matters of this Province depended, and the proposition struck at the root of the whole commercial institutions of the Province, and should not be touched lightly, and without great publicity being given to any scheme. It was not right that timber alone should be taxed for a Railroad, and that would be of very little advantage to the people of the Province except those living at the terminal<sup>98</sup>, a road, that if built, would be abandoned in less than ten years, or supported only to carry the mail.<sup>99</sup> If the road were necessary for a military work, the British Government and sea-ports, should construct it. No man could take up a map and say that the Road would ever be used; nobody would ever think of going by it.<sup>100</sup> He knew this line of argument was unpalatable to his friends from Quebec; but he warned them that no benefit they could gain from the road would compensate for the loss of the trade of 1000 or 1200 ships. He was sorry to have to vote against ministers<sup>101</sup> and he disapproved of them. He felt that it was his duty to his constituents that rather than support their proposition, he<sup>102</sup> would go to the length of turning them out of place and power, rather than aid them or support them in an attempt which must inflict severe injury on the lumber trade.<sup>103</sup>

MR. WATTS thought the question was not, if we should have the Railroad constructed; but by what means should it be done? He thought the plan of the Inspector General would destroy the Timber Trade of the Province. He

would vote for going into Committee on the subject. Our Timber Trade had lessened within the last few years, not that less had been consumed, but that Baltic Timber had been brought in competition with it.<sup>104</sup>

MR. CHAUVEAU concurred in the observations of the hon. member for the City of Quebec. The question was whether the loss by the duty on timber, would not be compensated by the completion of the Railway. He thought from what had been said even by the hon. member for Ottawa, that it would. He was a friend to the Commerce in timber; but he believed the exportation of timber had been too rapid. On the other hand in opposition to what had been said by the two hon. members for Montreal, on a proceeding (sic) evening, and that day, as well as the hon. member for Bytown, he believed that the Quebec Railroad would pay, and would open up immediately the resources of the country.<sup>105</sup>

(254)

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cryley, Christie, DeWitt, Egan, Holmes, Johnson, Sir Allan N. MacNab, M'Connell, Papineau, Robinson, Scott of BYTOWN, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Stevenson, and Watts.--(18.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Solicitor General Blake, Cameron of KENT, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, Viger, and Wetenhall.--(37.)

So it passed in the Negative.

London Municipal Council  
By-Laws Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Notman have leave to bring in a Bill to confirm certain By-Laws passed by the Municipal Council of the London District, imposing rates to be levied on Lands and other property therein.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Huron District  
Division Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison have leave to bring in a Bill to divide the District of Huron, in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amend-



ment, viz:--

Bill respecting  
Strychnine and  
other Poisons.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to prohibit the use of Strychnine and other Poisons for the destruction of certain kinds of wild animals:"

Great Western  
Railroad Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to alter and amend the Charter of the Great Western Railroad Company:"

Calvinistic  
Baptist Con-  
gregation  
(Perth) Land  
Title Bill.

Bill intituled, "An Act to confirm the Title of the Calvinistic Baptist Congregation of Perth to a certain peice of Land in that Town:"

Hamilton and  
Gore Mechanics  
Institute Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Hamilton and Gore Mechanics Institute:"

Bill to secure  
Real Estate  
Titles to cer-  
tain persons.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to secure Titles to Real Estate to certain persons naturalized under the Statute of Lower Canada, first William the Fourth, chapter fifty-three:"

Montague  
Boundary  
Line Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal the Act defining the Boundary Line between the fourth Concessions of the Townships of Montague and North Elmsley:"

Quebec Ware-  
housing Com-  
pany Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Quebec Warehousing Company:"

Upton Town-  
ship Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to annex a certain part of the Township of Upton to the County of St. Hyacinthe, for Judicial and Municipal purposes:"

(255)

County  
Division  
(U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act for abolishing the Territorial Division of Upper Canada into Districts, and for providing for temporary Unions of Counties for Judicial and other purposes, and for the future dis-

solutions of such Unions as the increase of wealth and population may require:" And also,

Les Soeurs de  
Miséricorde  
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "Les Soeurs de Miséricorde pour la régie de l'Hospice de la Maternité de Montréal," with an Amendment; to which they desire

the concurrence of this House: And also,

Soeurs de Ste.  
Croix Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate La Communauté des Soeurs de Ste. Croix, in the Parish of St. Laurent, in the District of Montreal, for the purposes of education," with an Amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

L'Academie  
Industrielle  
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate L'Academie Industrielle de St. Laurent, in the District of Montreal," with an

*Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.  
And then he withdrew.*

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS<sup>106</sup> moved the house into Committee of the whole on imposing tolls on vessels, &c., brought down the river St. Lawrence past any section of the Canals thereon. He stated that there had been a mistake in the bill for regulating tolls which he had introduced and which had passed the house and which needed alteration.<sup>107</sup>

(255)

*On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Merritt,*

Tolls on  
Vessels.

*Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into  
a Committee, to consider the expediency of impos-  
ing Tolls on Vessels passing down the St. Lawrence,*

*and also to empower the Governor in Council to make regulations respecting  
the detention of Vessels causing damage to the Canals.*

*The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.*

*Mr. Sauvageau took the Chair of the Committee;*

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved certain resolutions whilst in committee the purpose of which we were unable to catch owing to the noise and confusion which prevailed at the time.<sup>108</sup>

(255)

*and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;*

*And Mr. Sauvageau reported, That the Committee had come to several Reso-  
lutions.*

*Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.*

Montreal  
Trinity  
House Bill.

*Ordered, That Mr. Cauchon have leave to bring in a  
Bill to repeal a certain Act and Ordinance therein  
mentioned, relative to the Trinity House of Mon-  
treal, and to consolidate and amend the provisions*

*of the said Act and Ordinance.*

*He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was  
received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time,  
on Thursday next.*

Joint Stock  
Road Companies  
(U.C.) Bill.

*Ordered, That one thousand copies of the Bill to  
authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies  
for the construction of Roads and other Works in  
Upper Canada, as passed by both Houses of the Legis-*

*lature, be printed.*

Toronto Lu-  
natic Asylum.

*Ordered, That the Return to an Address to His Excel-  
lency the Governor General, of the 17th instant,  
for copies of certain annual Reports made by the*

*Commissioners of the Temporary Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, be  
printed for the use of the Members of this House.*

Les Soeurs de  
Miséricorde  
Bill.

*Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative  
Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incor-  
porate "Les Soeurs de Miséricorde pour la regie de*

la Maternité de Montréal," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 1, line 44. Leave out "this Province" and insert "Lower Canada."  
The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Jobin do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Soeurs de Ste. Croix Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate La Communauté des Soeurs de Ste. Croix, in the Parish of St. Laurent, in the District of Montreal, for the purposes of education," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 2, line 5. Leave out "this Province" and insert "Lower Canada."  
The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Jobin do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

L'Academie Industrielle Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate L'Academie Industrielle de St. Laurent, in the District of Montreal," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 1, line 44. Leave out "this Province" and insert "Lower Canada."  
The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Jobin do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Neepigon Mining Company Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of Neepigon Mining Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Distillers and Spirits Duties Act.

Mr. Burritt, from the Committee to consider the expediency of amending the Act imposing Duties on Distillers and Spirits distilled in this Province, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act 9 Vic. c.2, imposing Duties on Spirits distilled in this Province, by providing that the Duty on such Spirits shall be one penny per gallon, instead of two pence per gallon, as it now is under the said Act.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the Warehousing of Spirits distilled in this Province without the payment of Duties thereon, such Duties being payable when the said Spirits are taken out of Warehouse for consumption in this Province. 109



MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved the concurrence of the House in the resolutions reported from the committee of the whole on duties on spirits and distillers.<sup>110</sup>

MR. CAYLEY asked, if it were the intention of the Hon. Inspector General to allow a drawback on the stocks now on hand?<sup>111</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that such was not the intention of Government; it was all those things attendant on a change of duties; and if it were done in this case, it would have to be done to all.<sup>112</sup> These parties were placed in the same position as when the duty on sugar or any other article was reduced. Parties must occasionally suffer by changes in the duties.<sup>113</sup>

MR. CAYLEY said the stocks on hands (sic) were very large; and that it would affect them very materially.<sup>114</sup>

(255)

*The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.*

Spirits Du-  
ties Bill.

*Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to continue and amend the Act imposing Duties on Spirits distilled in this Province, and to provide for the Warehousing of such Spirits.*

*He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.*

(256)

Montreal  
Registry  
Office Bill.

*The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Deeds and Instruments relating to Real Property in the Registry Office at Montreal, reported*

*the same; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.*

*Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.*

Bill respect-  
ing Aprons  
to Mill Dams.

*The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal the several Laws now in force in Upper Canada regulating the construction of Aprons to Mill Dams, and to make provision for better defin-*

*ing the mode of constructing the same, being read;*

*The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;*

*And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.*

*Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.*

Winter Roads  
(No. 2. L.C.)  
Bill.

*The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal two certain Ordinances therein mentioned relating to Winter Roads in that part of the Province heretofore Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and the District of Three Rivers, with the exception of that part of the County of Drummond within the District of Three Rivers, being read;<sup>115</sup>*

MR. LAURIN moved, that a Bill to repeal Ordinances respecting Winter

Roads of Lower Canada, as respected certain districts, be read a second time.<sup>116</sup>

COL. GUGY spoke at some length in favor of having some uniform system of winter roads all over the Province. He characterized, in a sarcastic and facetious manner, those abominations called French roads<sup>117</sup>((and)) made a great attack on the Lower Canadian ... vehicles, and mode of harnessing their horses.<sup>118</sup> He moved, that it be an instruction to the said Committee, to consider, 1stly,--Whether it be expedient that the Winter Roads throughout Lower Canada should be of a uniform breadth, and that they should be of the breadth and form which obtains in Upper Canada, in the Townships of Lower Canada, in Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick, and in the United States. 2ndly,--Whether it be expedient and necessary that the size and form of runners of winter vehicles, and the manner of harnessing and attaching the horses which obtains in Upper Canada and in the Townships of Lower Canada, should be adopted and adhered to throughout Lower Canada. 3rdly.--Whether any, and what Legislative enactment can be adopted to attain the end aforesaid<sup>119</sup>.

MR. LAURIN hoped the hon. member would let the bill be read a second time, and then it would be referred to a Committee of the Whole, when he would propose any amendments he thought proper.<sup>120</sup>

A few words ((came)) from MR. CAUCHON.<sup>121</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE made a few remarks, concurring in what had fallen from the hon. member from Sherbrooke, relative to the necessity of some amendment in the roads and vehicles of L. Canada.<sup>122</sup>

COL. GUGY withdrew his amendment<sup>123</sup>.

Several hon. members had spoken in favor of the bill.<sup>124</sup>

(256)

*The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.'*

*Mr. Gugy moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and the Question being put, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee to consider, firstly, whether it be expedient that the Winter Roads throughout Lower Canada should be of a uniform breadth, and that they should be of the Breadth and form which obtains in Upper Canada, in the Townships of Lower Canada, in Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick, and in the United States: secondly, whether it be expedient and necessary that the size and form of the runners of winter vehicles, and the manner of harnessing and attaching the horses which obtains in Upper Canada and in the Townships of Lower Canada, should be adopted and adhered to throughout Lower Canada: thirdly, whether any and what Legislative enactment can be adopted to attain the end aforesaid;*

MR. ARMSTRONG hoped no more time would be wasted on this matter. The object of this bill was merely to renew a law which was expiring, not to alter anything.<sup>125</sup>

(256)

*The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, Gugy, Robinson, and Stevenson.--(4.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot, Norman, Papineau, Polette, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, and Wetenhall.--(37.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.

Militia Act  
Amendment  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal part of and to amend the Act regulating the Militia of this Province, in so far as regards the enrolment of and fines imposed upon

Quakers, Menonists, and Tinkers, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Bill relative  
to Real or  
Mixed Actions.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada as regards the District in which real or mixed Actions may be commenced, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Chairman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.



Township  
Land Claim-  
ants (L.C.)  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to compel persons claiming Lands under Patent in the Townships of Lower Canada to register their claims to the same, and to provide for the settlement of such of the said Lands as shall remain unclaimed after a certain time, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;  
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Friday, the eighteenth day of May next.

Winter Roads  
(No.3. L.C.)  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Ordinances therein mentioned relating to Winter Roads in Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and part of the District of Three Rivers, being read;  
Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

London Dis-  
trict Divi-  
sion Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to divide the District of London, in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;  
Mr. Notman moved, seconded by Mr. M'Farland, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;<sup>126</sup>

MR. WILSON rose to a point of order to know if there had been any notice of the bill in the Gazette--this was a private bill.<sup>127</sup>

MR. NOTMAN said that the hon. member had no right to ask the question, as that was a public bill, he believed, however, that notice had been given.<sup>128</sup>

((There was)) some further discussion<sup>129</sup>.

(256)

Mr. Wilson enquired whether a notice was required to have been published prior to the introduction of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker stated, as his opinion, that no notice was required, the measure being of a public nature, and several like Bills having been introduced in the same manner during the present Session.

And an Appeal being made to the House from Mr. Speaker's decision; the House divided:--

The decision of the Chair, ... was, however, sustained by a very large majority of the House, MESSRS. ROBINSON and WILSON alone voting against it.<sup>130</sup>

(256)

And the decision of Mr. Speaker was confirmed.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

MR. NOTMAN thought the conduct of the hon. member for London very extraordinary. He did not think he would have been the first to rise in his place in the House and make so frivolous an objection as he had made to the measure. He was not in the House as a professional man, but as the member for London, and he (Mr. Notman) had the honour to represent the important District of Middlesex, and, as such, he brought before the House the expressed desire of the people of the district--a desire which did not stand second to any one in the country, and which had lately set off no less than four new districts, and now had become again a mammoth district, and the

people felt that it was now necessary that another division should take place. The District Council had given its unanimous approval of the measure, and even in 1847 the people had petitioned the House in favour of it, and he would take the liberty of reading the report of the Committee of the House on the subject. The hon. gentleman did so, by which it appeared that at that time the division of the district was desired by a large number of the inhabitants. From that time to the present, the people had been agitating the question, and they now wished a division of the London District to take place. The best feeling possible animated the people of the London District and, at a meeting held there in February last, the question was discussed, and it was unanimously agreed to, many of the learned men of the district taking part in the discussion, and the only thing which was left unsettled at that meeting was as to where the division was going to be drawn. This was arrived at on the day following, and was again discussed at a full meeting of Council, where it was unanimously come to the conclusion that the division of the district was necessary. He (Mr. Notman) stood in the House as the representative of the county of Middlesex, it was the wish of his constituents that such a division should be had, and this being the case, he called upon hon members to render his constituents that measure which they asked. He would ask the hon. member for London if he could lay a single petition on the table against the division? He could not, and was the petition of the people who sought for it to be treated with contempt and their application thrown under the table?

The hon. gentleman went on at considerable length in support of the bill, and stated that although the Government did not take up the question, they did not oppose it.<sup>131</sup>

MR. WILSON made a long speech in opposition to the division which he declared was contrary to the wishes of one half of the people of the District. The hon. member exhibited a very ingenious machine constructed of glass and pasteboard representing the London District, the intention of which was to convince the House of the injustice of the proposed division. He was not opposed to the bill, if it was the desire of the District that the division should take place, nor was he opposed to it if the Government were in favor of it, and could bring it in as a government measure, and take the responsibility of it; but he asked that the bill should be delayed until another session, that the people might have time to make known their wishes on the subject.<sup>132</sup> It was a measure affecting 10,000 inhabitants, and ... he characterised the attempt to pass it at present as unjust and uncalled for.<sup>133</sup>

(256)

*Mr. Wilson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof.*

*And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

(257)

YEAS.

*Messieurs Beaubien, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fournier, Guay, Johnson, Laurin, Lemieux, Sir Allan N. MacNab, M'Connell, Morrison, Robinson, Sauva-geau, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Thompson, Viger, Wetenhall, and Wilson.--*  
(26.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Solicitor General Blake, Davignon, Fergusson, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, M'Farland, Merritt, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Papi-neau, Polette, Price, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Taché.--(17.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

MR. WETENHALL, in a few remarks, expressed his regret that he was compelled to oppose this bill.<sup>134</sup>

MR. NOTMAN replied to Mr. Wilson's remarks.<sup>135</sup>

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) thought the division a wrong one, and would vote against it.<sup>136</sup>

(257)

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day three months.

Small Causes  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the summary decision of Small Causes in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Friday, the eighteenth day of May next.

Bridge Bill  
of A. Archan-  
beault and  
others.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize Antoine Amable Archanbeault, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River L'Assomption, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Haldimand  
County Divi-  
sion Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to divide the County of Haldimand, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Bill relating  
to Hatley Muni-  
cipal Council.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Sureties of the late Municipal Council of the Township of Hatley to enforce their claims against the said Township, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Chairman of the Committee reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.



Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Walpole and  
Woodhouse  
Boundary  
Line Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to define the boundary line between the Township of Walpole, in the Niagara District, and the Township of Woodhouse, in the Talbot District, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

County of  
Grey Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the erection of certain Territory in Upper Canada into a new County, to be called the County of Grey, and for certain purposes relative to such new County, being read;

Mr. Fergusson moved, seconded by Mr. , and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Gugy moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by , That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

In the course of a few remarks made by MR. CHAUVEAU, he said that if the present division of districts was good, it ought to be sustained; if it was not good, the Government ought to take up the question, and till they would do so, he would oppose bills of that description.<sup>137</sup>

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day three months.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till Thursday next.

Then the House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 23 APRIL 1849.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: PROROGATION.))<sup>138</sup>

In the course of a discussion of the business of the House, SIR A. MACNAB enquired if the Ministry could give him any estimation as to when the House would be prorogued.<sup>139</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN stated, that he could not say when the House would be prorogued; he said there were a good many Orders of the Day on the List; and also stated that it was the intention of the Ministry to proceed with Orders of the Day during the Morning Sittings, which was not the case at present.<sup>140</sup>

FOOTNOTES: 23 APRIL 1849.

1. This Petition was reported by: PILOT, 25 April 1849, and BATHURST COURIER, 4 May 1849, in identical accounts.
2. PILOT, 25 April 1849.
3. The debate on this motion was reported by: LA MINERVE, 26 April 1849; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849; and PILOT, 25 April 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 4 May 1849, and PACKET, 5 May 1849, in identical accounts, except that BATHURST COURIER reported only a few of the speeches. When necessary the PACKET was used instead of the PILOT.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
5. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
6. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
7. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
8. IBID.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
10. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
11. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
12. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
14. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
15. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
16. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
17. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
18. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
19. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
20. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
21. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
22. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
23. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
24. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
25. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
26. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
27. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
28. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
29. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
30. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
31. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
32. IBID.
33. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
34. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
35. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
36. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
37. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
38. IBID.
39. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
40. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
41. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
42. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
43. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
44. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
45. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
46. IBID.



47. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
48. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
49. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
50. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
51. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
52. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
53. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
54. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
55. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
56. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
57. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
58. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
59. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
60. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. IBID.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
69. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
70. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
71. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
72. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
73. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
74. IBID.
75. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
76. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
77. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
78. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
79. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
80. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
81. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
82. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
83. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
84. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
85. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
86. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
87. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
88. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
89. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
90. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
91. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
92. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
93. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
94. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
95. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
96. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
97. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
98. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
99. PACKET, 5 May 1849.

100. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
101. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
102. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
103. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
104. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
105. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
106. This motion was reported by: PILOT, 25 April 1849, and PACKET, 5 May 1849, in identical accounts.
107. PILOT, 25 April 1849.
108. IBID.
109. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849; and PILOT, 25 April 1849, and PACKET, 5 May 1849, in identical accounts.
110. PILOT, 25 April 1849.
111. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
112. IBID.
113. PILOT, 25 April 1849.
114. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
115. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849; and PILOT, 25 April 1849, and PACKET, 5 May 1849, in identical accounts.
116. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
117. IBID.
118. PILOT, 25 April 1849.
119. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
120. PILOT, 25 April 1849.
121. IBID.
122. IBID.
123. IBID.
124. IBID.
125. IBID.
126. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849; and PILOT, 25 April 1849.
127. PILOT, 25 April 1849.
128. IBID.
129. IBID.
130. IBID.
131. IBID.
132. IBID.
133. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
134. PILOT, 25 April 1849.
135. IBID.
136. IBID.
137. IBID.
138. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849; and PILOT, 25 April 1849, BRITISH WHIG, 25 April 1849, MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 April 1849, GLOBE, 25 April 1849, BRITISH COLONIST, 27 April 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 28 April 1849, PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, 4 May 1849, and PACKET, 5 May 1849, in identical accounts.
139. PILOT, 25 April 1849.
140. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.

TUESDAY, 24 APRIL 1849.

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Petition  
brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains,--The Petition of Thomas Walsh, of the Village of Rawdon, County of Leinster.

Petition of  
W. Evans  
and Sons.

Mr. Jobin moved, seconded by , and the Question being put, That the Petition of William Evans, and of his sons John E. Evans and William Evans, junior, of Côte St. Paul, be referred to a Select Committee, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Report on  
Petition of  
Messieurs  
LeMesurier,  
Tilstone and  
Company.

Mr. Chabot, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Messieurs LeMesurier, Tilstone and Company, and others, Merchants and others, of the City of Quebec, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read as followeth:--

Fish and Oil  
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Chabot have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and continue the Ordinance for the inspection of Fish and Oil.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Lower Canada  
Bar Incorpor-  
ation Bill.

Mr. Chabot reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Montreal  
Institut  
Canadien Bill.

Mr. Davignon reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to incorporate L'Institut Canadien de Montréal, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Report on Peti-  
tion of T. C.  
Lee and others.

Mr. Méthot, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Thomas C. Lee, and others interested in the Shipping frequenting the

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Port of Quebec, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

Appendix (R.R.R.R.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (R.R.R.R.)



Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Shipping of Seamen Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Méthot have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of the 10 and 11 Vic. c. 25, intituled, "An Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen," and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Supplementary Report on Religious, &c. Institutions.

Mr. Christie, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire and report what Acts, since the Union of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, have been passed by the Parliament of this Province, incorporating Religious, Educational, or Charitable Institutions therein; their several and respective titles, styles, or denominations; the annual amount as Income or Revenue from real property which by their respective Acts of Incorporation they are authorized to acquire and hold; the collective or total annual amount thereof; and also, whether any and which of the Religious, Educational, or Charitable Institutions existing in Lower Canada previous to the Union, have since that period been authorized by Act of Parliament to increase their respective Income or Revenue in Mortmain, and by what amount,--and to which was re-committed their former Report to supply certain omissions which appear to have been made, and in particular of the Institutions under the Acts 6 Vic. c. 82, and 7 Vic. c. 68, presented to the House of Supplementary Report of the said Committee; which was read.

Appendix (Y.Y.Y.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (Y.Y.Y.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Huron Mining Company Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Huron Mining Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Salaries of additional Judges.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of making provision out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province for the payment of the Salaries of such and so many additional Judges as may be required for the purpose of remodelling and improving the Judicial Institutions of Lower Canada, and for such other incidental expenses as may be necessary for carrying the same into effect;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, acquainted the House that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Morrison took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Morrison reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Bill to supply certain Legislative provisions in Acts.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin have leave to bring in a Bill to supply certain Legislative provisions not included in certain Acts therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Tolls on Vessels.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee to consider the expediency of imposing Tolls on Vessels passing down the St. Lawrence, and also to empower the Governor in Council to make regulations respecting the detentions of Vessels causing damage to the Canals, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

Bill respecting Aprons to Mill Dams.

The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to repeal the several Laws now in force in Upper Canada regulating the construction of Aprons to Mill Dams, and to make provision for better defining the mode of constructing the same, reported the same; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Bridge Bill of A. Archambeault and others.

The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to authorize Antoine Amable Archambeault, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River L'Assomption, and for other purposes therein mentioned, reported the same; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Mr. Jobin moved, seconded by , and the Question being put, That the Bill be re-committed, to consider the expediency of further amending the same;--It passed in the Negative.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Bill relating to Hatley Municipal Council.

The Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to enable the Sureties of the late Municipal Council of the Township of Hatley to enforce their claims against the said Township, reported the same; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

St. Patrick's Society Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the St. Patrick's Society of Quebec, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Registry Laws An engrossed Bill to amend the Registry Laws  
(U.C.) Bill. of Upper Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Robinson do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Message from A Message from the Legislative Council by John  
the Council. Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in  
Chancery:

Mr. Speaker,  
The Legislative Council have passed the following Bill, without  
Amendment, viz.:--

Ottawa District Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Trustees  
Grammar School of the Ottawa District Grammar School to sell the  
House Bill. present School House, and apply the funds arising  
from the sale thereof towards purchasing a new site  
and erecting a new School House in the Town of L'Original:"

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Public Works Bill, intituled, "An Act to make better provision  
Tolls Bill. with regard to the Tolls to be levied on the Public  
Provincial Works, and for other purposes relative  
to said Works:"

City Bank Act Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incor-  
Amendment Bill. porating the City Bank, and to provide for a reduc-  
tion of its Capital Stock:"

Wesleyan Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Trustees  
Methodist of Churches and Parsonages, and other Trusts belong-  
Church Bill. ing to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, more  
conveniently to manage and dispose of their Estates,  
and for other purposes therein mentioned:" And also,

Marriage Op- The Legislative Council have passed the Bill,  
positions Bill. intituled, "An Act to abolish Oppositions to Mar-  
riages founded on promises of Marriage," with  
several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.  
And then he withdrew.

Customs The Order of the day for the House in Committee  
Duties Bill. on the Bill to amend the Laws relative to Duties  
of Customs, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith of Durham, took the Chair of the Committee;<sup>1</sup>

Some hours were spent in Committee on this bill, several clauses of  
which were amended after some conversation round the Clerk's table, none  
of which however, reached the Reporters' Gallery.<sup>2</sup>



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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith, of Durham, reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Municipal  
Corporations  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide, by one general Law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and

Villages in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Egan took the Chair of the Committee;<sup>3</sup>

A conversational discussion arose on several clauses of the bill; particularly as to whether members who represented Townships should be resident in the Township; on a division of the Committee, it was decided that it was not necessary by a majority of 23. The qualification for a member of the Township Council was fixed at £100.<sup>4</sup>

About seventy clauses of the bill were adopted before midnight; then the Committee rose.<sup>5</sup>

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Egan reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Contempt of  
Court Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill declaratory of the Law concerning Contempt of Court in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Orders deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till Thursday next.

Then the House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 24 APRIL 1849.

1. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 25 April 1849; and PACKET, 5 May 1849.
2. PACKET, 5 May 1849.
3. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 25 April 1849, and PACKET, 5 May 1849, in identical accounts. PACKET, 5 May 1849, noted that a "great deal of desultory debate" had taken place. LA MINERVE, 26 April 1849, noted: "La question qui a fourni matière à plus de discussion, c'est le bill municipal du Haut Canada...." MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849, noted: "A conversational discussion arose on several clauses of the bill...."
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 25 April 1849.
5. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 25 APRIL 1849.

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Bill respecting  
Aprons to Mill  
Dams.

An engrossed Bill to repeal the several Laws now in force in Upper Canada regulating the construction of Aprons to Mill Dams, and to make provision for better defining the mode of constructing the same, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Parliament of Upper Canada in the ninth year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to provide for the construction of Aprons to Mill Dams over certain Streams in this Province in respect thereof."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Boulton do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill relating to  
Real or Mixed  
Actions.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada as regards the District in which real or mixed Actions may be commenced, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Markham and  
Elgin Plank  
Road Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Markham and Elgin Plank Road Company, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Markham and Elgin Mills Plank Road Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

District Courts  
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Act of this Province, intituled, "An Act to amend, consolidate, and reduce into one Act, the several Laws now in force establishing and regulating the practice of the District Courts of the several Districts of that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada," and to increase the jurisdiction of the said District Courts, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the Act of this Province, intituled, "An Act to amend, consolidate, and reduce into one Act the several Laws now in force establishing or regulating the practice of the District Courts in the several Districts of that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Smith, of Durham, do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.



Bill relating to  
the Enregistration  
of certain Titles.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Ordinance providing for the enregistration of Titles to immoveable property and incumbrances thereon, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Queenston  
Suspension  
Bridge Com-  
pany Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate "The Queenston Suspension Bridge Company," was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

SIR A. MACNAB would vote against the third reading of the Bill, as it created a new qualification for electors in Lower Canada, and also that it extended a franchise to Lower Canada, which was not accorded to Upper Canada.<sup>1</sup>

MR. ROBINSON quite agreed with the hon. and learned member for Hamilton, and felt compelled to vote against the Bill. In addition to the reason mentioned by that hon. gentleman, that the Bill created a new qualification for electors in Lower Canada only, there was another; it took away a right which had been enjoyed in Upper Canada since the settlement of the Province--the right to vote on a patent from the Crown, no matter when received. The Bill required the possession of the deed three months before voting. He would, therefore, vote against the Bill.<sup>2</sup>

MR. GALT would vote against the passage of the Bill, on account of that clause respecting promesses de vente; had the time of occupation been four or five years, instead of twelve months, he would have voted for the Bill.<sup>3</sup>

MR. BADGLEY would record his vote against the Bill, on account of the clause of promesses de vente.<sup>4</sup>

MR. SHERWOOD would vote against the Bill, for reasons which he stated, similar to those preceding.<sup>5</sup>

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Election Bill.

An engrossed Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to amend, consolidate, and reduce in one Act the several statutory provisions now in force for the regulation of Elections of Members to represent the People of this Province in the Legislative Assembly thereof, was read the third time.

Ordered, That the following engrossed Clause (A.) be added to the Bill by way of Rider, and do follow the penultimate Clause:--

Clause (A.) "And whereas it is requisite to make a special provision for extending the time for polling under certain circumstances in the County of Waterloo, which it is not considered necessary to extend to other

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constituencies: Be it therefore enacted, that if at any Election for the said County of Waterloo, a written requisition shall be presented to any

Deputy Returning Officer to be appointed under the authority of this Act for either of the Townships of Waterloo or Wilmot, in the said County of Waterloo, at any time before the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the second day fixed for taking the Poll, signed by twelve Electors of such Township resident within the same, setting forth, that in their belief the number of Electors of such Township remaining unpolled within the same is so great that their votes cannot conveniently be recorded without an extension of the time for taking the Poll, and requiring him to extend the same accordingly, it shall be the duty of such Deputy Returning Officer, when the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the said second day shall arrive, instead of closing the Poll, to adjourn the same to the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon of the day following, except the same shall be Sunday, Christmas day, or Good Friday, in which case it shall be his duty to adjourn the same to the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon of the day following such Sunday or Holiday, and that he shall keep such adjourned Poll open till the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the day to which it shall have been so adjourned: And provided also, and be it enacted, that if at any time before the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the day to which such Poll shall have been adjourned as aforesaid, a similar requisition to that aforesaid shall be presented to such Deputy Returning Officer requiring for the like cause a further extension of the time for taking the Poll, it shall be his duty, when the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the said day shall arrive, to adjourn the Poll to the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon of the day next following, except the same shall be Sunday, or one of the Holidays last aforesaid, in which case it shall be his duty to adjourn the same to the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon of the day following such Sunday or Holiday, and that he shall keep such adjourned Poll open till the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the said day to which it shall have been so adjourned, and then finally close the same for that Election: And provided also, and be it enacted, that if on either of such two additional Polling days to be held as aforesaid, the space of half-an-hour shall elapse without any person entitled to vote at such Poll tendering his vote thereat, then at the expiration of such half hour such Poll shall be finally closed for that Election."

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Egan, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laterrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, and Wetenhall.-- (47.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Crysler, Galt, Gugy,  
Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of  
TORONTO, Stevenson, and Wilson.--(14.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine do carry the  
Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Tolls on  
Vessels.

Mr. Sauvageau, from the Committee to consider  
the expediency of imposing Tolls on Vessels passing  
down the St. Lawrence, and also to empower the Gov-  
ernor in Council to make regulations respecting the detention of Vessels  
causing damage to the Canals, reported several Resolutions; which were  
read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the same Tolls  
shall be payable on Steamboats and other Vessels and Passengers brought  
down the River St. Lawrence past any section or sections of the Canals  
between Montreal and Kingston, as if they had been brought through such  
section or sections of the said Canals.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient that the Governor in Council should  
have power to make regulations providing for the detention of any Vessels  
by or in respect of which, or of the persons navigating it, any damage  
shall be done to any of the Public Works, or on which any Tolls shall be  
due, or any forfeiture for the breach of any law or regulation shall be  
due, until the amount of such damage or such toll or forfeiture shall be  
paid.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Tolls on Ves-  
sels and Pas-  
sengers Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave  
to bring in a Bill to impose Tolls on Vessels  
and Passengers brought down the St. Lawrence  
past any of the Canals thereon.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same  
was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second  
time, on Friday next.

Salaries of  
additional  
Judges.

Mr. Morrison, from the Committee to consider of  
making provision out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund  
of this Province for the payment of the Salaries of  
such and so many additional Judges as may be required  
for the purpose of remodelling and improving the Judicial Institutions of  
Lower Canada, and for such other incidental expenses as may be necessary  
for carrying the same into effect, reported a Resolution; which was read,  
as followeth:

Resolved, That provision be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of  
this Province, for the Salaries of such and so many additional Judges  
as may be required for the purpose of remodelling and improving the  
Judicial Institutions of Lower Canada, and for such other incidental  
expenses as may be necessary for carrying the same into effect.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.



Ordered, That the said Resolution be committed to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to establish a Court having jurisdiction in Appeals and Criminal matters for Lower Canada, with an Instruction to make provision in the Bill accordingly.

Customs' Duties Bill.

Mr. Smith, of Durham, reported the Bill to amend the Laws relative to Duties of Customs; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.<sup>6</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved, that the question of concurrence be put on the Resolutions of the Committee of the whole on Customs' Duties.<sup>7</sup> ((He)) announced that it was very important that it should be passed immediately, because some of the early spring vessels were telegraphed below Quebec, and if their cargoes were allowed to enter under the old tariff it would be unfair to those whose vessels would arrive afterwards.<sup>8</sup>

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Mr. DeWitt moved, seconded by , and the Question being put, That the Bill be re-committed forthwith, with the view of reducing the proposed Duty on Sugar, for every One hundred pounds value, from

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twelve and one half per cent, to ten per cent; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

SIR A. MACNAB asked Mr. Speaker, if he had received any notice of His Excellency's intention to give the Royal Assent to the Bill to-day, as the gentlemen wished to pass it through in such a hurry?<sup>9</sup>

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER had received no official information, but he had been told by hon. gentlemen that such might be the case.<sup>10</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said it depended on hon. gentlemen opposite; it would, if it received no obstruction from them.<sup>11</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB's side of the House had aided the hon. gentlemen, in place of offering factious opposition; and the opposition the Hon. gentlemen had received to that Bill had been from hon. gentlemen on his own side of the House.<sup>12</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) asked if he understood that the Upper House were to lay aside all their rules, and pass the Bill without either first or second reading. He understood the Upper Branch of the Legislature to be independent, and not a mere register of the acts of this House. He thought the Hon. gentleman was treating that Branch with some contempt.<sup>13</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS had no hesitation in stating, that for urgent reasons he had been informed by one of his colleagues, the Upper House would pass the Bill<sup>14</sup> without opposition<sup>15</sup> as it had done in other pressing cases.<sup>16</sup> The Governor General would come down that afternoon and give his assent.<sup>17</sup>

After a few more words the original motion was carried.<sup>18</sup>

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Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Laws relative to Duties of Customs, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the

*Law relative to Duties of Customs."*

*Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.*

Court of Appeals and Criminal Jurisdiction (L.C.) Bill.

*The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to establish a Court having jurisdiction in Appeals and Criminal matters for Lower Canada, and on the Resolution, That provision be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province for the Salaries of such and so many additional Judges as may be required for the purpose of remodelling and improving the Judicial Institutions of Lower Canada, and for such other incidental expenses as may be necessary for carrying the same into effect,--with an Instruction to the Committee to make provision in the Bill accordingly, being read;*<sup>19</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB took the opportunity to inquire of the members of the Administration, if it were true, as it was currently reported, that a Judge of the District of Montreal, had received long leave of absence, because his seat was not so near the centre as he desired it; and if in the meantime the same learned Judge was receiving full pay.<sup>20</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said, "full pay."<sup>21</sup>

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*The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.*

*Mr. Crysler took the Chair of the Committee;*

MR. PAPINEAU then proposed to insert a clause to prevent any member of the House from accepting any of the offices created by this during the continuance of the present Parliament, and for a certain time thereafter. This, he thought, was necessary to prevent the scandal of the gentlemen voting for the creation of offices which they were to fill themselves, and also that scandal was caused by the removal of members of the Ministry from the heated discussion of political parties to what ought to be the quiet dignity of the Bench of Justice.<sup>22</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE objected to this proposition as something hitherto unknown in U. or L.C., even during the period, when the hon. member for St. Maurice was in the prime of his Parliamentary career--unknown also in England. Formerly it was said in Lower Canada that no one ought to be named to these employments unless he possessed the confidence of his fellow citizens; now what other mark of this confidence could be given than election to Parliament?<sup>23</sup>

MR. BADGLEY concurred with the Attorney General (East).<sup>24</sup>

Some further conversation occurred on the same subject<sup>25</sup>.

The amendment was negatived on division.<sup>26</sup>

A number of clauses were then passed through<sup>27</sup>.

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*and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;--*

Message from the Council.

*A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--*

Customs  
Duties Bill.

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law relative to Duties of Customs," without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

Royal Assent  
to Bills.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by Frederick Starr Jarvis, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:--

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Council Chamber. And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported, That agreeable to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, the House had attended upon His Excellency in the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's Name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:--

Customs  
Duties Bill.

An Act to amend the Law relative to the Duties of Customs.

Customs Man-  
agement Bill.

An Act to amend, and to render permanent as amended, the Act for the management of the Customs.

Reciprocity  
Bill.

An Act to provide for the free admission into Canada of certain Articles of the growth or production of the United States of America, on certain conditions therein mentioned.

Public Works  
Bills Bill.

Works.

An Act to make better provision with regard to the Tolls to be levied on the Public Provincial Works, and for other purposes relative to the said

Public Debt,  
&c. Bill.

An Act for the better management of the Public Debt, Accounts, Revenue, and Property.

Emigration  
Bill.

An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make further provision respecting Emigrants.

Quarantine  
Bill.

An Act to amend the Quarantine Act.

Public Health  
Bill.

An Act to make provision for the preservation of the Public Health, in certain emergencies.

Crown Lands  
Protection  
Bill.

An Act to explain and amend an Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, passed in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the protection of the Lands of the Crown in this Province from trespass and injury," and to make further provision for that purpose.

Interpretation of  
Terms Bill.

An Act for putting a Legislative Interpretation upon certain Terms used in Acts of Parliament, and



for rendering it unnecessary to repeat certain provisions and expressions therein, and for ascertaining the date and commencement thereof, and for other purposes.

Townships  
Erection Bill.

An Act to confirm the Erection of certain Townships, and for other purposes relative to the Erection of Townships.

Warehouse-  
men's Punish-  
ment Bill.

An Act for the punishment of Warehousemen and others giving false receipts for Merchandize, and of persons receiving advances upon Goods and afterwards fraudulently disposing of the same.

Indemnification  
Bill, (L.C.)

An Act to provide for the Indemnification of parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

A number of persons well dressed and apparently respectable, left the galleries stamping with their feet, and shouting on the stairs.<sup>28</sup>

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Building Societies  
Bill.

An Act to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada.

Militia Muster  
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to alter the day on which the Militia shall annually assemble for muster and discipline in Upper Canada.

Clergymen's  
Returns Bill.

An Act to substitute Yearly Returns for the Quarterly Returns required of Clergymen and others by the sixteenth section of the Census Act.

Weights and  
Measures  
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to amend the several Laws therein mentioned relative to the appointment and duties of Inspectors of Weights and Measures in Upper Canada.

Drummond  
Municipal-  
ity Bill.

An Act to divide the Municipality of Drummond into two Municipalities.

Berthier Mun-  
icipality Bill.

An Act to divide the County of Berthier in two Municipalities, and for other purposes relative to the said County.

Rimouski  
Municipality  
No. 1. Bill.

An Act to remove the seat of the Municipality Number One, of the County of Rimouski, from St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup to St. Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte.

Lotbinière Muni-  
cipalities Bill.

An Act to divide the County of Lotbinière into two Municipalities.

L'Islet Regis-  
try Office Bill.

An Act to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of L'Islet from the place where it is now kept to the Parish of L'Islet.

St. Antoine de  
L'Isle aux Grues  
Municipality Bill.

An Act to detach the Parish of St. Antoine de  
l'Isle aux Grues from the Municipality of L'Islet,  
and to erect the same into a separate Municipality.

Magog Town-  
ship Bill.

An Act to erect a new Township to be formed  
out of part of the Township of Hatley and part of  
the Township of Bolton, in the County of Stanstead.

Hastings Regis-  
tration of  
Titles Bill.

An Act to amend the Acts passed to remedy cer-  
tain defects in the Registration of Titles in the  
County of Hastings.

Bathurst Bound-  
ary Line Bill.

An Act to define the boundary between the  
Districts of Bathurst and Johnstown.

Cayuga Township  
Division Bill.

An Act to divide the Township of Cayuga, in the  
District of Niagara, into two Townships.

Hallowell and  
Sophiasburgh  
Boundary Line  
Bill.

An Act to alter the boundary line between the  
Townships of Hallowell and Sophiasburgh, in the  
District of Prince Edward.

Montreal Bank  
Bill.

An Act to extend the time limited for an increase  
of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Montreal.

Gore Bank  
Bill.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the  
Gore Bank, and to increase the Capital Stock of the  
said Bank.

Commercial  
Bank New  
Stock Bill.

An Act furnish to extend the time for paying  
up the new Stock of the Commercial Bank of the Mid-  
land District.

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Montreal and  
Province Line  
Junction Rail-  
way Bill.

An Act to amend and extend the Act to incorpor-  
ate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railway  
Company.

Canada Life  
Assurance  
Company Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Canada Life Assurance  
Company.

Quebec Friendly  
Society Bill.

An Act to continue for a limited time the Act of  
the Legislature of Lower Canada incorporating the  
Quebec Friendly Society.

Quebec Literary  
And Historical  
Society Bill.

An Act to amend the Charter of the Literary and  
Historical Society of Quebec.

Nuns of the  
Quebec General  
Hospital Pro-  
perty Bill.

An Act to authorize the Community of the Nuns  
of the General Hospital of Quebec to acquire and  
hold additional real and personal property to a cer-  
tain amount.

Ursulin Nuns  
of Quebec

An Act to authorize the Ursulines of Quebec to  
acquire and hold additional real and personal pro-

Property Bill.

perty to a certain amount.

Les Clercs Par-  
oissiaux Bill.

An Act to incorporate "Les Clercs Paroissiaux  
ou Catéchistes de Saint Viateur," in the Village of  
Industry, in the County of Berthier.

Stuart's Relief  
Bill.

An Act to enable Charles James Stuart, Esquire,  
to practise the Law in Lower Canada.

Bradley's Road  
Allowance Bill.

An Act to enable William Bradley to hold a cer-  
tain Road allowance in Caledonia, in the Ottawa  
District.

M'Collom's Road  
Allowance Bill.

An Act to vest a certain Road allowance in the  
Township of Nelson in John S. M'Collom.

Thompson and  
Jessup's Relief  
Bill.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Richard Thomp-  
son and Henry Jessup.

Court of Appeals  
and Criminal  
Jurisdiction  
(L.C.) Bill.

The House then again resolved itself into Com-  
mittee on the Bill to establish a Court having  
jurisdiction in Appeals and Criminal matters for  
Lower Canada, and on the Resolution, That provision  
be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of

this Province for the Salaries of such and so many additional Judges as  
may be required for the purpose of remodelling and improving the Judicial  
Institutions of Lower Canada, and for such other incidental expenses as  
may be necessary for carrying the same into effect,--with an Instruction  
to make provision in the Bill accordingly.

Mr. Cryslar took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time  
spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cryslar reported, That the Committee had made some progress,  
and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Friday next.

Courts of  
Civil Juris-  
diction  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee  
on the Bill to amend the Laws relative to the  
Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower  
Canada, being read,

Ordered, That the Resolution, That provision be made out of the Consoli-  
dated Revenue Fund of this Province for the Salaries of such and so  
many additional Judges as may be required for the purpose of remodel-  
ling and improving the Judicial Institutions of Lower Canada, and  
for such other incidental expenses as may be necessary for carrying  
the same into effect, be committed to the said Committee, with an  
Instruction to make provision in the Bill accordingly.

Mr. Johnson took the Chair of the Committee;

A discussion arose on one of the clauses<sup>29</sup>.

A member, we think MR. LAURIN, was addressing the House<sup>30</sup>.

Some cheering was heard outside, and immediately a volley of stones  
were flung through the windows into the House and Reporters' boxes,



which caused the members, ladies, clerks, and reporters, to rush precipitatedly (sic) into the lobby behind the Speaker's chair. Every window in the House was soon smashed in, and the lamps broken. The members continued in the lobby for several minutes, in expectation of the stones ceasing to fly, or the troops arriving. Several of the leading Conservative members attempted to rush out to address the mob, but were driven back by volleys of stones. An alarm that the House was on fire was raised, and flames speedily became visible at the west end of the House. The stones still continued to pour in, and the necessity of getting out ((of)) the House to escape the fire became apparent, and Col. Gugsy requested the members to be cool, and called upon them to follow him and he would take them out safely. The members, clerks, and ladies followed him through the House, and got down the main centre stair, and got safely out without molestation.<sup>31</sup>

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*and after some time spent therein, the proceedings of the Committee were interrupted by continued volleys of stones and other missiles thrown from the streets, through the windows, into the Legislative Assembly Hall, which caused the Committee to rise, and the Members to withdraw into the adjoining passages for safety,--from whence Mr. Speaker and the other Members were almost immediately compelled to retire and leave the Building, which had been set fire to on the outside.*

FOOTNOTES: 25 APRIL 1849.

1. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849; GLOBE, 2 May 1849; and PILOT, 27 April 1849, and PACKET, 5 May 1849, in identical accounts.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
8. GLOBE, 2 May 1849.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. GLOBE, 2 May 1849.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
19. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 27 April 1849, and PACKET, 5 May 1849, in identical accounts.
20. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. GLOBE, 2 May 1849.
29. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.

THURSDAY, 26 APRIL 1849.

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House meets in  
Bonsecours  
Market Hall.

*THE Building in which the Sittings of the Legislature were held having been destroyed by Fire, yesterday evening, the House met in the Bonsecours Market Hall.<sup>1</sup>*

A few minutes before 10 A.M.; having ascertained that the House intended to meet in the Bonsecours Market, at 10 A.M., we proceeded thence<sup>2</sup>. There was a pretty full muster of the members at present in town, but a general gloom pervaded men of all parties.<sup>3</sup> Most of the members assembled in the West Hall of the Market. A large number of other gentlemen, together with many of the Clerks, were also standing about the Hall, while on one side of the Hall lay the Mace of the House, under the care of the Sergeant at Arms.<sup>4</sup> The mace had been somewhat bent and otherwise injured whilst in the hands of the mob.<sup>5</sup> The Hall when we entered was totally destitute of seats or tables, and<sup>6</sup> there had been no time to ... warm the apartment, the atmosphere of which was so cheerless and wintry, as to render the taking of notes a matter of some difficulty.<sup>7</sup> A considerable time elapsed before a sufficient number of forms and chairs were obtained for members to sit upon, but a considerable number of forms, and one or two tables having been obtained, and arranged at one end of the Hall, the Speaker took the chair, and called the members to order.<sup>8</sup>

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*And the names of the Members present were taken down, as follow:--*

*Mr. Speaker,*

*Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Duchesnay, Dumas, Egan, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Galt, Gugy, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Laterrrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, M'Connell, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, Thompson, Viger, Watts, Wetenhall, and Wilson.*

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN, who spoke in an unusually low voice, said that he should for the present say nothing with regard to the occurrences of last night, except that inquiries were being instituted by the proper authorities, with a view to trace out the parties implicated in the outrage. Their first duty was to provide for the restoration of the orders of the day, and to ascertain what course should be pursued with regard to the bills actually pending before the House. He should therefore move the appointment of a Committee to ascertain what bills pending in the House had been destroyed by the late fire, and to consider and report the cause which it might be proper to take with respect to such bills.<sup>9</sup>

MR. REC. GEN. VIGER seconded the motion.<sup>10</sup>



SIR A. MACNAB certainly must express his astonishment that the Attorney General should have thought this a matter of the first importance to be taken up<sup>11</sup> ((and)) should not have felt it his duty to make some communication to the House of the intentions of the Government, after the disastrous occurrences of the previous evening.<sup>12</sup> He had heard that the Executive Council had been in session during the night. They all knew what had taken place yesterday<sup>13</sup>. The 25th of April would be a day long remembered in the history of this unfortunate country.<sup>14</sup> They all knew the extraordinary manner in which it was communicated to the Speaker that it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor General to give his assent to certain bills ... the usual courtesy which was paid to the Commons, was disregarded on that occasion<sup>15</sup>. Having heard a rumour in the morning that his Excellency was coming down to assent to the Customs Bill, on entering the House he had put the question to the Speaker, whether he had received any information on the subject? The Hon. Speaker's answer was--"That he had not received any official communication." He then asked him whether he had received the information in any other way?. His answer was--"That he had had a private intimation to that effect from Mr. Hincks." And here Mr. Speaker, said the gallant member, it is right that I should remark that all such communications are and ought only to be made to you as Speaker of this House, and that it is your duty immediately to put us in possession of such information, and there are many good reasons now that make me very much regret that you did not follow the practice that has ever been pursued in this Legislature.<sup>16</sup> He did not conceive that the Speaker had any discretionary power to receive such an intimation without communicating it to the House.<sup>17</sup> Sir Allan said it would also be fresh in the memory of those who heard him speak, that he at once turned to the Government Members and asked them whether it was the intention of the Governor General to assent to any other than the Customs Bill? The Inspector General replied--"That he did not know." All this was said in the presence and hearing of hon. members, therefore, he should offer no remark upon that reply and what followed. He saw the representative of the Queen actually insulted in the Legislative Council, and when he left the House was pelted with stones and unsavoury missiles (sic) through the street. Every British subject must have felt himself humbled indeed to have seen the representative of their Sovereign placed in such a position by the acts of the Ministry. It was, perhaps, the too well founded fear of all this that induced Ministers to advise his Excellency to come down to give his assent to the Indemnity Bill in the manner in which he had done. Had his Lordship's intention been made public in the usual way, and announced through the Speaker of this House that the Royal assent would be given to such Bills as might be ready, nothing, in his opinion, would have occurred.<sup>18</sup>

Hear, hear, from the Opposition.<sup>19</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB proceeded to remark that while he deeply deplored the proceedings of the day, he greatly lamented the occurrences of the night. He believed that every man, woman and child in Montreal must have been aware of the dreadful excitement that pervaded this city.<sup>20</sup> In the present excited state of this town, and of the whole Province, were they to proceed in this way, without any notice being taken by the Government

of the occurrences of last evening? Was nothing to be done?<sup>21</sup> He (said the gallant member) with the Hon. the President of the Executive Council, went together in a cab to our hotel, and in returning about half-past eight o'clock, he found the streets filled with people, the bells ringing, and everything denoting the probability of a row.<sup>22</sup> His hon. friend the President of the Council would recollect the conversation that took place. He (Sir Allan) felt then that there was great apprehension, and when arriving at the House he immediately<sup>23</sup> mentioned what he had seen to several supporters of the Government<sup>24</sup> whose names he would not mention<sup>25</sup> and recommended that the troops should be sent for, and the only answer he received from a leading member of the Government was--"Oh! your party call out the troops, we never do."<sup>26</sup> Now, if any kind of precaution had been taken by the Executive Government, what had happened could never have taken place. (Cheers.) Every one perceived the excited state of public feeling except the Government; and every one felt the necessity of some precautions except the Government. (Cheers.) It seemed actually to be invited<sup>27</sup>. In less than an hour after this, the dreadful scene commenced; our windows were broken in, the House surrounded by many thousand people, and in the corner stood Ministers and Members shivering in their shoes<sup>28</sup>; there the members remained in a corner shivering in their shoes<sup>29</sup> and pelted to their heart's content<sup>30</sup> and the mob attacking the House, and the members of the Government standing without any move to put it down. Was that right or proper? And they met this morning as if nothing had happened, or as if the gas lights had only gone out; and the Attorney General introduced a motion to appoint a committee to look after certain bills.. He (Sir Allan) had expected a different kind of communication from the Government. He thought that they were answerable to the people for what took place last night. Where were the troops or the police? Were they sent for?<sup>31</sup> How, Sir, can it be believed that not a Minister of the Crown had the wisdom or courage to go or send for the troops; a Sergeant's guard would have saved the Province a hundred thousand pounds at least. A few minutes previous to the attack, the Head of the Police was seated behind the Speaker's Chair within the body of the House<sup>32</sup> cracking his jokes with the members.<sup>33</sup> It would have seemed to a stranger that the people were actually invited to perpetrate this outrage for a purpose that no one could understand or venture to name.<sup>34</sup> He (Sir Allan) had no power to act in the matter: it rested with the Executive Government, who were aware of the excitement which prevailed, but no steps were taken. When the Head of the Government was pelted with eggs after giving his assent to the bill, it was the duty of the government to take steps to prevent further outrage. Did they not hear the bells ringing? Were not the streets filled with people? Was Montreal ever in such a state of excitement? And yet they met this morning as if nothing had happened. (Hear, hear.) This course would not satisfy the people of the country.<sup>35</sup> It was by rewarding rebellion, by this House consecrating the highest crimes known to our laws, treason and rebellion backed by the recommendation of the Queen's Representative, that has created an excitement in this country, the consequences of which no man can foretell.<sup>36</sup> He (Sir Allan) found fault with no man for entertaining opinions and asserting those opinions; but he claimed the same right himself. He did not intend to oppose this motion, but he felt it his duty to make these remarks at the earliest stage of their meeting under the present circumstances.<sup>37</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT said it might suit the purposes of the hon. and gallant knight to justify what had taken place, for such was the tone and temper of his remarks.<sup>38</sup> (Hear.)<sup>39</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB called the hon. member to order. He was misrepresenting him. He (Sir Allan) had not justified the occurrences of last evening; he could not justify them.<sup>40</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT said he was glad to hear him say so, for the whole tenor of the hon. member's speech was such as had led him (Mr. M.) to suppose that he attempted to justify them. It was true what the hon. member had said<sup>41</sup> that he (Mr. Merritt) came down to the House in a cab with the hon. and gallant Knight, and that the streets were filled with people, and that bells were ringing<sup>42</sup> and that there were five engines drawn about the streets, some said in consequence of a fire, and others said for the purpose of calling the people out; but when the hon. member and he passed the place where he expected that the people would meet<sup>43</sup> (the Place d'Armes) there was nobody there<sup>44</sup> and when he entered the House he had no idea that there was any meeting about to be held, and he said so to some persons in the House. The hon. member blamed the Government for not having taken precautionary measures. The Executive might be to blame, but the country would judge of their conduct and he would not now attempt to defend it, but he must say, that he never dreamt and he did not believe that a single member dreamt that such an occurrence was going to take place. He believed that they were in a civilized and christian country<sup>45</sup> (loud cheering)<sup>46</sup> and never could he have believed that a mob would have attacked the Legislature of the country, and blamed (sic) the House and the archives of the country in the manner which had been done.<sup>47</sup> (Cheers again.) He admitted that there were no precautions made or troops called out, because it never entered into the mind of any one that the Parliament House would be assailed in the manner it had been. (Hear, hear.) There was not a similar deed on record in any part of the civilized world; and if ever there was a time in which the people of United Canada should come out and testify their abhorrence of<sup>48</sup> the atrocious act which had just been committed<sup>49</sup> that time had now arrived; (cheers) and he did not believe there would be one man of law and order found in the whole Province to justify this act. (Cheers.) The Executive Council had taken every precaution, although it was unnecessary that they should proclaim what they had done, a necessity for action had arrived and they would not be found backward. (Loud cheers.)<sup>50</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that he was not in the House at the beginning of the discussion, and had not therefore heard all that was said, but he must state a few facts, which he thought would show the hon. gentlemen opposite that<sup>51</sup> there was no member in the House who would blame the Executive Government for not anticipating a disturbance of so serious a nature as that of last evening<sup>52</sup> until a very few moments before it commenced.<sup>53</sup> The first intimation he had had that there was likely to be any serious disturbance was about half-past seven o'clock, at which hour he left the House in company with the member for Montreal. The bells were then ringing, and although he had had, of course, no anticipation of the serious nature that the disturbance would assume, still he thought there might be some disturbance, and stated his intention of going immediately to



Col. Ermatinger<sup>54</sup> the Police Magistrate.<sup>55</sup> He went to St. James Street,<sup>56</sup> to the Telegraph Office, for a moment, to transact some business, and there he saw the Gazette Extra, which was of so inflammable a nature as to increase his fears of some disturbances taking place. He then went immediately to Tetu's Hotel, and saw Col. Ermatinger there, and told him that there was some danger of rioting<sup>57</sup> and suggested that the military should be called out immediately to prevent disturbance, although he had no wish to prevent the meeting, or put a stop to the peaceable expression of public opinion.<sup>58</sup> And supposing that there would be no very serious rioting, he thought that there would be no very serious difficulty in putting it down.<sup>59</sup> Col. Ermatinger told him (Mr. Hincks) that if he were to go to Gen. Gore with no more ground for alarm than his suspicions, he would only be laughed at. There must be something to go upon before he could get the troops. He must then go to Gen. Gore for an order for the troops, and afterwards go to the Commandant. Col. Ermatinger also told him that he did not think there was any cause for apprehension, but that he would be in readiness, and would not go to bed until twelve o'clock at night.<sup>60</sup> There were very little occasion to apprehend the attack which was made until it actually commenced.<sup>61</sup> He (Mr. Hincks) was aware that Col. Ermatinger thought that this took place at a later hour than it really did; but the Solicitor General, who left his quarters at Tetu's after he (Mr. Hincks) had been with Col. Ermatinger, reached the House at about a quarter past eight, so that it must have been about the time he (Mr. Hincks) mentioned. He did not know what other precautions he could have taken, as of course he did not anticipate any further disturbance than a meeting, and things of that kind.<sup>62</sup>

M. PAPINEAU.--M. le président, ce n'est qu'à la vue des rassemblements qui ont eu lieu dans les rues que l'hon. inspecteur-général s'est senti alarmé. Il a pris avec beaucoup de sang-froid l'outrage dirigé contre le gouvernement. Des outrages portés aussi loin devraient faire craindre, faire prévoir les évènements qui les ont suivis. Dès que le représentant de sa majesté avait été aussi brutalement assailli, des précautions devaient être prises. Mais ce n'est pas le moment de se faire mutuellement des reproches! D'autres considérations doivent nous occuper. Nous avons à nous occuper des moyens de rétablir l'ordre dans la société qui est profondément menacée. La mesure que propose l'hon. procureur-général est bonne en elle-même, mais elle est de peu d'importance. Il y a du temps pour y pourvoir.

La question pour nous doit avant tout être de savoir si nous devons rester en session un peu plus longtemps, ou si après avoir donné au gouvernement les moyens de pourvoir au maintien de l'ordre public, de voir si le ministère est prêt à effectuer une prorogation. Si nous devons avoir une session prolongée, c'est avilir la représentation que de venir siéger dans un grenier, au milieu de la foule et d'être exposés au renouvellement d'excès qui ont déjà eu lieu.

Nous devrions, si nous sommes pour rester en session, adjourner à Québec où nous trouverions une Chambre toute prête et où nous pourrions procéder avec convenance et sûreté. S'il n'y a pas lieu à demander la continuation de la session, que le gouvernement fasse adjourner la Chambre à demain, à la même heure, et que le gouvernement prenne la détermination et compte sur l'appui de la Chambre pour faire face aux dépenses nécessaires au maintien de l'ordre.<sup>63</sup> Government might adjourn the House and proceed to put in force whatever bills of this season were thought necessary for the

public good, and in a succeeding Session they might obtain an Act of Indemnity.<sup>64</sup> Il n'est personne qui ne désire le maintien de la tranquillité, de la paix, qui ne déplore de semblables excès. Il y a lieu à délibérer au plutôt sur ce sujet; devons-nous procéder à l'expédition des affaires ou ne le devons-nous pas?

Il termina en disant que dès le moment que les ministres ont vu le gouverneur insulté, ils auraient dû prendre des précautions pour prévenir ce mal.<sup>65</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT said he wished to repeat, an order that there might be no misapprehension of what he said, that he never meant to assert that the hon. gentleman opposite (Sir A. MacNab) justified the outrage.<sup>66</sup> On the contrary, he had in private conversation with himself (Mr. Merritt), condemned the insult offered to the Governor General in unmeasured terms of indignation.<sup>67</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB declared that in replying to what had fallen from the hon. President of the Council he had meant nothing personal, but had only desired to make the Administration distinctly responsible for what had occurred. The hon. Inspector General had stated that he expected something of this sort and had gone to Col. Ermatinger; but after what had taken place in the afternoon, he would like to know why the hon. gentleman had not gone to General Gore, so that troops might have been in readiness if they were required. It was too late to go to General Gore when the House was on fire, and members standing altogether like a flock of sheep pelted with stones from the windows on both sides.<sup>68</sup>

MR. WILSON said the occurrences of last night had cast such a gloom over his spirits that he could scarcely speak. That her Majesty's dignity should be insulted in the person of her Representative,--that the Legislative Assembly in the peaceful prosecution of its constitutional labors should be outraged so grossly,--that the House of Parliament of the country should be wilfully set fire to,--its records destroyed,--its noble and unique libraries both consumed amidst the savage and exulting shouts of a mob, not of the lowest orders,--were circumstances well calculated to excite the saddest apprehensions and the most painful feelings.<sup>69</sup> (Hear, hear.)<sup>70</sup> There were occasions when silence was a crime, and they were now the actors on such an occasion. He said he would be brief, but he would speak plainly<sup>71</sup> what he thought of the occurrence which had just taken place<sup>72</sup> and he hoped, as became a rational man. It might be that he had misunderstood the meaning of terms, but he had esteemed loyalty to his Sovereign, as inseparable from respect to her laws; and, therefore, he held that those men or those classes of men who could trample upon law and order were essentially disloyal, their boisterous protestations to the contrary notwithstanding. In this, there was no question as to whether the Act was wise or unwise, expedient or inexpedient, which was said to have given rise to this sad tumult. Whatever was its character, it was carried by the only means known to our laws,<sup>73</sup> through two branches of the Legislature with every formality known to the Constitution<sup>74</sup> and assented to, as it properly might be, by the Representative of the Sovereign, as a constitutional right. No hon. member of the House had felt more strongly or spoken more decidedly against the passing of that measure by the House than he had done; yet, he said, that however much he could have wished that the bill had neither been introduced nor passed

by the House, he should have regretted the necessity that could, under existing circumstances, have compelled His Excellency to withhold his assent from the Bill. While therefore, as a mere measure, apart from a constitutional question, he deeply regretted and should always regret, the passing of the Bill, he said, and he said it boldly, that he was glad that, as the test and exercise of a constitutional right, amidst threats, both whispered and avowed, it did receive the Royal assent. It would not have been wise in the Representative to have withheld his assent from this bill, if there had been no other reason than to show that the exercise of the functions of the Sovereign were not to be influenced by coercion, and that every thing like fear was alien alike to the Crown and to everything British. (Hear, hear and cheers.)<sup>75</sup> What had occurred last evening, was a public calamity--a public loss--and a public disgrace. Our credit will be affected by it<sup>76</sup>. Their right to self-government would be questioned; their ability to exercise it would be doubted; and, in the midst of civilization, and the boast of civilization and refinement, they should be held up to the world as barbarians, as even more ruthless than barbarian.<sup>77</sup> There was a library destroyed; which never could be replaced; there were the records of the country destroyed in the most wanton, ruthless and disgraceful manner; and those who excited the mob to commit the atrocious acts it had been guilty of, must be held responsible for them. (Cheers.) This city had disgraced itself, and he must say that it was unworthy to continue to be the Seat of Government. (Great cheering.)<sup>78</sup> He said he deplored the occurrence as ... an irretrievable loss to the Province, and a lasting stain upon its history,<sup>79</sup> He did not think there was a single right minded man who did not deplore what had taken place; and he must say that he could have no sympathy with those who trampled on law and order, for he had no sympathy for common villains. (Cheers.)<sup>80</sup> In conclusion, he said that he could hold no feeling in common with any one, who, in that house or out of it, should excuse, extenuate, or justify that shameful atrocity.<sup>81</sup>

MR. ROBINSON said that the hon. gentleman appeared to have forgotten the cause of all the disturbance<sup>82</sup> or he would not have spoken as he did.<sup>83</sup> He had forgotten that the feelings of the people of Canada had been outraged.<sup>84</sup> He wished when the hon. member said it was the duty of His Excellency to give his assent to the bill, that he had remembered the answer of Lord Metcalfe to some addresses, in which that nobleman stated expressly, that it was the duty of the Representative of the Sovereign to reserve all acts of an unusual character. Now<sup>85</sup> he would ask him if that was not a very extraordinary bill, and one above all others which should have been reserved for the sanction of Her Majesty.<sup>86</sup>

MR. WILSON begged leave to make a remark; he was opposed to the bill, but however much he disapproved of the bill, he should have been sorry to have seen His Excellency obliged to withhold his assent to the bill from coercion. He was sorry to see the bill passed, but he would rather a hundred times over have seen it pass than that the Governor should hold his assent from it through fear.<sup>87</sup>

MR. ROBINSON continued:--It was the duty of the Governor to have withheld his assent to such a ... measure when he was called upon by every portion of the Country to do so.<sup>88</sup>



MR. THOMPSON rose to order; it was unconstitutional to refer in the House to the conduct of the Representative of the Sovereign.<sup>89</sup>

MR. ROBINSON only alluded to the universal manner of replying to the petitions which had been presented from all parts of the Province.<sup>90</sup> Should ((they have)) ... been treated, in the manner that they had. They had been answered in a way in which other petitions had never been answered<sup>91</sup>. It was constantly asserted in the House, that no rebels were to be paid--why was not that answer given to the petitions? Instead of doing that, letters were sent to England declaring that the Province was never more tranquil, and the petitioners were told simply and shortly:--"Your petition will be attended to," or some equally succinct answer.<sup>92</sup> If it was His Excellency's intention to pay the losses of none but those which have ever been paid in any civilized country, and that in appointing Commissioners under the Bill, he should take care that those were appointed who would not pay any improper losses, there would have been nothing of all this destruction and excitement. But they now saw the consequence of not paying the least attention to the prayers of the people. He thought the Ministers were liable for all the consequences that have followed. He gave the member for London great credit for the very proper feeling which he had expressed, and in a great many of his remarks he cordially concurred. But while he talked of the outrage committed, he must take into consideration, that the feelings of the people had been outraged. He did not plead this in justification, but the Ministers must have known in the beginning that the feeling about the measure was not confined to the few, but extended over the whole country. The hon. gentleman observed that those who irritated the mob, must be held responsible, but it was those who called upon His Excellency to sanction the act. The people had been treated in a manner in which they had never been treated before. But notwithstanding the great excitement, if a little care had been taken by the advisers of His Excellency<sup>93</sup> first in bringing in their bill, and next in their manner of answering the petitions of the people of Canada<sup>94</sup>, we had no doubt but that those things would never have taken place.<sup>95</sup>

MR. WILSON did not mean that the Government were responsible for what had taken place. He meant those who had immediately excited the mob were responsible. As to the petitions, he would say he opposed the bill as strongly as he could<sup>96</sup> but that was not the question<sup>97</sup> and if petitions only had gone in he should have expected the Representative of the Sovereign to refrain from passing the bill; but when threats were made use of, there was no other course than to pass it.<sup>98</sup>

What threats?<sup>99</sup>

MR. WILSON.--The threats constantly put forth by the press; there was no use in discussing it. (Oh, oh!) Threats which meant nothing less than this, that if the Governor General dared go down to the House to sanction the bill, he would find physical force there to prevent him. What was this bill after all? More serious loss had been inflicted by the proceedings of last night than by twenty such bills.<sup>100</sup>

MR. THOMPSON was sorry for the course the debate had taken; it was not true, however, that the people had not been heard. They had agitated as they had the right to agitate; but to endeavour to ally it. The people must

be taught to respect the law, and made to see that His Excellency's Government would be supported.<sup>101</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) concurred in the propriety of the conduct of the Hon. Attorney General, in abstaining for the present from any allusion to the unfortunate occurrences of last night, and he (Mr. Sherwood) would in like manner refrain until another opportunity from making any remarks on the conduct of the Governor General, or on the proceedings of the Government in advising, and the House in carrying the measure which had been the cause of these events.<sup>102</sup> But this he must say, that<sup>103</sup> he (Mr. Sherwood) deprecated the course which had been taken<sup>104</sup> by the people<sup>105</sup> as much as any man in the House; it was not only an unjustifiable proceeding, but one which had no parallel that he could recollect, in the history of the civilized world.<sup>106</sup>

Cheers from both sides.<sup>107</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD ((continued:))--The only question<sup>108</sup> to be determined now was, what course they were to pursue in their present position, deprived as they had been by the act of a lawless mob of their House, their library, their papers, and all the records of the country from the earliest settlement to the present time? They were now to begin de novo<sup>109</sup>. He thought it was desirable that the Committee should be appointed to take into consideration the orders of the day, and the various bills now before the House. There were only two courses which could be followed, the one was to<sup>110</sup> grant the Government all the supplies they might deem advisable,<sup>111</sup> and to pass such measures as were absolutely necessary to preserve the peace and then<sup>112</sup> for the Governor General to come down and prorogue the House. (No, no.)<sup>113</sup> The other was to continue the Session, but it would take a number of days before the measures could be prepared, and in the meantime many of the members would leave. They had already been three months in session, and it was time that they should get home; his own opinion was in favour of a prorogation, but he only threw out the suggestion and would leave it for the House to decide.<sup>114</sup> If they had another early session the Government would be better prepared to continue their measures, and the House would be better prepared to do them justice. (Hear, hear.)<sup>115</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE said that this was not the crisis in which he should have expected to find such a course suggesting itself to the heart of any man. (Hear, hear.) It was due to the House and to the country to hear that so far as the safety and order of the country was concerned, such measures had been taken as would ensure its preservation. (Cheers.) And if it pleased the taste of the hon. and gallant Knight to say that the Government which was not prepared with military force, at the doors of the House of Parliament, in the midst of profound peace in the civilized capital of this Province,--(cheers),--if it pleased the taste of the gallant Knight to denounce that as a neglect of duty,--he for one had no desire to shrink from his share of the blame. (Hear.) No man could have expected the disgraceful scenes which they had witnessed last evening, and he trusted that every man in the House would be prepared to lift his hand and voice to redress them. (Cheers.) Hon. gentlemen might deny that they had justified what had occurred; but was this the time for a voice

to be raised in excuse? (Loud cheering.) Was excuse not justification? (Loud and continued cries of hear, hear.) Were they prepared at this day to say that having representative institutions, an Act of Parliament, having been passed by a large majority of the Legislature, and the Representative of the Sovereign, after cool deliberation, having given it his solemn assent, that they would stand up to excuse the burning of their records and building--to excuse an attempt upon life and property, lest they should excite bad feeling or offend the taste of some hon. members? (Cheers.) Look to the history of England. When Lord George Gordon led his 40,000 men in London to protect--as he said--the constitution and the church, and when he destroyed the property of the orderly people of London, was any man heard to go up to the British House of Commons and say, "these acts are excusable, the church is in danger?" (Cheers.) Why, the petition presented by Lord Geo. Gordon was signed by 40,000--supported by a large part of the English nation and yet what man rose in his place in the British House of Commons and said that such proceedings were to be tolerated? (Hear, hear.) And when they were called together on an emergency like this, to apply such remedies as these disgraceful occurrences called for, ought an hon. member to rise in his place and say "let us prorogue until a more convenient season?" (Hear, hear.) Were not the peace, order and civilization of the country at stake, and were they who were put to legislate for the good of the country to shrink from their duty as men? Any man who would rise in his place and propose such a thing was unworthy of a seat in the House.--(Great cheering.) He (Blake) did not underrate the difficulty in which they were placed. He knew enough of human nature to know what might be expected from a mob such as that which assembled last night, but knowing these difficulties he was prepared to meet them.--(Hear, hear.) If life and property must go in sustaining order and civilization in the name of God let them look it in the face. (Cheers.) They had their hearths, their wives, their children, to defend; and while others endeavored to find excuses for men for destroying the records of their country in a time of peace, he for one would be ready to lend his hand and his vote to the Government not to prorogue the Parliament, but to arm the Government with every power which the Government could require to suppress the proceedings which had disgraced this city. (Loud cheering.)<sup>116</sup>

MR. BADGLEY spoke in so low a tone of voice as to be almost inaudible although we only sat a few feet in the rear of the hon. gentleman. We understood him to say that as an inhabitant of this city he felt deeply degraded by the proceedings of last evening. He felt degraded when he thought there was an inhabitant in the city so lost and barbarous as to perpetrate such an act--(loud cries of hear, hear,) although he thought that if proper precautions had been taken, these occurrences might have been prevented. He felt the painful position in which they were placed, and he should be ready to give all the aid in his power to give strength and maintenance to the Government in preventing future excesses; and he trusted that every member of the House would do the same. Any further outrage on person or property must be prevented, and he did not think that, under these circumstances, they ought to adjourn.--(Loud cheers.)<sup>117</sup>



MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON (Kent) felt exceedingly gratified at following the hon. member who had just sat down. The sentiments which had fallen from his hon. friend were such as he should have expected from all he had known of him, they were sentiments which became a good man, a good citizen, a good christian, they were sentiments such as he should have expected from every man who had reflected calmly on the proceedings of last night. It was unnecessary that they should make further reference to these proceedings until the Government should be prepared to bring the subject before Parliament.<sup>118</sup>

MR. CHAUVEAU deprecated any blame being thrown upon the Government for the occurrences of the preceding evening. It was impossible they could have foreseen or imagined the perpetration of an act of such unparalleled (sic) barbarity as the destruction of the Legislative Buildings, and a Library of such value and extent. (Hear, hear.)<sup>119</sup>

COL. GUGY intended to support the Attorney General in the motion before the chair, the time for action had come, and it would be most unbecoming for the members of the Assembly to be driven from their post by intimidation. It was right and fitting that the business of the country should be proceeded with under any circumstances. Having said this much, he must be allowed to express his opinion as to the cause which had led to the conflagration of the Parliament House, an event which must be deplored as a public calamity, and one likely to fix a lasting stigma upon this country. (Hear, hear.) He did not, he could not excuse that act, but when they goaded men to phrenzy (sic) by acts of the most atrocious and iniquitous nature, they must expect them to show their sense of the injustice done to them. It was dangerous to the institutions of the country and the connection with the parent state, to insult a population so excitable as that of Montreal, by the proceedings of the Legislature.<sup>120</sup>

MR. W. SCOTT (Two Mountains) wished to know if the hon. member was in order in condemning the decisions of the House.<sup>121</sup>

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER thought the hon. member was not exactly in order.<sup>122</sup>

COL. GUGY would endeavor to conform to the rules of the House. He contended that in times of such excitement as this, it was the duty of those in whose hands the reigns of the Government were placed, to take precautions to prevent any outbreak; it was their duty to act so as to exclude the probability of such a calamity as they had witnessed last evening. But had the Government of Canada adopted precautions of this kind? They could not have been ignorant of the state of phrenzy (sic) into which the public mind had been excited by recent events, and it was therefore their duty to have taken steps to prevent the calamitous event. He charged them with this deed; it was chargeable to them not to the misguided populace whose feelings had been outraged and insulted. God forbid that he should justify for a moment the conduct of the mob; but he thought the legitimate cause of the outbreak was chargeable to the Government. The hon. member for London talked of intimidation, originating in the newspapers. Could it be supposed that any human being could be induced to abstain from the performance of a necessary public act by anything that appeared in a newspaper? The hon. member then went on to complain that the usual notice ... had not been given to the House

of His Excellency's intention to give the assent to this bill, instead of which that nobleman was advised to appear in the Council chamber like a thief in the night, and to give his assent surreptitiously to a bill which he knew would wring the hearts of every loyal subject in Canada.<sup>123</sup>

MR. ARMSTRONG protested against the House being kept in the cold to hear a Rebellion Losses speech from the hon. member for Sherbrooke. What was the question before the chair?<sup>124</sup>

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER said the question was for the appointment of a Committee.<sup>125</sup>

COL. GUGY would yield to the wishes of hon. members, and not trespass further on the time of the House; but he should have been guilty of remissness (sic), had he not expressed his opinion that the occurrence of last night might have been prevented by a little precaution on that part of the Government, which, though repeatedly warned, they declined to take.<sup>126</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON, of Toronto, said he could not silently submit to the imputation cast on his side of the house, that they either excused or justified the course adopted last evening by the mass who attacked the Parliament buildings, and which resulted in losses so much to be lamented, and which can never be repaired; he could say, and he felt that he spoke the sentiments of every gentleman on his side of the house, that the proceedings could never be excused or justified--though they might be accounted for--he sympathised, and deeply sympathised with the members of the house and the people of this country on the loss they had sustained; and he would not admit that any member on the Treasury Benches could more deeply deplore the loss of our valuable Libraries and Public Archives than he and his friends did. He said, although the course adopted could not be excused or justified, yet it might be accounted for. Honorable members must bear in mind that the assemblage last night whose proceedings had resulted so disastrously, was not what is termed a mere mob or wanton body of men giving vent to a sudden ebullition of feeling; no one could have been present last night when the public property was being destroyed, and witnessed the hundreds of firemen quietly looking on with their arms folded--could see these men who on every occasion heretofore, have risked their lives to save property and their fellow citizens, though of inconsiderable value, standing by and witnessing the destruction of thousands of pounds of public property without an effort to save it. Nobody could pass the lines of troops surrounding the building, and see almost a smile playing on the features of the soldiers amidst such devastation and destruction, without feeling it was no ordinary occasion. There was a mode of accounting for it; the firemen, and the Inhabitants of Montreal had been assailed and insulted, denounced as Rebels and Traitors for serving their Queen and country, and when they respectfully remonstrated, the petition of 6,000 of the Inhabitants had been treated as so much waste paper. The Troops that had turned out by command of the authorities and put down the late unnatural Rebellion, had been vilified and abused on the floors of that house. In fact, the whole population without distinction, were aroused at the insult which had been offered to them by the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, aggravated as it was by the mode adopted in giving the final sanction to that most iniquitous measure<sup>127</sup>.

Opposition cheers.<sup>128</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON ((continued:))--And notwithstanding the inflamed state of the public mind, he did not believe such melancholy results would have followed, had the head of the Government taken the usual course, and intimated to the house, that it was his intention yesterday afternoon to assent to such Bills as had then passed both branches of the Legislature--had that course been adopted, he felt quite satisfied that, however strong an expression of feeling might have been elicited, no act of violence would have been thought of; but it was resolved that a pretext should be made by which that assent should be, as it were secretly obtained. The Inspector General comes down to the house and states that as two ships are reported at Quebec, it is of great importance that the Customs Bill should be passed without delay. By consent of parties it passed the Assembly after the hon. member for Hamilton (Sir Allan McNab) enquiring most particularly of the Speaker and of the Government, whether it was intended to give the Royal assent to the Bill that evening; the answer was, that the usual official notice that the Governor General was coming down had not been communicated to him, and the Insp. Gen. stated that his doing so depended on the action of the Upper House. In less than an hour, after the bill had passed the other branch of the Legislature, this house was informed that it was passed, and that his Excellency awaited them in the adjoining room to assent to it. Thus it was that the measure so obnoxious to the British population of Canada had been sanctioned by her Majesty's Representative, and hence a degree of indignation manifested that would not otherwise have taken place. He further remarked that he had been informed and believed that His Excellency had been advised to, and did intentionally, adopt that course from his apprehension that personal violence would be offered to himself if he openly assented to the measure. If this were the case, then were the Government doubly culpable; for if they apprehended danger from an excited people at 5 o'clock, were the course contemplated known, it was the bounden duty of the Government to have called out the military and protected the public property which has been so unnecessarily subjected to destruction. He concluded by denouncing the course adopted on the opposite side, of imputing to his friends an excuse in justification of the riotous conduct exhibited last night, but he stated that he and his friend held, and the country at large would hold the ministry responsible for their gross dereliction (sic) of duty, in permitting the public property to be destroyed, where the most ordinary precautions on their part would have prevented such a calamity.<sup>129</sup>

MR. W. SCOTT (Two Mountains) rose to order, to know if what the hon. member was now saying did not tend to justify the act? (Hear, hear.)<sup>130</sup>

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER said that even though it did, it would not be out of order.<sup>131</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON was merely going to say further, that he had heard it stated, in a public barroom last night, by a gentleman who said that he heard it from one of the Staff of the Governor General, that he came down to assent to the bill in this way because he was afraid to meet the storm of public indignation. (Loud cries of "Order.")<sup>132</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE rose to order. The language used by some of the gentlemen opposite, with reference to the Governor General, was most dis-



reputable. (Cheers.)<sup>133</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said that the honble. member might consider it "disreputable", but it was still in order. He had heard much worse language used towards the Representatives of the Sovereigns.<sup>134</sup>

MR. CAYLEY remarked that hon. members on the opposite side of the House appeared to have altogether forgotten what really had been said by his hon. friend the member for Hamilton, at the early part of the debate, and to be desirous to fix the charge of justifying the act of violence which had been committed upon the conservative members; but it would be remembered that it was the hon. President of the Council who had given that turn to the debate, which had been deprecated, by asserting that the hon. member for Hamilton had justified the firing of the Parliament building. What had the hon. member for Hamilton really said? He had expressed his astonishment that, at a moment when the greatest excitement appeared to prevail throughout the city, and serious apprehensions entertained for its safety, the hon. Attorney General (west) had made no allusion to the occurrences of the last evening, or to any precautions taken to secure tranquility (sic), called for no aid from the House, but simply proposed to restore the "orders of the day." The hon. member for Hamilton had also referred to the total want of any precautionary measures on the previous evening, which might have prevented the lamentable occurrences which had taken place. What had the Hon. Inspector General told the House? why that at half past seven o'clock then for the first time apprehending serious danger, he had called upon the Inspector of Police, Col. Ermatinger, and had proposed that the military should be called out, and that, on being told that it would require a requisition, and that Gen. Gore must be called upon, and that the proceeding would take some time, he had gone away satisfied with the assurance that Col. Ermatinger would himself go down to the House, and not go to bed before 12 o'clock at night--now it was evident that if time was required to secure the aid of the Military, it showed only the more clearly the necessity of precautionary measures, and not to wait till the mischief had been committed to attempt to arrest its progress. The Hon. Gentlemen on his (Mr. Cayley's) side of the House had expressed their desire to give any assistance to the Government in carrying out such measures as might be necessary to ensure public tranquility (sic), and did not merit the charge which had been brought against them in the usual way by the Government of assisting and abetting acts of violence <sup>135</sup>.

SIR A. MACNAB said that he had no wish to create any ill-feeling, but he thought it rather too much to expect hon. members to refrain from expressing their opinions on the occurrence of last evening, after remaining for an hour, huddled up in a corner like sheep, whilst they were pelted by the mob. No man--he said it with all sincerity--could more deeply regret the occurrence of last night than he (Sir A. MacNab) did but at the same time if hon. members chose to go into the cause of it, he had his own opinions on that subject, and as to where that excitement commenced and who commenced it. The Ministry had by the passage of a certain bill consecrated one of the greatest crimes known to our law, and it had naturally excited a great deal of feeling, not in Montreal alone, but throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Hon. Solicitor General had alluded

to the Gordon riots, and he mentioned that a petition had been present by Lord Geo. Gordon, signed by 40,000; but in proportion to the relative population of the two countries, the people of this country had petitioned in far larger numbers against the passage of this bill.--The right of petition was as sacred as the act under which the House sat there to deliberate, but he must say that in this instance the petitions of the people had received very little attention from the Governor General and his advisers. The gallant Knight concluded by repeating that he had never said a word excusing the proceedings of last evening.<sup>136</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said it had justly been remarked that the business before the House called for no expression on the subject of the bill, which had formed the topic of remark that day. It was impossible too, to imagine, for a moment, that the act of last night could be justified or even held to be excusable, by any member of this House. It could be a subject of nothing but utter condemnation. He had not thought when he opened the debate, that any eloquence of which he was capable could increase this feeling, as it would naturally spring up in the mind of every hon. member. Instead of adding force to that feeling he feared he might weaken it. Now, it had been objected against the Administration that instead of asking that day, for additional powers, they merely came forward with the motion, at that time before the Chair. He had, however, in opening, explained the reason why he did not go into the events last night--was because the inquiry was proceeding, and because until it was completed any allusion to these circumstances would have been improper. Hon. gentlemen opposite would have been the first to blame him if he sought increased powers for the Executive. The hon. member for Missisquoi with reverence for the law, which did him so much honour, had declared that the present law was amply sufficient to maintain the public peace. Therefore, the hon. gentleman condemned those who condemned Ministers more than he condemned them.<sup>137</sup>

Here MR. BADGLEY said a few words in explanation, but in so low a voice that we could hear nothing.<sup>138</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN continued:--It was easy to complain after the event; but while it was the duty of the Government to make all necessary steps to maintain order, and while he did not shrink from the responsibility, it was also the duty of the Government not to spread alarm. Had that been done, gentlemen opposite would have been the first to exclaim against it. He declared even then that the Administration on the preceding evening were not in a position to justify alarming or to lead them to fear such an event as that of last night. The Government had also been blamed for irregular conduct, especially with regard to a communication informally made to the Speaker, which he did not communicate to the House. It was said that the uniform practice was to communicate such information. He (Mr. B.) was not aware that was the case except when the House was to be prorogued, when a message was always communicated by the private secretary. At all events it was a matter which belonged to a household officer and from the experience of the private secretary he felt sure that nothing incidental to the usual course had been committed. Certainly no particular directions were given, for the Ministry could have no other

desire than to have everything come in the ordinary course. Then he must say that whenever the Governor General came down to assent to any bill, he always assented to all bills, which were in a sufficient state of forwardness at the time; and, indeed, it was obvious that a proper respect for Parliament required that this course should be adopted. He thought therefore that the reproach thrown from the opposite side of the house in the present stage of the information in its possession was not justifiable.<sup>139</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB reminded the hon. member that he had particularly questioned the hon. Inspector General whether it was the intention of the Governor General to assent to the Rebellion Losses Bill and the Inspector General had declared he did not know.<sup>140</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said the hon. Inspector General could only have answered as to his own knowledge of the Governor General's intentions. He (Mr. B.) thought, however, in conclusion, that the House should proceed with the business before it, for though the loss it had sustained might prevent the maturing of some measures, it would nevertheless be most desirable to follow the course indicated by the motion, and place the business in the same position in which it was before these occurrences took place.<sup>141</sup>

(262)

Committee to ascertain what Bills have been destroyed by the late Fire.

*Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, Sir Allan N. MacNab, the Honorable Mr. Papineau, the Honorable Mr. Boulton, Mr. Wilson, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Notman, the Honorable Mr. Price, and Mr. Smith, of*

*Durham, be appointed to ascertain what original Bills, pending in this House, have been destroyed by the late Fire, and consider and report the course that it may be proper to take with respect to such Bills, to enable the House to proceed with them from the different stages at which they had arrived.*

*On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price,*

Orders revived and deferred.

*Ordered, That the Orders of the day lost by the sudden interruption of the proceedings of the House, yesterday, be revived, and that they*

*be Orders of the day for to-morrow.*

Orders deferred.

*Ordered, That the Orders of this day be postponed till to-morrow.*

Adjournment.

*Ordered, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock,*

A.M.

*Then, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Durham, seconded by Mr. Holmes, The House adjourned.*<sup>142</sup>



APPENDIX: 26 APRIL 1849.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: PAYMENT OF REBELLION LOSSES.))

SIR A. MACNAB... gave notice of a motion to make the loss sustained by the fire of the preceding night the first charge on the sum voted to be paid out of the Rebellion Losses.<sup>143</sup>

FOOTNOTES: 26 APRIL 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849, BRITISH COLONIST, 1 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 May 1849, MORNING CHRONICLE, 2 May 1849, and STANSTEAD JOURNAL, 3 May 1849, in accounts identical except that BRITISH COLONIST, 1 May 1849, only reported the very first few speeches, while BRITISH COLONIST, 4 May 1849, reported the remaining speeches, MORNING CHRONICLE only reported Boulton's speech, and STANSTEAD JOURNAL only reported up to Baldwin's speech; PILOT, 27 April 1849, BRITISH WHIG, 1 May 1849, which acknowledged PILOT as its source, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 3 May 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 4 May 1849, and GLOBE, 5 May 1849, in accounts identical except that BATHURST COURIER did not report all of the speeches; LE JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 28 April, 10 May 1849; LA MINERVE, 1 May 1849, copied from MELANGES RELIGIEUX; and L'AVENIR, 28 April 1849. BRITISH WHIG, 28 April 1849, PROVINCIALIST, 30 April 1849, BRITISH COLONIST, 1 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 3 May 1849, ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 4 May 1849, PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, 4 May 1849, and BATHURST COURIER, 4 May 1849, noted the debate in identical accounts.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
3. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
5. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
6. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
7. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
9. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
13. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
15. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
16. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
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22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
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33. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
34. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
35. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
36. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
37. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
38. IBID.
39. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
40. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
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61. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
62. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
63. L'AVENIR, 28 April 1849.
64. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
65. L'AVENIR, 28 April 1849.
66. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
67. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
71. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
72. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
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85. PILOT, 27 April 1849.



86. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
90. IBID.
91. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
92. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
93. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
94. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
95. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
96. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
97. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
98. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
99. IBID.
100. IBID.
101. IBID.
102. IBID.
103. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
104. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
105. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
106. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
107. IBID.
108. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
109. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
110. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
111. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
112. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
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114. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
115. PILOT, 27 April 1849.
116. IBID.
117. IBID.
118. IBID.
119. IBID.
120. IBID.
121. IBID.
122. IBID.
123. IBID.
124. IBID.
125. IBID.
126. IBID.
127. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
128. IBID.
129. IBID.
130. PILOT, 28 April 1849.
131. IBID.
132. IBID.
133. IBID.
134. IBID.
135. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 27 April 1849.
136. PILOT, 27 April 1849.

- 137. IBID.
- 138. IBID.
- 139. IBID.
- 140. IBID.
- 141. IBID.
- 142. According to PILOT, 27 April 1849, the House adjourned "with the understanding that it would meet either at the same place or at Mr. Hays' buildings."
- 143. PILOT, 27 April 1849.

FRIDAY, 27 APRIL 1849.

(262)

ON motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price,

Adjournment.

Ordered, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock, A.M.

Orders deferred.

Ordered, That the Orders of the day be postponed till to-morrow.<sup>1</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN rose and moved the House do adjourn till to-morrow ... at 10 o'clock.<sup>2</sup>

M. PAPINEAU.--Avant que cette motion soit accordée, les membres du gouvernement croient-ils qu'ils n'ont ni conseils ni pouvoirs<sup>3</sup> additionnels<sup>4</sup> à demander à cette Chambre?<sup>5</sup> so that the authority of the law might be made known and properly supported<sup>6</sup>. Ont-ils tous les moyens nécessaires au maintien du respect dû à la loi? Les citoyens n'ont-ils pas à craindre de nouvelles violences? Je crois que le gouvernement n'a pas fait tout ce qu'il a pu faire pour maintenir l'ordre public, puisqu'il est arrivé d'autres incendies après l'incendie du Parlement. Mais enfin, à lui la responsabilité.

Il est vrai qu'hier les ministres nous ont dit qu'ils ne reculeraient devant aucune responsabilité et qu'ils avaient pris toutes les mesures nécessaires pour assurer le repos public, le respect à la loi et aux propriétés. Mais ils paraissaient avoir comté sur des forces et des moyens qu'ils n'ont pas. Actuellement s'ils n'ont rien à demander, nous n'avons rien à leur offrir; mais s'ils croient qu'il soit nécessaire d'avoir quelques pouvoirs additionnels pour faire respecter la loi, qu'ils les demandent. Si non, ils ne font qu'aggraver la responsabilité qui déjà pèse sur eux.<sup>7</sup>

DR. LATERRIERE.--Tant qu'il n'y a eu que des menaces, cette Chambre a pu vivre et se croire dans une sécurité parfaite.--Mais les incidents, les accidents qui se sont multipliés depuis deux jours et qui, on ne peut point se le cacher, se compliquent de manière à compromettre la paix, la sécurité des citoyens de cette ville, demandent de la part de cette Chambre une résolution énergique.

Peut-on se croire en sûreté en législatant dans cette enceinte, plus que nous l'étions, ou à la barbe des autorités simulées.--La populace ameutée a d'abord commencé par outrager de la manière la plus dégoûtante le représentant de la reine.--C'était le moment d'agir. Puis nous voyons deux ou trois heures après cette Chambre attaquée de la manière la plus furieuse dans l'enceinte sacrée de ses délibérations, après avoir été lapidée, s'est sauvée de la conflagration, des mains des incendiaires avec la plus grande difficulté.

Dans quelle position se sont trouvées les autorités, le gouvernement de cette province détenue prisonniers comme elles l'ont été hier, et malgré la force simulée de 100 à 200 soldats, n'ont pu sortir de leur prison qu'au risque de perdre la vie.

Voilà un bel état de chose, succédé par la dévastation de 3 ou 4 maisons, par l'incendie. Et tout cela sans que l'on puisse trouver les moyens de faire disparaître un tel état de chose. Montréal depuis bien longtemps foyer de tous les troubles, de tous les malheurs qui ont éclatés et rejaillis sur la province est une ville perdue, maudite. Ce serait vouloir hâter sa



destruction, ce serait vouloir mettre en jeu le reste des éléments incendiaires qui s'y trouvent renfermés que de persister à vouloir faire de la législation ici, lorsque tout nous dit que cela ne se peut plus pour le présent.

Puisque l'on veut donner suite à cette session, prenons la résolution de la continuer ailleurs, Réunissons-nous dans l'ancienne capitale où sont érigés les appartements propres à nous recevoir. Québec où flotte glorieusement le pavillon britannique, où il flottera longtemps encore, j'espère, malgré les moyens les plus audacieux que l'on prend aujourd'hui pour le faire disparaître du continent américain.

Québec dis-je, les citoyens loyaux de Québec sauront défendre et faire respecter ce pavillon, sauront protéger les autorités qui se trouvent si avilies et qui me paraissent sans moyens de lutter plus longtemps contre un tel état de chose, à moins donc d'en appeler aux armes et de promouvoir ainsi une guerre civile, une guerre d'extermination, le plus grand malheur qui pourrait arriver à cette province, déjà assez compromise.

Je dis donc que Québec serait le salut de l'ordre public. Que plus tôt nous adopterons la résolution de nous y transplanter, le mieux.

Le crise est nécessaire, il ne sera plus temps de parler de remède, lorsque le malade sera à la dernière extrémité.--Je n'ai pas foi en toutes les nouvelles qui circulent, mais il s'est passé assez d'évènements depuis deux jours, pour devoir nous ouvrir à un peu plus de crédulité.<sup>8</sup>

COL. GUGY felt it to be his duty, while agreeing with the motion, to express his sentiments on the present state of things<sup>9</sup>. There were occasions, when it was difficult to say anything, from fear of being misrepresented, and almost more dangerous to say nothing, lest your silence should be misrepresented. In spite, therefore, of any ruffianism which might occur, as it had occurred, he would make a few observations.<sup>10</sup> It appeared to him that<sup>11</sup> all the disturbances, then which had taken place during the last forty-eight hours had arisen from the carrying out of the principle of yielding to the masses--a principle which he, as a Conservative, complained of, as being too frequently inculcated, by hon. gentlemen opposite. The fact was that in this country the last thing you inquire into in appointing men to office was their fairness. Facility of temper, suppleness of the dorsal column, had a tendency to adhere to the maxims of McSycophant--those were the recommendations sought. McSycophant's directions was to boo to a great man; and when you booed it was necessary to boo so much the more low, in proportion as the great man had once been a little man. Men were elected to office in the same manner, because they were good, kind, amiable people, though they might be either incompetent or incapable. For his own part he never knew a man universally beloved, who was good for anything either bodily or mentally. Sometimes, too, elections were carried because a man had collected a great mass of money; or because he had got a great many sons in law, or brothers in law. Now, to what cause was to be imputed the burnings of the two last nights? Just to the incompetence and incapacity of the Mayor--a Mayor chosen out of three persons, all equally incompetent. He saw a smile of dissent on the face of the hon. member for Montreal; but he asked seriously, what else was required on a recent occasion than energy, activity, some knowledge of human nature, and a little foresight? Was it not to be anticipated that rightly or wrongly, there would be some outbreak? And was it not the duty of the chief officer of the city to take occasion to restrain any undue expression of public feeling?<sup>12</sup> Was not something to be expected from the

Mayor of a city on such an occasion; but what had been the result of following the rule of appointing only good people, universally respected individuals, as they were called, but who had no capacity for the performance of their duties to such offices. Why the Mayor staid at home--he had fell (sic) sick--<sup>13</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN here rose and put it to the honble member, whether, in the present state of the city, it was desirable to enter upon these subjects; no doubt an opportunity would occur when they would properly come before the House.<sup>14</sup>

COL. GUGY declared that he entertained the highest personal respect for the honble member opposite. In deference to his wishes, therefore, he would forbear further remarks, but would of course resume the right to make what observations he thought necessary on a future occasion.<sup>15</sup>

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*Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price,*

*The House adjourned.*

FOOTNOTES: 27 APRIL 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: L'AVENIR, 2 May 1849; LA MINERVE, 1 May 1849; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849; and PILOT, 30 April 1849, and PACKET, 5 May 1849, in identical accounts. GLOBE, 2 May 1849, noted the debate.
2. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
3. L'AVENIR, 2 May 1849.
4. LA MINERVE, 1 May 1849.
5. L'AVENIR, 2 May 1849.
6. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
7. L'AVENIR, 2 May 1849.
8. IBID.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
10. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
11. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
12. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
14. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
15. IBID.



SATURDAY, 28 APRIL 1849.<sup>1</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN rose and said that members were aware that a Committee had been appointed to consider what steps should be taken for going on with the measures before the House, but that in consequence of the events of the last two days, the members of the Government had been prevented from attending to it, but that much had been done towards enabling the Committee to report on the various steps which measures before the House were in; but, until that was done, there was nothing before the House to enable it to proceed with any business. He therefore thought the only thing that could be done was to postpone the orders of the day. With regard to the events of the last two days, he might only state that steps had been taken to prevent any further disturbance. That a police had been organised, and that there was no reason to apprehend any further violation of order. He would move that the orders of the day be postponed until Monday.<sup>2</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) hoped the hon. member would consent to withdraw his motion for the present, to enable him to move certain resolutions with reference to the unfortunate circumstances which had occurred during the last few days. He thought it was the duty of every man who had any regard for the institutions of his country not to remain silent, but to express his opinions freely and openly. He (Mr. Boulton) felt sure that there was not a man who heard him speak that did not deeply deplore one, at all events, of the circumstances to which he alluded, viz., the destruction of the Parliament buildings, and those splendid libraries that never could be replaced. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") But he, for one, did not look upon the destruction of the libraries and the Parliament House with the same degree of deep regret that he did the destruction of that sacred feeling that ought to imbue the heart of every British subject--he meant the feeling of respect to the constituted authorities--it was the destruction of this ark of the government; it was the destruction of that prestige, that strong feeling, which, up to the period of these unfortunate occurrences, he had hoped and believed actually pervaded the heart; the soul and mind of every member of the British nation, and the people connected with it in the remotest degree--The sanctity of the law. What did the attack on the Parliament House mean? Did it mean a mere attack upon the sticks and stones--the destruction of mere property? If it were but the destruction of mere property, the very walls might cry out against such conduct; but the greatest evil that had been done to the country, was the example set to British subjects all over the world, and the lie that had been given to our proud boast--that of all the Colonies planted on the face of the earth, the British Colonies alone know the value and importance of constitutional self-government. He looked upon the disaster which had occurred--the violation of the sanctity of British law and constitutional rights, and the appeal through the constitution to brute force, giving the lie to the proud boast which was to be found in the historical records of our whole Colonial empire--as the greatest misfortune which could have befallen the country. (Cheers.) An attempt to intimidate the Legislature, to prevent it from expressing its opinions fearlessly and openly, and carrying out those opinions in a constitutional manner, was a grievous harm to the body politic, and one that it would take years, aye, ages, to cure. It must be a matter of the deepest affliction to every man who stood upon the floor of the House, as a constitutional representative, of his country, to feel that the assault that had been made upon the sanctity of

Parliament had destroyed, to a certain extent, that prestige of public opinion which ought to rest on the head of all those who were authorised by their country to represent their wishes. It mattered not whether the conduct of Parliament be right or wrong, he cared not how wrong the proceedings of Parliament might appear to any portion of the people, but the question was--Was this the way in which British subjects should show their displeasure, even if a large portion of those people were disgusted with the proceedings of Parliament? (Hear, hear.) He did not deny that people so actuated had a perfect right to disapprove of the proceedings of Parliament in a proper, legal and constitutional manner, and use every constitutional means in their power to defeat the end which Parliament might have in view; but was this a constitutional manner? Would any member justify such conduct, to mob the Legislature, break it open and sacrilegiously destroy the Parliament buildings and endeavour to intimidate the representatives of the people from expressing fearlessly and honestly what they believed to be their duty to their country? He (M. Boulton) would, as long as he stood upon the floor of the House, express his opinion fearlessly and openly, through evil report and through good report, what ever might be the consequence. No intimidation had ever frightened him out of the expression of his opinion during half a century of his life; and he would not disgrace himself or his family by the few years he had yet to live, by yielding to what might be called public opinion. He stood on the floor of the House as an independent member, and as such he would honestly and fearlessly express his opinion, whatever might be the consequences. The only way in which the House could relieve itself from its being apprehended that any hon. member on either side could countenance, excuse, or in the smallest degree palliate the acts they deplored, was by unanimously giving the stamp of their disapprobation to an act so disgraceful, so injurious to our constitution, and so destructive of the best rights of Englishmen. (Cheers.) In using the word Englishmen, he applied it to all his fellow-subjects, without distinction of race or origin. It was, therefore, their duty to express freely, distinctly, and without equivocation, what their feelings and sentiments were upon this very momentous and important subject--a subject of more importance than ten Rebellion Losses Bills, or any other bill that ever had or could be brought before Parliament, as an attack had been made upon the very constitution under which they lived. For what purpose had the attack been made upon the Legislature? Was it not done for the express and undoubted object of intimidating the members and the Government, and causing an abdication of the power which the constitution of the country had selected them to carry out? It was an attempt to compel the Government to abdicate its power. Such an event as this had never occurred in Europe, even during the last eighteen months. He had himself seen the Legislature of France guarded by soldiers, but he never before saw such a thing in Great Britain, or in any part of the British Colonies. It was the first time he had ever see (sic) a necessity for a British Legislature to be guarded by a regiment of Her Majesty's troops against aggressions made in the name of loyalty. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) It was grievous to think that under any circumstances the prestige, moral influence of a Legislature could not be sustained--could not be respected, unless it was sustained by the physical force of the bayonet. (Hear, hear and cheers.)--What was it that enabled the officer to controul the movements of those under his command? It was not the physical power which he possessed of directing them, but it was the moral power which authority properly constituted gave him, and so it was with the House. It was dastardly, mean,

and beneath the dignity of any man to have it supposed that, because they had been driven from their posts, and compelled to retire from the halls of their deliberation, there was any credit due to those who had overpowered by force, those who ought to have had that moral influence over them which they had so outrageously overthrown. The people who had perpetrated this outrage would, upon mature reflection, feel that they had inflicted a stain on the constitution of the country more dangerous to their own rights than anything that had ever occurred in British North America. The persons who were dissatisfied with this measure might have a perfect right to petition the Head of the Government to withhold his assent from it, but hon. members ought to reflect upon the unconstitutionality--if he might use the expression--of endeavouring to induce the Queen's Representative from giving his assent in Her Majesty's name to any act which should have passed both Houses of Parliament. Had such a thing been done for the last two centuries in the present state? And had we not flattered ourselves that we possessed a transcript of the British Constitution? Had we not flattered ourselves that, as far as our local affairs at least were concerned, we were an independent community--that we had an independent Government of our own,--and that the Sovereign permitted us to controul our own local affairs? But what became of those rights and privileges, if a portion of our fellow-subjects turned round upon us in this manner where they disapproved of what had been done? What was it but to proclaim to the world that we were not fit to be trusted with constitutional power--that we had not intelligence and integrity sufficient to carry out such a system? He thought, therefore, that hon. members on both sides of the House ought to express strongly and firmly their deprecation of the principle which this attempt would seem to sanctify--an attempt to control by these means the voice of the Legislature. It was stamping an indelible and lasting disgrace and discredit upon the country and the constitution--(cheers)--and on the entire people, to whichever side of politics they might belong. He was not now speaking politically, but constitutionally; he cared not, for the purpose of his argument, whether the acts of the Government were good and bad. The corrupt and improper system of Government that could be carried out by a corrupt Government, supported by a corrupt Parliament, ought not to be put down by physical force, or controlled by any but a constitutional appeal to the people; but an appeal to a higher power--to the Queen--was doing an injustice to the constitution of the country. The attempt now being made--and he spoke without any bitterness, he looked at it in a constitutional point of view--was a suicidal act on the part of men whom he believed to be loyal at heart, although their speeches might have excited the people to commit acts which they now deplored. He warned hon. members and the entire people of Canada to beware how they set the example of appealing to the Sovereign to revoke the acts of the Legislature, and assented to by the Representative of the Queen. It was, he repeated, a suicidal act on the part of any man to make use of the power which he possessed to petition the Queen against any measure that might have been passed by the Parliament of the Province, for this reason, that it was an appeal from the voice of the people of the country, constitutionally expressed. The only proper appeal was to the people at the hustings. He would rather that the House should be dissolved before sunset, and an appeal made to the people at the hustings, whether or not they approved of the conduct of their representatives, even though that appeal should result in his own exclusion from public life, than that an appeal should be made across the Atlantic. If the Sovereign, acting under the advice of her constitutional



advisers, should think proper to veto this bill--he was not speaking in favour of, he said nothing of the merits of the measure--it would influence the country for years, perhaps for ages. An appeal to the British Government, in a case like this, was an appeal against the principles of the constitution, which both sides of the House had acted upon and recognized as the basis of our civil and religious liberty. If it was to be done on the present occasion, what was to prevent its being done on another occasion? He threw it out for the consideration of all hon. members, that in attempting to go past our own constitution, our own Legislature, they were stamping an indelible stain on the constitution of our own country, which they themselves might see cause, at some future time, to regret; for what could be done on the present occasion could be done at some future period when the opposite political party were in power, and the same condition of things would exist as existed and was complained of in former times. He had already extended his observations too far, and would not longer trespass on the time of the House. He had endeavoured to speak calmly and without excitement and to keep his passions under the controul of reason. He would now beg leave to move that the rules of the House be suspended as far as related to giving notice so as to enable him to move an address to His Excellency expressive of sentiments, in which he believed hon. members of all parties would most cordially, heartily, and cheerfully unite. The address he intended to move was as follows:--

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, have witnessed with feelings of deep sorrow and indignation, the proceedings of a mob of riotous and disorderly inhabitants of this city, who, in a time of profound peace and tranquillity, have committed several wanton and disgraceful outrages, as well upon persons as property, the most prominent of which is the destruction of the building occupied by the two Houses of Parliament. At such a moment of excitement, we feel it to be due to ourselves and our constituents to assure Your Excellency of the devoted loyalty and attachment of the People of Canada to the Person and Government of our beloved Sovereign, and of their earnest desire to preserve the connection with the Parent State.

We further beg leave to express to Your Excellency our deep sense of the justice and impartiality which has uniformly characterised the constitutional Government of Your Excellency, while assisted by the counsels of your former, as well as your present Advisers, without reference to the policy of either.

While we sincerely hope that the tranquillity of the city is now substantially restored, we feel it our duty to assure Your Excellency of our cordial support of any measure which Your Excellency may find it necessary to take for the preservation of the public peace, and we pledge ourselves to make good any expense that Your Excellency may have found it necessary, or may yet find it necessary, to incur for the accomplishment of that object.<sup>3</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN would withdraw his motion for postponement, to allow that of the hon. member for Norfolk to be put.<sup>4</sup>

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Outrages in  
the City of  
Montreal.

THE Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. Cauchon, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to assure His Excellency that this

*House has witnessed with feelings of deep sorrow and indignation the proceedings of a mob of rioters and disorderly inhabitants of this City, who, in a time of profound peace and tranquillity, have committed several most wanton and disgraceful Outrages, as well upon persons as property, the most prominent of which is the destruction of the Building occupied by the two Houses of Parliament: That at such a moment of excitement they feel it to be due to themselves and to their Constituents, to assure His Excellency of the devoted loyalty and attachment of the People of Canada to the Person and Government of their beloved Sovereign, and of their earnest desire to preserve the connection with the Parent State; and further to express to His Excellency their deep sense of the justice and impartiality which has uniformly characterized the Constitutional Government of His Excellency while assisted by the counsels of his former as well as his present Advisers, without reference to the policy of either:*

*That while they sincerely hope that the tranquillity of the City is now substantially restored, they feel it their duty to assure His Excellency of their cordial support of any measures His Excellency may find it necessary to take for the preservation of the public peace; and they pledge themselves to make good any expense that His Excellency may have found it necessary, or may yet find it necessary, to incur for the accomplishment of that object.*

SIR A. MACNAB would rise to a question of order, before the question was put. He condemned the manner in which it was attempted to take the House by surprise, quite in character with the trickery course pursued by the Government throughout.<sup>5</sup> But, fortunately for the minority, there were rules of the House to prevent their being taken by surprise in this manner; and, fortunately, they had a Speaker who would see those rules respected.<sup>6</sup> He had no objection that the motion should stand as a notice for Monday, but he would not consent that this House should be taken by surprise; it was very evident that the trick had been arranged elsewhere, and with the connivance of the Government, depending upon their own servile majority, to carry it or anything else, even at a sacrifice of all rules and order; he was indeed sorry to see the hon. member for Norfolk so easily led into so disgraceful a plot for the purpose of screening men whose conduct and proceedings he must heartily and thoroughly despise. See how beautifully the trick is arranged: the hon. Attorney General for Canada West, in his usual solemn manner, makes a short appeal to the House, just as if he were in total ignorance of what the hon. member for Norfolk was about doing; and winds up by moving that the House do now adjourn, then the hon. member for Norfolk, not wishing for the Attorney General to withdraw his motion, moves his address so complimentary to Ministers, and that too before he could have an opportunity of arraigning the conduct of these gentlemen before the country, and discussing the subject which has given rise to this matter.<sup>7</sup> He was not prepared to meet this question to-day, he had not expected it; he had expected to hear from the head of the Government, whom he had not seen in his place since the night of the conflagration, something concerning the state of the city, and the means which had been taken to provide for the restoration of tranquillity<sup>8</sup>. He (Sir Allan) felt it difficult to characterize proceedings so mean and contemptible. We are called upon to say this country is in a state of tranquillity. How monstrous! how wicked the attempt thus to deceive the Governor General, the country, and the people of England<sup>9</sup> when only last night two men were shot and wounded in the streets.<sup>10</sup> But as he intended to object to the question being put, he would only say that he was ready to

strengthen the Government in any way to secure peace and tranquillity, and would join in any Address to that effect, and willingly dispense with all rules to that purpose, but he objected to the motion now before the House; for the reasons he had stated, no notice having been given, which it required by the rules of this House, and practice of Parliament.<sup>11</sup> (Hear, hear.)<sup>12</sup>

MR. MORIN The SPEAKER said that it was true that there was a rule requiring a day's notice, but that it had been the constant practice of the House to dispense with that rule when they had thought it advisable.<sup>13</sup>

COL. GUGY thought that a fitting occasion to make a few remarks<sup>14</sup>. ((He)) contrasted the conduct of the Attorney General, in withdrawing his motion, to make way for the hon. member for Norfolk's address, with the manner in which he had interrupted him (Mr. Guky) on the previous day<sup>15</sup> ((requesting)) him to postpone some remarks he then wished to make.<sup>16</sup> He was also prepared to go to all lengths to aid in maintaining peace and tranquillity, but he could not consent to an address brought forward in such a surreptitious manner, to entrap<sup>17</sup> gentlemen of his (Col. Guky's) side of the House<sup>18</sup> into an expression of appreciation of the conduct of the Ministry.<sup>19</sup> He would ask the Hon. Attorney General West why he had not made the same objections to the hon. member for Norfolk, speaking, that he had to him. (Col. G.) It was the surreptitious design of the Ministry to carry that Address; they had seen the play there, but the rehearsal had taken place elsewhere.<sup>20</sup> The honorable member talked of the peace of the city being restored, when they were on the eve of seeing not the town only, but the whole country deluged in blood. He (Mr. Guky) said he would review a few of the acts of the Chief Magistrate and the acts of the Ministry in order to show to the country their incompetency, and that they had been themselves the means of bringing on the state of things which now existed, and had neglected to take the proper steps to allay the excitement attendant on the sanctioning of the measure.<sup>21</sup> He stood there to protest against the course they had taken.<sup>22</sup> He protested against the imprisonment of the persons the Government had sent to jail, and the arming of constables, as an act which, in his opinion, was both illegal and ((immoral)) and as tending to rouse the British population to acts which might yet be regretted,--(cheers)--and which might end in bloodshed. (Hear, hear.) Arms had been given to parties who, in order to see how their pistol would fire, and their ((knives)) would cut, had shed blood. (Hear, hear.) And yet these were the times of peace and tranquillity the hon. member for Norfolk had spoken of<sup>23</sup>, the Arcadian summer the hon. member for Norfolk had described.<sup>24</sup> It was not by such acts that peace was to be restored. It was through the moral influence of the Courts of Law and Justice, administered as they ought to be, with strict impartiality, that peace would be restored; but respecting the imprisonment of the men he had alluded to, and who had been so imprisoned on a charge of arson, there were more than doubts as to the legality of the proceeding<sup>25</sup> to act, in a manner that was used.<sup>26</sup> When that charge had been prepared, it was placed in the hands of the Police Magistrate, and in carrying out the proceedings, he had refused to take the assistance of other magistrates<sup>27</sup>. It was both illegal and impolitic<sup>28</sup> and he (Col. G.) believed the Police Magistrate acted under the advice of the Hon. Attorneys General East and West; and the result had been that they had been taken to the Common Gaol in a most unjustifiable manner. From these persons, who were unknown to him, he had received a letter,<sup>29</sup> in his capacity of Member of Parliament,<sup>30</sup> which



they requested him to read to the House, or make use of in any other way that he thought proper, and he would take the liberty of reading it. The honorable member then read a letter signed by Messrs. Mack, Ferres, Montgomerie, and Howard in which was detailed the proceedings attendant on their arrest and committal to jail, and which proceedings they held to be illegal, from the manner in which the examination had been conducted, and from the refusal of Col. Ermatinger to let them have a copy of the depositions taken on the occasion, those depositions being taken without the prisoners being present.<sup>31</sup> That letter contained most startling facts, which he felt himself bound to corroborate.<sup>32</sup> He condemned the proceedings. He (Col. Gagy) and other magistrates were present at the Court House during the morning these persons were brought up on the charges of arson, in order to give their assistance to the police magistrate, but such assistance was refused. In order to have done away with the feeling that unfairness was to be practised, he thought the police magistrate ought to have taken the assistance of some of his brother magistrates, if not belonging to his (Col. Gagy's) side of politics, at all events to those of hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House; but this was not done; and when he saw his assistance refused, he left the place with feelings of disgust at the proceedings. He wished the proceedings against them brought to a point, when they could either be bailed out, or have the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act; and if this was not done, and the men were still to be kept in prison, he would charge the Government with keeping up the excitement which now prevailed. If the rules of the House were to be suspended, he might, in the course of the day, move a resolution respecting the conduct of the police magistrate, in the matter he had spoken of. The hon. gentleman then brought up the case of Mr. Perry, who had also been arrested, and from whom Col. Gagy had received a letter also detailing the manner in which he had been arrested, and who was in prison. The hon. member read this letter also,<sup>33</sup> ((and)) proceeded to comment on the conduct of Mr. Ermatinger, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, in severe terms. He felt perfectly disgusted with their proceedings, and had retired. If, from the Court House, there was a matter in the world which was simple, it was commitment on the charge of arson. He charged those officers with having been the cause of the excitement and destruction of property that had occurred since the burning of the Parliament House. The Administration had armed one part of the population against the other. It was an act which he (Col. G.) could not characterize. If the Government wished to keep up the excitement and consequent destruction of property, they could have adopted no better plan than that.<sup>34</sup> If they wished to allay the excitement in the public mind, ... some steps should be taken to get those men liberated on bail or otherwise; or, if they were guilty, to have them fully committed.<sup>35</sup>

MR. WILSON said that every hon. member in the House knew that he had from the first deprecated the unfortunate occurrences of a former evening, and he had spoken his sentiments on the occasion advisedly; he had held no communication with any person whatever; he had retired from the excitement that prevailed, and had looked at this as a great constitutional question apart from the excitement of the moment. He had declared at once that he could array himself on the side of peace and order, and the hon. members on his side of the House had all declared the same thing.--(Hear, hear.) He had acted on this principle up to the present moment; he had spoken to hardly an individual in the House or in the city; he had secluded himself and looked

calmly on at what was pending, and he spoke and acted not as being in the presence of the population of Montreal, but as in the presence of all time to come. He was opposed to Responsible Government in the first instance, because he did not suppose that we were yet fit for Responsible Government; he was sincere in that belief and he opposed Responsible Government as warmly as he could oppose anything which could come before the House. But when that system of Government was conceded, he just as sincerely and determinedly set about carrying it out. (Hear, hear.) He had not thought that a mere transcript of the British Constitution could be applied to this Province in its present state, yet when that principle was conceded he was prepared to carry it out, and wished now to carry it out, and he would endeavour to apply its principles to this question. According to Responsible Government, if the elections were fairly conducted, and he believed there was no charge that they were unfairly carried at the last election, because the gentlemen who were now the Opposition had the power in their own hands at the time the elections took place. (Hear, hear.) The elections were carried fairly enough, and the opinion of the country was fairly taken on all the questions submitted. He (Mr. Wilson) was surprised at the result of the elections, but nevertheless the power had been constitutionally placed in the hands of the gentlemen opposite. (Hear, hear.) If Responsible Government was to be carried out in its spirit, the Governor General was in all good faith pledged to be advised by the gentlemen opposite, so long as they had the power and were supported as they were by the country. They had in virtue of that support the right to carry on the Government and to advise His Excellency to give his assent to any measure they thought expedient, and His Excellency was bound to follow their advice, constitutionally given, and to exercise his right in a constitutional way in accordance with that advice, and the House and the country were bound to submit to it until their principles and conduct should meet with the disapprobation of the majority of the people. Such was his idea of Responsible Government. (Hear, hear.)--Now, he would apply this principle to the present case. Here was a measure which, whether expedient or inexpedient, was introduced into the House and carried by the House after it had been fully and fairly debated it was then carried to the other House, and passed that House also. Now he (Mr. Wilson) held that His Excellency was bound to give his assent to a measure which had thus passed both Houses without any reference to the Government at home, if he thought proper to do so.--When he assented to it, that moment it became law, and that moment it became the duty of every man quietly to submit to it, so long as it existed as a law. To oppose it after it became law by force, as a principle, was rebellion; to oppose it by a resort to violence, as a popular demonstration, was madness. But let hon. gentlemen look at it in another point of view. Suppose there should be a change, and the present Opposition should come into power, as it was to be expected they would some time or other; was it any thing more than just to give the Ministry that fair play which they would expect for themselves when they occupied their places? Suppose the British party came into power--and he did not use the term in any offensive signification--and that some of their measures should be exceedingly offensive to the French population of Canada, would they have a right to say that the Governor should not give his assent, if he pleased, to a measure passed by large majorities in both branches of the Legislature would they consider that a right course?--No!--They would hold it to be a gross violation of the rights which had been conceded to us. He, for one, should consider, that any Governor acted against the principle of Responsible

Government who refused to give his assent to a bill passed by a constitutional majority of the Legislature, on a local matter as this was. He did not entirely concur in the opposition that had been offered to the measures of the hon. gentlemen opposite. He thought it right that a decided and constitutional, but not a dilatory and violent opposition should be offered to their measures; and if they introduced bad measures, the country would turn them out of their places in due time, and for that time the minority ought to wait. He need not repeat what he said on a former occasion, as it was fresh in the recollection of hon. members. He was willing to stand or fall now and henceforth by what he had said upon that occasion, because he thought they were such views as would meet the approbation of the thinking men, when this excitement was over. It was right that he should explain to the hon. members on his side of the House the reasons which induced him to consent to second this motion; he would more readily have seconded the motion if ((it)) had come from any one but the hon. member for Norfolk. But this was no time to stand at personal considerations; this was the time to forget personal and political distinctions, and join in maintaining the honor, integrity and civilization of the country.--He had said before, that the occurrences of the other night were a stain and disgrace on the history of the Province, and the longer they thought of it, the more deeply would they perceive and feel the stain. He would not say a word to excite warm feelings, because he deprecated it. He was sincere when he said that he had arrayed himself on the side of peace and order. He hoped hon. members near him were as sincere when they made the same declaration. He thought if all hon. members had acted with as much sincerity as he did, peace would have been restored before now. He for one deprecated the stoppage of public business; it was bad enough to have been turned out of the House in the barbarous manner they had been, but it would be a thousand times worse if it went abroad that a better class mob, sustained by the connivance at least of a yet better class, who, if there was anything in their professions, should have shown a better example, should interrupt--and that they themselves should be in such a state of ferment, as not to be able to proceed with the business of the country. There were some measures of little importance which ought to be put off; but the great measures by which the Ministry were to stand or fall ought to be proceeded with, so that the country could judge of the hon. gentlemen opposite by their measures, and say whether or not they should retain their places. He should not longer detain the House, but it was due to the country to explain the principles, and to announce the constitutional working of Responsible Government in the midst of this excitement. He hoped that members on both sides of the House were in favor of peace, and he thought there would be no objection to an address simply in favor of peace and tranquillity without discussing exciting questions which could well be postponed, and ought to be subjects for future discussion.<sup>36</sup>

MR. BADGLEY said that there was no hon. member more desirous than himself of keeping peace, and more determined not to be prevented from the open and fearless expression of his opinion by any intimidation or threat.<sup>37</sup> Referring to the remarks which had fallen from the hon. member for Sherbrooke, regarding the confinement of those gentlemen now in jail, ((he)) looked upon the course which had been taken as most impolitic and unjustifiable. The committing magistrate in the place said that he was ready to commit them but was afterwards constrained not to do so<sup>38</sup> by the instructions of the Attorney General for Lower Canada.<sup>39</sup> There was sufficient in the affidavits



to justify him in committing the prisoners, and he ought therefore to have committed them.<sup>40</sup> He (Mr. B.) felt bound to say, and it was with pain that he said it, the greatest part of the disturbance which occurred since the burning of the Parliament house, has been in consequence of the irregular course which has been pursued with regard to those gentlemen. Those gentlemen did not wish violence, and had yesterday sent to the men in the street, to tell them that they did not desire their interference. The hon. gentleman from Norfolk, had told them that they could not sit there without having British bayonets to protect them. He (Mr. B.) asked who had caused those bayonets to be placed there?<sup>41</sup> Who asked for them?<sup>42</sup> Was he told that he could not come down to the House without a protection of that kind? He asserted that they did not need it. There was no necessity for bayonets then.<sup>43</sup> Had any member been prevented from the performance of his duty so as to render necessary the presence of bayonets? It was true some members of the House had been grossly outraged by a crowd collected in front of the Government House; but why were not these people driven away and prevented from assembling. The law gave sufficient power to the authorities; why was not that power employed? He (Mr. B.) cared not for mobs, or for bodies of armed men; he came there to perform his duty, and he would perform it fearlessly and boldly. The hon. member for Norfolk said that it was unconstitutional to petition the Queen.<sup>44</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON denied that he had said it was unconstitutional; he had said that they had a right to petition, but he asked if it was not tacitly destroying the system of Responsible Government.<sup>45</sup>

MR. BADGLEY continued.--Did the hon. member mean to deny that it was the right and privilege of every subject to address his Queen, when the occasion called for it, in a proper manner? Was he to be told that the inhabitants of a British Province had not a right to appeal to the British Sovereign for protection. He believed the hon. member would not repeat such an assertion, which was an insult to the British population of the Province. He, (Mr. Badgley,) was prepared to do anything--to risk his life if need be--in maintaining the peace of the city, and was prepared to give the Government every assistance with his heart and head; but he would not be cajoled into the expression of an opinion like this without due time for consideration. He would resist any attempt like this to put down the minority.<sup>46</sup> He would vote an address to that effect to the nobleman at the head of the Government. But he could not be cajoled into voting for the expression of such an opinion as that contained in the motion of the hon. member for Norfolk. Time should be given for the consideration of such a motion as that, it was not such a one as a man should be called to vote upon at a moment's notice. They were in the minority, but they had British hearts, and they were there to do their duty, and assert their rights. He spoke warmly, because he thought that undue means had been used towards them.<sup>47</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN rose to explain why he did not object to this resolution, whilst he had objected to the hon. member for Sherbrooke speaking on the preceding morning. He deprecated yesterday, and he still deprecated, any discussion for the present of the recent calamitous occurrences. When the proper time arrived he should, he hoped, be able to justify the course the Government had adopted; but this address expressed, and was intended to express, no opinion concerning the conduct of the Government. It was simply a declaration of the determination of the House to support the Head of the

Government in the preservation of the public order. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Sherbrooke had read certain letters, and alluded to the treatment of the parties who had been arrested. He was not aware of any attempt to deal with those parties contrary to the ordinary course of the administration of justice; there was not and could not be any such desire on the part of the Government. He was not, of course, minutely acquainted with the steps taken by the Magistrate. Any delay in the examination had been caused by the excited state of the town yesterday; but the proceedings were in progress, and he doubted not that the accused were by this time either discharged or committed. (Hear, hear.)<sup>48</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that the examination was given on this morning, and he believed it was going on at that moment.<sup>49</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN assured the honble member that every endeavour would be used to expedite these proceedings.<sup>50</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS also stated that the special constables who had been armed the preceding evening had been again disarmed.<sup>51</sup>

COL. GUGY said that his mind was quite relieved by the answer of the hon. gentlemen, and he would now inform them that the time was very nearly at hand when the police might be disarmed, as the disturbances would immediately cease upon the prisoners being either committed or liberated.<sup>52</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS replied that every person had been disarmed some time ago.<sup>53</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) made some remarks to the effect that the question before the House was not whether they had Responsible Government or not, or whether it should be carried out, for he believed they had it and that it must be carried out<sup>54</sup> in this Colony; but<sup>55</sup> the question was whether the Administration had a right to introduce a measure which involved a principle which the people of the country had declared they would never sanction or submit to--and which if admitted, every Government must be overturned. When they proclaimed that treason was to be rewarded<sup>56</sup> and rebellion to be awarded, when the very basis of society was overturned,<sup>57</sup> what reason had they to think that the people would submit to it?<sup>58</sup> It was not to wondered at, if disturbances took place.<sup>59</sup>

Here COL. GUGY made some communication to the hon. member<sup>60</sup>.

MR. W. BOULTON continued by expressing his desire not to say anything which might occasion excitement; but<sup>61</sup> the hon. gentlemen opposite during the last three days had shown themselves totally unfit to govern the country<sup>62</sup>. He must ask, why members of the Government had gone to the telegraph office to prevent political messages from being conveyed, and had failed to prevent them. Now, if it were judged essentially necessary to prevent these communications, why did not Government ask in a way not to be refused?<sup>63</sup> It was their duty to have taken a file of soldiers there and taken possession, but they contented themselves with placing a single policeman, and the consequence is that the excitement has spread through the country, and<sup>64</sup> messages were now pouring in from all parts of the country announcing that meetings were being held and enrolments taking place of men, who declared their determination that rebellion should not be rewarded<sup>65</sup>. (Cheers.)<sup>66</sup> And that those who desired to do so should be put down; this was also the feeling in England. A notice had arrived here in the Army

Despatch which was known to express the views of the army, and especially of the noble Commander-in-Chief, and what did it say? Why, it declared that peace must be restored in Canada, and that the Governor General must be driven out of the country.<sup>67</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB interrupted the hon. gentleman. He (Sir Allan) thought those matters were not to be gone into at present.<sup>68</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON wished that the hon. member should be allowed to proceed.<sup>69</sup>

MR. WILSON said, that if the hon. members were at all desirous of coming to any unanimous conclusion, they should refrain from discussing any topic likely to excite the feelings of any members.<sup>70</sup> There would be a time when all the matters would be discussed; at present<sup>71</sup> it was important for the peace of the city that they would be unanimous.<sup>72</sup>

MR. BOULTON was quite prepared to adopt either course, but perhaps it would be better not to go on.<sup>73</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON said--the hon. member had said that the people of Upper Canada were exciting themselves for the purpose of going somewhere to resist the Government.<sup>74</sup>

MR. BOULTON said that he had never said any such thing; he said that the people of Upper Canada were organizing. God only knows for what object!<sup>75</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON said it was desirable that the House should be unanimous, in expressing that feeling which was due to the head of the Government, and he trusted that they would pass such an address as would be passed in England. He was glad that the hon. member for Hamilton had come out in the manner he had done against annexation<sup>76</sup> to the United States<sup>77</sup> and declared that he never would give any encouragement to those who were seeking to obtain annexation.<sup>78</sup> He knew well that was the feeling of the gallant Knight; but it could not be denied that the party which was supporting the hon. member out of doors openly expressed opinions favourable to that movement. For his own part he had always been desirous of seeing Responsible Government established; but when it was a question between the Government of Great Britain and that of the United States, he always desired to follow the footsteps of his father, who for the last sixteen years had served the Crown in a regiment in which two members of the House had once been officers. He believed the British Government was the only one which had the self-regulating principle in full activity, and had therefore been willing to sustain much of what he thought injustice, while he awaited its establishment in its full spirit.<sup>79</sup>

MR. PAPINEAU hoped the motion of the member for Norfolk would be withdrawn and the rules of the House respected.<sup>80</sup> ((He)) did not think this the moment for discussing the advantages of this or that form of Government. There were other concerns of more pressing interest; and he must declare that there was nothing more despicable than the feebleness and vacillation displayed by the Administration. Yet this was the moment when Government came forward and asked the House to approve of all the acts of the past and present Administration.<sup>81</sup> They were not in a position to do, because they had not time to examine into their conduct, and could not, therefore, approve or condemn their conduct.<sup>82</sup> For his own part, he thought the usual forms of this side of the House or that side should be dispensed with, and



that hon. members should rise simultaneously, as Legislatures had done in similar circumstances in France, and enthusiastically sustain any proposition which might have a tendency to re-establish order. This was not the time to attempt to surprise from the House a vote of confidence; it was rather their duty to attempt to restore the security of life and property, and of that ... themselves. He knew that the hon. member for Hamilton desired this enthusiastically; for he had seen him on the night of the 25th maintain his place till the House of Parliament was no longer tenable, and knew that he had repeatedly thrown himself into the showers of stones, in order to attempt to exercise his influence with the crowd. ... MR. PAPI-NEAU ((made)) some further observations<sup>83</sup>.

MR. BADGLEY had had a conversation with the committing magistrate, and had been informed by him that he had been prevented from committing the prisoners by the instructions of the Attorney General for Lower Canada.<sup>84</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN continued. Hon. gentlemen must see that that was not the time to enter into explanations of those circumstances; but he had no hesitation in stating that there never had been and never would be, any desire to interfere with the regular administration of justice.<sup>85</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB wished the honorable gentlemen to understand that he and his friends were ready and anxious to support<sup>86</sup> Her Majesty's Ministers in an assurance to His Excellency the Governor General, that the House would unite with the Government ((in))<sup>87</sup> any motion or address, which had for its object, an expression of that determination of this House to support the Government in restoring order and tranquillity--and to make good any expense that the Government might consider necessary to carry this object into effect.<sup>88</sup> Every member of the House, he felt sure, was prepared to vote for it. He (Sir Allan) would be proud of an opportunity of seconding such an address; but if the hon. gentleman supposed that they were to be drawn into the adoption of an address like that proposed, without any notice or time, for consideration, he was asking too much.<sup>89</sup> It was well known that he condemned the acts and conduct of the Administration--he had done so on all occasions (since their accession to power) in the House and out of it, and he utterly despised the contemptible trick now attempted, in taking advantage of the times to entrap this House into a vote of confidence in the present imbecile and degraded Administration--the trick was so plain, said the gallant Knight, that there was not a man in the land who could not see through it at once, and from the experience they have had of the capacity of the honourable gentlemen opposite, would at once exclaim, "It is worthy of them."<sup>90</sup> The hon. members opposite might, doubtless, have their views of the unfortunate occurrences which they all deplored so much, but they must allow the Opposition to hold different opinions, and give them time to express them. They might be prepared to charge the Government with great neglect--with being the cause of all this,--and why should they not have an opportunity of doing it? But, at the same time, if the Government desired their support to maintain peace and tranquillity in this city, and in the Province, they were prepared to give it<sup>91</sup>. He (Sir Allan) repeated that he was willing to join in any Address which had for its object the restoration of peace, tranquillity and order--he was prepared to strengthen the hands of the Government in any way, to carry into effect the desire of every good and loyal man in the Province<sup>92</sup>, but would oppose them on those points on which they thought they were wrong by every constitutional means.<sup>93</sup> He

was prepared, when the proper time arrived, and it was his determination, to charge the Government with all the calamitous and disastrous events which have occurred within the last week--with the frightfully excited and dangerous state of the country which, in his opinion, was only now beginning to shew itself, instead, as the Address stated, that peace and tranquillity were restored. It was the deep insult cast upon the loyal people of the country by many of the instigators, leaders and abettors of the late Rebellion, backed by the recommendation of the nobleman at the Head of the Government, and the furious and insulting tone and character of the speeches of the officers and paid servants of the Government, that produced all this excitement--that such men as they are would never be able to allay. Let any man read the speeches of the Inspector General, and the Solicitor General for Canada West; not their written speeches as published in the pamphlet, but the speeches they delivered in this House, and then he was sure no one would wonder at the excitement produced in this city, and which had so rapidly extended to every part of the country. He would read the motion, (the gallant Knight here read the motion,) he denied that<sup>94</sup> at the time the occurrence took place, the Province was in a state of "profound peace and tranquillity."<sup>95</sup> Nothing could be further from the truth--never was this country in such a state<sup>96</sup>. The Province was shaken to its very centre<sup>97</sup>. The greatest excitement prevailed from one end of it to the other, and it had been caused by the tyrannical conduct and speeches of the honorable members opposite, when he (Sir Allan) warned the gentlemen on the other side, of the danger to be apprehended, he was laughed at by those farseeing gentlemen, and told that his (Sir Allan's) was the only party that required the aid of troops in this country--strike out (said the gallant member) those parts of the address, and all that is not complimentary to yourselves which you do not deserve--and which you ought not to ask for until the whole of your conduct as a government has been gone into, and we will vote for it. Sir Allan proceeded to comment on other parts of the address.<sup>98</sup> In their attachment to the British Crown they must all agree. He (Sir Allan) treated with the most profound contempt the idea that had been industriously circulated throughout this country, of annexation to the United States. (Loud cheering.)<sup>99</sup> He was prepared to maintain our connexion with the mother country at any sacrifice (loud cheers)<sup>100</sup>, to lay down his life (sic) on the scaffold or on the field<sup>101</sup>.

Loud cheers from both parties.<sup>102</sup>

MR. NOTMAN.--How about the Hamilton Spectator?<sup>103</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB.--The Hamilton Spectator! What had he to do with the Hamilton Spectator? (Ironical cries of "Hear, hear.") The articles on annexation in the Spectator<sup>104</sup>--the city which he had the honor to represent--<sup>105</sup> emanated from a man who entertained the same opinions as the hon. member himself. (Name, name.)<sup>106</sup> He knew nothing of these letters--and he believed that he had never read but one of them, and certainly never wished to read another<sup>107</sup>. Did any hon. member mean to say that he (Sir Allan) adopted the opinion of any men who wrote in the Hamilton Spectator in favour of annexation? Had not the same opinions been advanced in the Journal & Express, and other papers throughout the Province? But he would state publicly, and before the country, that he had no community of feeling with the man who entertained those opinions. (Cheers.)<sup>108</sup> The whole course of his public life had shewn that he had ever been averse to any thing of the kind--he

was at any time prepared to<sup>109</sup> unite with every good man in putting down such opinions and<sup>110</sup> lay down his life, either on the scaffold or in the field, and would fight as his father had done before him, in upholding our connexion with the parent state--supporting Her Majesty's throne and in defending Her territory. (Great cheering.) He might have expressed himself more warmly this session than he was accustomed to do, but he felt that he had good reason for so doing. He had never given a vote in Parliament for the last twenty years, that he was not prepared to defend.<sup>111</sup> Again he defied hon. members to point to a single vote recorded that they could bring up, that he would not readily give again, neither had he said anything offensive of any hon. member; he had only repelled attacks made upon himself. He objected to the expression of unbounded confidence in His Excellency<sup>112</sup> the noble Earl at the head of the government on the course he had been advised to pursue--<sup>113</sup> he (Sir Allan) had not such an exalted opinion of His Excellency, with whom he had but very slight personal acquaintance, and he did not think the Government ought to ask them to commit themselves.<sup>114</sup> He was not prepared to compliment ministers, by a side wind, on the propriety of their conduct<sup>115</sup>. All they had a right to ask was, that they should unite for the preservation of peace and order, and they could not point to any constitutional mode of doing that in which the Opposition would not concur, but they were not prepared to go as far as the Ministry wished. They might have acted according to the dictates of their conscience, but he (Sir Allan) had his own opinion of their conduct. It was absurd to say that the peace of the city was restored.<sup>116</sup> Great God! exclaimed the gallant member, if that was the case, he did not understand the meaning of the words,--two men shot in the streets last night, by a band of frenchmen armed to the teeth by the government, as a body guard, for ministers (only 500) quite sufficient for the protection of their valuable persons.<sup>117</sup> Bayonets were bristling at every corner,<sup>118</sup> 50 of the gallant 71st Regiment in the adjoining room, within sight and hearing the debates, to protect us, and prevent the interruption of our proceedings,--this morning, or last evening, a requisition from the hand of the police, for 1000 soldiers, with bayonets, bristling in the streets--every hour, brings to this House telegraphic communications from all parts of the country. The Governor General and his Advisers, burnt in effigy in Quebec, Toronto, Belleville, Brockville and elsewhere. Men in every part of the country preparing to defend themselves and the country against the tyrannical and unconstitutional proceedings of this Government. What was it the hon. member from Richelieu (Dr. W. Nelson) told you? viz., that his county and the one adjoining, are prepared at any moment to march upon Montreal, to do, what he calls, restore order, perhaps (said the gallant Knight) the constituents of the hon. member, as we have heard before, when some of our friends were brutally butchered, may have just received such orders.<sup>119</sup> He thought, too, they ought to be more guarded in the powers they gave to the Governor; he would do a great deal, but he was not prepared to go as far as the address proposed. If the address was restricted so as merely to assure the Governor of their determination to support the Government in maintaining the peace and tranquillity of the country, he was prepared to vote for it; but if it was to be pressed with the objectionable clauses in it, he was prepared to call upon the Speaker to protect the minority by enforcing the rules of the House.<sup>120</sup> Having said this much, he would only now repeat his willingness to do anything to strengthen the hands of Government to restore order. He now called upon the Speaker to assert the Rules of the House as he had done on twenty like oc-



casions, during the present session. We, said the gallant knight, fight our battle, under the Rules; they are the only protection a minority has, and from a majority, particularly from such a one as now rules this distracted country. Upon this vote, he would not ask the Speaker to call in the troupes, but he certainly wished him to call in the members.<sup>121</sup>

MR. NOTMAN said that he had great difficulty in rising to address the House. No man living under the protection of the British flag could have anticipated that an outrage so atrocious and unparalelled (sic) could be committed in the Province of Canada, and in a city of such intelligence, wealth and liberality. We could no longer point the finger of derision to a neighbouring country and appeal to the lawless aggression there, and the trampling under foot of the laws of the land the damning charge would be brought against us, that here the majesty of the law had been outraged, and that protection which England extends to the meanest of her subjects, denied to the representatives of the people. Where before in a British Colony had the sacred character of the Representative of Her Majesty been insulted by hootings and hissings where had the representatives of the people been compelled to debate under the protection of an armed soldiery, and been insulted and outraged in their persons? How could the hon. member for Missisquoi ask, if any hon. member of the House had been insulted or prevented from attending to his duties? If the hon. member had enjoyed the protection to which every British subject had a right, members on his (Mr. Notman's) side of the House had not, but several of them had been grossly insulted within the last twenty-four hours. (Hear, hear.) We have the essence of the British constitution at last conceded to us after a struggle of many years on the part of those with whom he acted; even their opponents had now acquiesced in it, and they were endeavouring to carry it out; but because the House in its wisdom had passed an Act which did not meet with the approbation of the minority these lamentable occurrences had taken place. He would ask if that bill was not constitutionally opposed through both branches of the Legislature, and after being well and fully debated, and receiving the sanction of both Houses it became constitutionally according to the system of our government, the law of the land? and were they to be told that because this bill gave dissatisfaction to a portion of the inhabitants of Montreal, they were to arrogate to themselves the power of setting all law at defiance? was the House to be insulted, the people of Canada insulted, aye the very constitution in which we gloried to be trampled under foot, by those who were unworthy to live under the British constitution? (Cheers.) He (Mr. Notman) had not said a word on the Rebellion Losses bill; he had listened to the debate on both sides, and he came to the conclusion that the bill was one that ought to be supported; he did not regret the vote he gave upon that occasion, because he thought it was just, and proper and equitable that those who had sustained just losses in Lower Canada should be paid as well as those in Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.) At the time of the disturbances in 1837, when the connection with Great Britain was threatened, he (Mr. Notman) turned out under the gallant knight from Hamilton, for the purpose of maintaining that connection, and whenever the question of separation should arise in this country he would be found as in 1836 and 1837 decidedly opposed to it. ... the question whether the Ministry should have provided against the events of the 25th April. No one could have supposed that an attack of that kind was to be made on people engaged in the peaceable discharge of their duty. All had the right to exercise the liberty of opinion; but none to carry it to the extent of open violence against the law, and to the destruction of property. He felt that those who had coun-

tenanced these acts, would, when they had leisure, deeply repent them, and feel that the disgrace inflicted on the city was one that time could never efface. Why charge Ministers with neglect? The occurrence was the work of a moment; ten minutes only had hon. members left the building, when that building was in flames, before it was possible to obtain protection from the civil or military force. Had any man previously moved an adjournment on account of the danger, he would have been laughed at, and would have been told, that we were living under the protection of British laws. Did the House suppose that that meeting was composed of the low rabble--of the scum of the city? Unfortunately there was reason to fear that it was got up by inducements from higher quarters, where such conduct was not looked for--from persons who never intended such a calamity; but who got up the excitement under which that act was committed, which must be deplored by all well ordered minds to the last moment of their lives.<sup>122</sup> ((He)) had not charged the hon. member for Hamilton with advocating annexation; but he did say, that the Hamilton Spectator, a journal under the influence of that hon. gentleman, had advocated it, and a series of letters had been written by one of his supporters (cries of "name, name.") He said it was Mr. Hugh B. Wilson<sup>123</sup> a gentleman who always belonged to the Conservative party. If such aims could be accomplished, the Colony would have passed from great to greater evils. We would be under a system of taxation that would be most burdensome--our influence would be but a speck, instead of being as now a great Colony favoured by England above all others, and protected from insult by her powerful army. In the present deplorable condition of the city, he implored gentlemen to forgive and forget the little bickerings which might have passed in debate. The first business was to restore order; enough had already been done to ruin the credit of the Province, and to destroy our character as a people, and this just at the commencement of a bright year, when the opening of the canals developed the most extensive navigation in the world, and when it was hoped that free navigation would bring the vessels of all nations to our harbours. He asked what consolation it would be amidst the ruin of all these prospects, to remember that the streets of Montreal had been deluged in blood, when united effort would have advanced the Colony to the highest pitch of prosperity.<sup>124</sup> They ought all to unite together in support of the motion.<sup>125</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD, of Toronto, said that he could not support an address which contained an approval of the whole conduct of the Ministry, although he was prepared to join in an Address expressive of the regret of the House for the occurrences which had taken place, and offering their assistance for to restore order.<sup>126</sup> ((He)) expressed a hope that the vote would be so arranged that it would be unanimous.<sup>127</sup>

MR. CHAUVEAU agreed with the hon. member for St. Maurice in the opinion that the first thing to be attended to, was the re-establishment of order. He believed that for this purpose all the powers of the State would work harmoniously--the civil government, the military government, and all honest men. If the military government would not do its duty, it would be a new fact in English history.<sup>128</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did not see any thing in the Address which pledged a single Member of the House. The hon. members opposite objected to the Address, because it stated that the late occurrences took place during time of profound tranquillity; he was not prepared to dissent from a single word

which was contained in the Address. He thought the state of the Province was such that the resolution warranted them in saying that it was in a state of tranquillity, they had no reason to suppose that because a portion of the people had a strong hatred to a particular measure that they would have taken any other than constitutional means to show their dissatisfaction against it.<sup>129</sup> ((He)) endeavoured to show that nothing had occurred previous to the night of the twenty-fifth, which could afford just ground for serious apprehension to the Government. The part of Ireland from which he came--Ulster--was known to be eminently loyal; yet there as violent language had been used with regard to the Rate in Aid Bill, as had been used in Montreal--the measure being one intended to tax property for the support of the poor. Yet no one would deny that the country was in a state of profound tranquillity merely on account of this constitutional agitation. The Earl of Londonderry, the largest proprietor in that country, was strongly opposed to this measure, as was also the Earl of Roden. Here the hon. member read some very violent language of the Earl of Roden, and concluded by asking whether there had been any thing in Canada so calculated to excite alarm as language such as that?<sup>130</sup> He did not think that because the majority did not submit to the minority that the country should not be considered in a state of tranquillity.<sup>131</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said that the hon. gentleman was going into a question which he thought they had agreed to postpone the consideration of until another opportunity.<sup>132</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said he was only speaking on the Address before the House.<sup>133</sup>

DR. NELSON said he did not approve of ripping up the old sores at that moment.<sup>134</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was going to make some further observations when he ... was interrupted<sup>135</sup>.

Several hon. members ... thought he should restrain from any reference to the conduct of the ministry.<sup>136</sup>

MR. ARMSTRONG said he was glad to hear the hon. member for Hamilton declare himself against the annexation; but he would inform the hon. gentleman that those who cried for annexation considered him as their friend, and who used his name to advance their own purposes.<sup>137</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB rose and declared that he never could hear his name associated with annexation, without rising and declaring that he was opposed to it; he would tell the House and the country that he had always been against and would ever be against annexation. (Cheers.)<sup>138</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT said that there could be no doubt but that the feeling of Upper Canada was against annexation, and he begged leave to assure the House that the government called upon the present tranquillity being restored, and the hon. gentleman was going on to speak of the state of peace and tranquillity which existed in the country and the city until last Wednesday, and on the impossibility of the government being aware of any disturbance going to take place until it actually did occur, and to speak of the measures the government had taken, when he was interrupted<sup>139</sup>.

SIR A. MACNAB said if the hon. gentleman was going into a defence of the conduct of the government now, he was prepared to arraign it but he thought



that they had agreed to postpone the consideration of that question to another day.<sup>140</sup>

Some time was spent in endeavouring to frame a motion on which they could all agree.<sup>141</sup>

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*Mr. Wilson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Gugsy, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the following words added instead thereof: "an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to assure His Excellency of the undiminished devotion and attachment of this House to their Most Gracious Sovereign and the Crown of Great Britain, and of the respect due to Her Majesty's Representative in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions:*

*"That this City has been the scene of violence and outrage of a most deplorable and frightful character, the Public Records of the Province and the Parliament Buildings have been burned by lawless men, private property destroyed, and serious injuries inflicted on several peaceable and loyal citizens:*

*"That this House desires to express unanimously its abhorrence and indignation at such outrageous and lawless acts, destructive to the peace of society, order, and good government:*

*"That this House is prepared by every constitutional means to aid the Government in the suppression of violence and the restoration of order, and to assist the supremacy of the Law."*

MR. H. BOULTON, in order to meet the views of the other side of the House, proposed to change the form of the address nearly as follows:--We the Commons of Canada beg leave humbly to approach Your Excellency, and to assure Your Excellency of our attachment to the person and Government of our most gracious Sovereign and the British Crown, and of our respect for Her Majesty's Representative. For three days this city has been the scene of violence and outrage of a deplorable character, the Houses of Parliament and the public records have been destroyed by lawless men, life, too, has been jeopardized and serious injury done to the private property of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. This House, therefore, desires to express its utter abhorrence of these lawless acts, so disturbing to the peace of society, and is prepared to aid the Government in every constitutional manner, in suppressing violence, restoring order, and asserting the supremacy of the law.<sup>142</sup>

This form of the address did not appear to give perfect satisfaction, as the members of the Opposition assembled in knots to consult on its wording.<sup>143</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN, therefore, rose and said that if hon. members opposite were sincere in their desire to come to an unanimous vote, he would put it to them, whether every thing they could require was not conceded in the remodelled address.<sup>144</sup> He did not see that by their so doing they could in the slightest degree commit themselves.<sup>145</sup>

((There was)) some further conversation from different hon. members.<sup>146</sup>

MR. CAUCHON thought if the minority were not satisfied with the address, it would be better for them to vote their own. All sides were agreed as to these riots, but they differed on other points. It was said, for instance,

that the country was agitated. The country was not agitated, though the city of Montreal was.--The country was cool and ready to support the authority of the law; nor would it consent to be put down because a small minority said it should not have its wishes carried out. The credit of the country had been ruined for a long time by these outrages. It was scenes like these that kept capital from coming to the country, and it was not annexation that was required to remedy it, but the cessation of this constant and insane agitation, which would not be carried on if the people only regarded their own welfare, or the interests of their families and posterity.<sup>147</sup>

DR. NELSON, while he desired an unanimous vote, wished also that it should be one which should correctly express the opinion of the majority of the House; and he would, therefore, not wish any thing to go abroad which might seem unfavorable to the Executive or to the Head of the Government. He would mention one other subject before he sat down. He had yesterday received a letter from the most influential man in the county he represented,<sup>148</sup> ((and)) had been told ... that if the disturbances of this city were not put a stop to, that his whole county would turn out and come up here to a man.<sup>149</sup> His hon. friend the member for Verchères had that day received a similar letter from the most influential man in that county. He contended that the whole of the rural population was well pleased with the Ministry, and would sustain it. He condemned all ideas of annexation, and though he had lived in the United States, and entertained the very highest respect for the people there, he would consider it a great misfortune for Canada to join them.<sup>150</sup>

(263)

*And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Christie, Galt, Gugy, Mr Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Papineau, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Wilson.--(17.)*

NAYS.

*Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chauveau, Darlington, DeWitt, Duchesnay, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fraser, Gillet, Holmes, Laterrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Morisset, Mitchell, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Sauvageau, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, Watts, and Wetenhall.--(42.)*

*So it passed in the Negative.*

MR. GALT moved that the debate be postponed.<sup>151</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN could not consent.<sup>152</sup>

MR. CAYLEY was opposed to the resolution before the chair; which was introduced for no other purpose than to bolster up the position of the Ministry; it was in fact a vote of confidence which the Administration sought to obtain from the House<sup>153</sup>.

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN shook his head<sup>154</sup>.

MR. CAYLEY ((continued:))--The country would and could put no other

construction upon it and a more complete admission on the part of the Government, that their mis-rule had brought about the frightful state in which the Province at that moment was placed, could not be furnished.<sup>155</sup> The day before Ministers had told the House that they had taken proper precautions, and that peace would be preserved,--but what had been done?--Why, last night the people heard five hundred Canadians had been armed by the Government against their fellow-citizens. Was that the way in which they proposed to keep the peace? Or was it not rather the way to excite the bitterest war of races? He feared that that was what the Administration intended; for, from the very beginning of the session to the present moment, every measure, every vote<sup>156</sup> had had that object in view, and the inevitable result, which they might have and probably did anticipate, had at length been brought about, a war between races<sup>157</sup>.

Cries of order, from the Treasury Benches.<sup>158</sup>

MR. CAYLEY ((continued:))--He (Mr. Cayley) said yes. What did they hear at every turn of the street? what did they read in every French paper? what had been expressed by French members in the House? but the determination of the French to trample upon and crush, if they could, the British population.<sup>159</sup>

Loud shouts and cries from all sides of the House.<sup>160</sup>

MR. CAYLEY.--He would repeat the expression--a determination to trample upon and crush the British population--(great excitement.)<sup>161</sup> He declared that the Administration had kept the Governor in ignorance of the true state of opinion in the country,--they had, too, by writing letters to the Home Government, kept them in ignorance of what was going on, and had given out that the country was never more quiet or contented, when the country was in a state of profound agitation from one end to the other. And it was at this moment that the Government came forward to obtain a vote of confidence to bolster up their cause.<sup>162</sup> The House had been told that morning by the Hon. Attorney General West, that with the view of preserving order, a police force had been organized. Now, what had been done? they had armed 600 of the French Canadians with pistols and cutlasses; the Government with Regiments of the line at their command, were arming one portion of the population against the other! With what object?<sup>163</sup> The hon. member then read, with indignant comments, a letter signed "A Voltigeur," of which a translation from La Minerve<sup>164</sup> the organ of the Government<sup>165</sup> had been published in the Montreal Herald.<sup>166</sup>

"TO THE YOUNG CANADIANS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.--

"A terrible outrage has been offered to the representatives of the people. A public building, the property of the city, where both Legislative Chambers held their sittings, has been barbarously burned by a crowd of miscreants, belonging to a miserable faction. Our noble and magnanimous Governor General, the friend of our constitutional rights, and the faithful representative of our gracious Sovereign, has himself been the object of the insult and outrage of this horde of scoundrels. Shall we permit this contemptible faction, to crush under their feet, in the Capital, every principle of decency, order and law? No, never. Rally, then, around the Government, and the Administration of your choice, and who have so many proofs of your entire confidence, and prove to them the implacable hatred we bear towards those, whom to destroy it is only required for us to will it. (Que



pour les écraser il ne faut que le vouloir.) Assemble yourselves in companies of ten, and let your centurions report their lists to the Adjutant General of Militia."--GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Here then the object was expressed clearly enough; "pour les écraser," and the centurions were destined to report the names entered to the Adjutant General of Militia.<sup>167</sup> Now who were these people--these armed special constables--called out to put down? Why, they were called out to put down a few boys, who had remained in the street after the men had gone home. But their having got the policemen it was necessary that they should be protected, so the troops were called out to protect the policemen and their sabres. The country was not tranquil, ((and))<sup>168</sup> if the insane proceedings of the Government were not arrested, the country would be plunged into civil war; it was at that moment in a most critical position, and he threw the whole blame upon the Administration; he charged the Ministers and the Ministers alone with what had occurred, and with all the consequences that might arise out of it; they had brought insult upon the Governor General, upon the Representative of their Sovereign, insult unparalleled in the history of the Colony, which would fix lasting disgrace upon the Province.<sup>169</sup> ((He)) was a prisoner at Monklands, and either did not choose, or did not dare to show himself in town. And how was all this brought about? It was brought about by the grossest neglect.<sup>170</sup> They had been for some time past well aware of the effects which their policy was daily producing in the Province; they knew well that a more general expression of dissatisfaction and indignation could not have been shown against any measure that could have been brought forward than had been exhibited against the rebellion losses bill, an expression of feeling in which all Upper Canada had been unanimous, and yet which the Government had contemptuously treated as a nine day's wonder. They had kept the Governor General in ignorance of the true state of the case; they had endeavoured to blind the Province, and they had deceived the authorities in England by misrepresentations; they had spoken of tranquillity and contentment when they knew that it did not exist; the address spoke of the restoration of order, while they knew that large assemblages had been held during the night; that the troops had been under arms, and that Dalhousie Square had been filled with artillery. Col. Taché, a member of the Government, had informed a member of that side of the House that 20,000 Frenchmen were prepared to march upon the town, and the Government, who had endeavoured to take possession of the telegraph lines and prevent communication, were aware that large bodies of men were prepared to march down from Upper Canada to assist their fellow countrymen, should a conflict be brought about between the French and British populations. Why, he would ask, had the precautions been taken to prevent riot and protect the Governor General's person from insult, when he was forced to come down in a clandestine manner to give the Royal assent to the Rebellion Losses Bill, under the cover of the Customs bill? when the question was put at four o'clock, was any other bill to receive the Royal assent, the hon. Inspector General had replied he did not know one thing, at all events, the Government showed, by the way in which they set about it, that they knew,--and that was, that the giving the Royal assent would create excitement. Why then had they not guarded against the possible consequences of that excitement?<sup>171</sup> Because the same party which had carried that most obnoxious measure had shown in themselves the extremes of insolence and feebleness. Insults had been offered to every loyal man in the country, the whole city had been outraged and excited by ...

most offensive term of "rebels" to the tempest never thought for one moment of providing against its fury.<sup>172</sup> The hon. Inspector General had told the House that about half-past seven o'clock on the 25th he had apprehended some danger from the state of feeling exhibited in the town and had gone to the Inspector of Police (Col. Ermatinger) to suggest the calling of the military--that Col. Ermatinger had replied that it could only be done upon requisition, that Gen. Gore must be waited on, that some time would elapse before the troops could be brought out. What did the hon. Inspector General, who was a magistrate of the Province by virtue of his high position, and who unquestionably could himself have furnished the requisition, do upon receiving a reply showing that the troops without previous notice could not be made available on any sudden emergency? he returned to the House satisfied with the assurance of Col. Ermatinger, that he would himself go down to the Parliament buildings, and not go to bed before twelve o'clock at night. The apprehensions of the hon. Inspector General were carried, where then were the men who had lorded it over the minority, who had insulted the people of the Province, the inhabitants of Montreal, and the troops? Did they appear in their places to face the storm they had created? Did they set the example of brave men? Did they make any attempt to save the buildings or the library? or did they hide in the cellars? Where was Col. Ermatinger? gone to bring up the force which the Government had neglected to prepare against the hour of danger. The next day what did we see? The soldiers called out and crowded into the enclosure in front of the Government offices, to allay the fears and guard the persons of the miserable men whose willful folly had produced such lamentable consequences. As was to be expected, the very opposite of what was intended by these precautions took place, a crowd of idle men and boys assembled outside the military, insulting or cheering whom they pleased as they passed by, or in and out of the offices; in the meantime the rest of the town was left to take care of itself, and further damage to property was the consequence. The House was now called upon to state that tranquillity was restored. Why then had the French populace been armed by the Government the previous evening? why had the troops been kept under arms all night, and parks of artillery been stationed in the square? Why had they found it necessary to draw several cordons of military across the streets enclosing the Government offices and the new French police? One line had been drawn across Notre Dame Street, at Nelson's Monument, another two hundred yards back, at the Government offices, a third at another short interval, at Donegana's, with half a square in reserve, and four guns in Dalhousie Square--no idle show, but with harnessed horses and artillerymen at their bridles--while the new police were going through the sword exercise, under the command of Colonel Laché and the honorable member for Montmorency.<sup>173</sup>

MR. CAUCHON, I was there on duty.<sup>174</sup>

There was no doubt of that, continued MR. CAYLEY, and as little doubt that the city and country were still in a state of great excitement, and that order and tranquillity were not restored. Why, he would ask, had the Government proceeded so unconstitutionally in the arrest of the four or five gentlemen who had now been in confinement three days at the Jail? It was well known that the ground of arrest and the depositions were at variance, that the prisoners were remanded for examination, and no examination had; but they had tendered bail which was refused, that they had demanded to be committed, which had also been refused, that it had been stated that they were subjected to the usual treatment with parties criminally charged, and

that the affair was in the hands of the Magistrate, while that Magistrate had stated that he had his instructions from the government in his pocket. Either the Government were justified in their departure from the usual course of judicial proceedings with regard to those gentlemen by the critical state of the Province, in which case the assertion of restored tranquillity in the address was not a part, or, on the other hand, the Government were acting in a most unjustifiable and tyrannical manner with regard to the liberty of the subject; in either case he was not prepared to support the address in the manner in which it was worded.<sup>175</sup>

COL. GUGY said this motion was an attempt on the part of the Ministry to get a certificate of character from the House; and, for his part, he would not give them his subscription. On the contrary, he would tell them to their faces, that they had done those things which they ought not to have done, and left undone those things which they ought to have done. They had, he presumed, given that advice to the Governor General which had made it imperative on him to resort to a trick and artifice in assenting to the bill unworthy of him, and which would, indeed, have been unworthy of the lowest member of the community. In the event of any popular opposition having been expected, why was not the House informed of what was going to take place? Had the House been aware that His Excellency was coming down, it might have been possible for hon. members on his (Mr. Guky's) side of the House to allay or control that strong sense of indignation felt by every individual of British origin in this community. Instead of that, the Governor General was advised to exclude the possibility of that side of the House affording their support. That afternoon they were called on to consent to the suspension of the rules of the House in order to carry the Customs Bill, which it was said was highly important to be carried. They consented with the utmost good will, and expected to be treated fairly in return. They were treated unfairly, for they were denied the opportunity of protecting His Excellency from the outrage with which he had been treated. It was painful to reflect on what had taken place; but it was also to be deplored that the Governor General should thus have made himself a party to a scheme to deceive the House and the country. Those who in other circumstances would have been entirely condemned, would now be somewhat excused on account of the suddenness of the blow with which they had been visited; for communities like individuals should have some allowance made for acts committed in hasty anger before they have time for cool reflection. This vote amounted to a vote of confidence, and doubtless the Administration with their present majority might carry it, if they pleased. But he thought that now when the country was engaged in civil war, it was not a time for carrying the triumph too far--it could hardly be thought necessary to keep up a raw, an open, issue on the surface of the body politic. He thought, too, that Ministers themselves must, by this time, be aware that this measure was calculated to disgust three-fourths of the people of Canada. It might be sustained in the House, but was not sustained by the country.<sup>176</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN disclaimed the idea that this was intended as a vote of confidence.<sup>177</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said, that in rising again he could only express his regret that the motion had not been put in such a shape as he and his friends could vote for, without indirectly voting approval of proceedings both here and in other high quarters. He (Sir Allan) had been informed that an attempt had been made to influence the minds of the Irish Catholics of this city,



and that, too, by a gentleman holding a high office under the Government, by endeavoring to make these brave and loyal men believe that it was the intention of the opponents of the Government living in this city to injure their houses of worship; he did not believe that such a thought ever entered the head of any man, except the propagator of this wicked report, and he felt assured that men of all creeds would fall in with their Catholic brethren to restore order and protect property. When he (Sir Allan) had met the gentlemen of French origin in Parliament, he met them with the hand of friendship, and as fellow-subjects entitled to enjoy all the rights and privileges secured to us by our glorious constitution; and when they did require support to obtain redress and what they were entitled to, his (Sir Allan's) assistance was readily given; and he would to-morrow, if necessity required it, enrol himself for the protection of their property. He (Sir Allan) did not expect that gentlemen on his side of the House would have been charged with an attempt to put down the Canadians, when on all occasions the greatest generosity had been shown towards them; and whatever their conduct had been or might be towards him, he would ever do them justice. A sergeant's guard, or 20 policemen, would have saved the public buildings and property from destruction, and the next day you saw 500 men sworn in and armed to the teeth, as a kind of body-guard to the Executive Council, parading through the streets commanded by a minister of the crown. I think, said Sir Allan, such a proceeding is unheard of in our country. The best men in the kingdom are always ready, and have on all occasions been foremost in enrolling their names as special constables to keep the peace and preserve order, but I never heard of 500 men being taken from one party armed with pistols and cutlasses and let loose to keep the peace. I think even the present Government have seen the error of their ways in this particular, for no sooner were these men seen parading the streets, than the opposite party assembled at least five times their number, and insisted upon the body-guard being dismissed, which I am glad to hear has been done. I would not wish to be understood as saying one word against the gallant Colonel, whom I believe to be a brave and good man, and one of the last to do an improper act, and I only regret his being placed in such a situation, considering the position he holds in the Government of this country.<sup>178</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS interrupted Sir Allan, and said it was not the case; care had been taken not to let them go abroad.<sup>179</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB continued: Arming them was an exceedingly wrong act. He (Sir Allan) heard this morning of another very important step taken by Government to keep order and tranquillize the country, viz., that the Inspector General had attempted to take possession of the Telegraph Office, and when he found that he had neither authority nor ability to do so, he put a policeman in charge to see that no improper communications were sent to Upper Canada; but, unfortunately, as it turned out, the policeman could neither read nor write, and I am told the people turned him out of the office the next morning. I only mention this fact to show how well the hon. gentlemen understood what they are about, and the means they are taking to restore tranquillity.<sup>180</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) followed, speaking strongly against the course the Ministry had taken, and the anomalous position in which they had placed the Governor General.<sup>181</sup>

(263)

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, and the Question being put, That the further consideration of the main Question be postponed till Monday next;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Galt, Guy, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Mulloch, M'Connell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Laterrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Wetenhall.--(38.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to assure His Excellency that this House has witnessed with feelings of deep sorrow and indignation the proceedings of a mob of riotous and disorderly inhabitants of this City, who, in a time of profound peace and tranquillity, have committed several most wanton and disgraceful Outrages, as well upon persons as property, the most prominent of which is the destruction of the Building occupied by the two Houses of Parliament: That at such a moment of excitement, they feel it to be due to themselves and to their Constituents, to assure His Excellency of the devoted loyalty and attachment of the People of Canada to the Person and Government of their beloved Sovereign, and of their earnest desire to preserve the connection with the Parent State; and further to express to His Excellency their deep sense of the justice and impartiality which has uniformly characterized the Constitutional Government of His Excellency while assisted by the counsels of his former as well as his present Advisers, without reference to the policy of either:

That while they sincerely hope that the tranquillity of the City is now substantially restored, they feel it their duty to assure His Excellency of their cordial support of any measures His Excellency may find it necessary to take for the preservation of the public peace; and they pledge themselves to make good any expense that His Excellency may have found it necessary, or may yet find it necessary, to incur for the accomplishment of that object.

(264)

Mr. Galt moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Sir Allan N. MacNab, That all the words after "that" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the following words added instead thereof: "an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to assure His Excellency that this House has viewed with the most profound regret the disturbance of the public peace in the City of Montreal during the last three days, which has resulted in the destruction of much private property, and injury to the persons of Her Majesty's Subjects:

That this House consider it their first duty to tender to the Government

*their assurance that nothing shall be wanting on their part to restore public tranquillity; and that they are ready to make provision for any measures judged necessary to protect the lives and property of Her Majesty's Subjects:*

*That while this House are of opinion that the restoration of peace is the first object to be achieved, they consider that they should be wanting in their duty to the country, if they did not express their opinion that to the advice of the present Executive Government, in recommending His Excellency to assent to the Rebellion Losses Bill, and to the manner in which that assent was given, is to be attributed the disturbances which have resulted so disastrously for the honor and prosperity of this Province; and that this House fully recognizing the constitutional principle that the Administration are to be held responsible for all acts of the Government, desire to express to His Excellency their sincere regret that his Advisers should have taken that course which has caused insults to be offered to the Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty in this Province, as well as to this House, which are calculated to diminish the respect of the people for the Constitution under which they live."*

MR. GALT ... in moving his amendment spoke at some length to the same effect as his amendment.<sup>182</sup> ((He)) went on to remark that though he was as much as any man opposed to the bill for paying the Rebellion Losses, he confessed that he would not wish that any bill, after it had gone through all its stages in both Houses, should be rejected by the Representative of the Sovereign or by the Home Government. He thought it would be highly impolitic to take any steps that would induce the British Government, to prevent the passing of such a bill. (Hear, hear.) We were not to cast the responsibility on the Home Government, nor on His Excellency; it must fall on the Ministry, for Responsible Government was now the law of the country, and must be adhered to through evil report and through good report. He thought that the Ministry, and they alone, were responsible for what had occurred; and believed the address would not express the sense of the House unless it expressed the regret which was felt at the insult which had been offered to His Excellency.<sup>183</sup>

MR. PAPINEAU thought the effect of the present amendment could be to make the majority vote against its own course throughout the proceedings on this measure. To attempt to carry it, therefore, would not be to show any desire for that unanimity, which hon. gentlemen professed to desire. Political considerations of this kind ought not to be brought forward; if it were wished, for the common safety, and from good feeling to assure the Government that the House were willing to vote any necessary expenditure to restore order, anything else must awaken those animosities which were unfortunately so strongly marked. It was for the same reason that he blamed the main motion--it was produced by a desire of the Administration to obtain a vote of confidence, and was supported by persons who were disposed to cringe as meanly to Ministers as they would have done to Governors in former days. Ministers had shown that they possessed neither the energy nor the will necessary to carry out any measure in a consistent manner, for they were every minute changing their determination from what it had been a minute before. This had been shown in that very debate. First of all they came down and declared that they had nothing to ask of the House except a motion to adjourn;<sup>184</sup> but the moment that the hon. member for Norfolk rose to pay them a compliment, they were ready to withdraw the motion to adjourn; they could not withstand the



flattery of those who were ready to praise them--the meanest courtiers.<sup>185</sup> If there was nothing else to excite alarm this constant ... thing most calculated to throw anxiety into the mind of every honest man. The time must come when all these questions would come up; let them then be discussed. Let not hon. gentlemen on the other side ask from those on his side what they could not yield, nor desire them to condemn their own measures; and on the other hand the Government should not expect the Opposition to yield their opinions, for that would be equally unjust. Why should the House be called on to approve the conduct of the Governor General? Was it not known that a large proportion of the population were now asking his recall, and had they not a right to do so, if they used only constitutional means? Why should there be any sacrifice of opinion, when all were agreed on the particular point which was of importance at the moment? On that one subject of preserving the peace of the city all were agreed, yet they had presented the humiliating spectacle of an assembly remaining there from ten o'clock in the morning unable to agree for a single moment, at a time when agreement was most important. If the hon. member would take out of his motion those portions which were already to be found on the journals of the House, and which condemned all that the majority had done, he would vote for the amendment. He agreed with the proposition to express the regret which the House must feel at the insult which had been offered to the Court Magistrate and through him to the majesty of the law.<sup>186</sup>

MR. BOULTON made some remarks to answer to the charge of being always ready to flatter the administration.<sup>187</sup>

(264)

*And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Galt, Gugy, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(14.)*

NAYS.

*Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Fergusson, Fournier, Fourquin, Hincks, Holmes, Laterrière, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, Watts, and Wetenhall.--(37.)*

*So it passed in the Negative.*

*Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Fergusson, Fournier, Fourquin, Hincks, Holmes, Laterrière, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, Watts, and Wetenhall.--(36.)*

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Christie, Galt, Gugy,  
Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Papineau, Robinson, Seymour, Sher-  
wood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--  
 (16.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Committee  
to draw up  
Address.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the  
Honorable Mr. Boulton, the Honorable Mr. Attorney  
General Baldwin, Mr. Solicitor General Drummond,  
 the Honorable Mr. Merritt, and Mr. Cauchon, be  
 appointed to prepare and report the draught of an humble Address to His  
 Excellency the Governor General, in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.

Address  
reported.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton reported from the Select  
 Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Ex-  
 cellency the Governor General, that they had drawn  
 up an Address accordingly; and the same was read, as followeth:--

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,  
 Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor  
 General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-  
 Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick,  
 and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c.&c.&c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Canada in  
 Parliament assembled, have witnessed with feelings of deep sorrow and indig-  
 nation the proceedings of a mob of riotous and disorderly inhabitants of  
 this City, who, in a time of profound peace and tranquillity, have committed  
 several wanton and disgraceful Outrages, as well upon persons as property,  
 the most prominent of which is the destruction of the Building occupied by  
 the two Houses of Parliament. At such a moment of excitement, we feel it  
 to be due to ourselves and to our Constituents, to assure Your Excellency  
 of the devoted loyalty and attachment of the People of Canada to the Person  
 and Government of our beloved Sovereign, and of their earnest desire to pre-  
 serve the connection with the Parent State.

We further beg leave to express to Your Excellency our deep sense of  
 the justice and impartiality which has uniformly characterized the constitu-  
 tional Government of Your Excellency, while assisted by the counsels of your  
 former as well as your present Advisers, without reference to the policy of  
 either.

While we sincerely hope that the tranquillity of the City is now substan-  
 tially restored, we feel it our duty to assure Your Excellency of our cor-  
 dial support of any measure which Your Excellency may find it necessary to  
 take for the preservation of the public peace, and we pledge ourselves to  
 make good any expense that Your Excellency may have found it necessary, or  
 may yet find it necessary, to incur for the accomplishment of that object.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor  
 General by the whole House.

Ordered, That such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Execu-  
 tive Council of this Province, do wait upon His Excellency the Governor

General to know His Excellency's pleasure when he will be attended by this House with its Address.

Hamilton Mercantile Library Association Bill.

Ordered, That Sir Allan N. MacNab have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Hamilton Mercantile Library Association.

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He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Bill to exempt Officers and others from Toll on Turnpikes.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Boulton have leave to bring in a Bill to exempt Naval and Military Officers, and others on duty on Her Majesty's service, from the payment of Toll upon any Turnpike Road in this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Orders deferred.

Ordered, That the Orders of the day be postponed till Monday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Boulton,  
The House adjourned till Monday next.



FOOTNOTES: 28 APRIL 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 30 April 1849, PACKET, 5 May 1849, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 10 May 1849, in accounts identical except that PACKET and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL reported only Boulton's and Wilson's speeches; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849, and BRITISH COLONIST, 4 May 1849, in accounts identical except that BRITISH COLONIST omitted a number of speeches; L'AVENIR, 28 April 1849; and LA MINERVE, 1 May 1849. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 1 May 1849, gave a very sketchy report, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 April 1849, MORNING CHRONICLE, 30 April 1849, and STANSTEAD JOURNAL, 3 May 1849, gave abbreviated accounts of the speeches in identical accounts. LE JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 1 May 1849, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 3 May 1849, and GLOBE, 2, 5 May 1849, noted the debate.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
3. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
5. IBID.
6. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
8. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
10. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
11. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
12. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
13. IBID.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
15. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
16. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
17. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
19. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
20. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
21. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
23. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
24. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
25. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
26. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
27. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
28. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
29. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
30. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
31. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
32. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
33. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
34. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
35. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
39. BRITISH COLONIST, 4 May 1849.
40. PILOT, 30 April 1849.

41. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
42. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
43. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
44. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
48. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
49. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
50. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
51. IBID.
52. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
56. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
57. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
58. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
59. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
63. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
64. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
65. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
66. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
67. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
68. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
72. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
78. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
79. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
80. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
81. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
82. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
83. PILOT, 30 April 1849. The ellipsis represents an illegible line.
84. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
88. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
89. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
90. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
91. IBID.
92. IBID.
93. PILOT, 30 April 1849.

94. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
95. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
96. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
97. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
98. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
99. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
100. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
101. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
102. IBID.
103. IBID.
104. IBID.
105. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
106. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
107. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
108. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
109. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
110. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
111. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
112. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
113. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
114. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
115. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
116. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
117. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
118. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
119. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
120. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
121. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
122. PILOT, 30 April 1849. The ellipses represent illegible lines.
123. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
124. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
125. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
126. IBID.
127. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
128. IBID.
129. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
130. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
131. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
132. IBID.
133. IBID.
134. IBID.
135. IBID.
136. IBID.
137. IBID.
138. IBID.
139. IBID.
140. IBID.
141. IBID.
142. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
143. IBID.
144. IBID.
145. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
146. IBID.



147. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
148. IBID.
149. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
150. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
151. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
152. IBID.
153. IBID.
154. IBID.
155. IBID.
156. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
157. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
158. IBID.
159. IBID.
160. IBID.
161. IBID.
162. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
163. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
164. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
165. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
166. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
167. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
168. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
169. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
170. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
171. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
172. PILOT, 30 April 1849. The ellipsis represents an illegible line.
173. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
174. IBID.
175. IBID.
176. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
177. IBID.
178. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.
179. IBID.
180. IBID.
181. IBID.
182. IBID.
183. PILOT, 30 April 1849.
184. IBID.
185. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 April 1849.
186. PILOT, 30 April 1849. The ellipsis represents an illegible line.
187. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849.

MONDAY, 30 APRIL 1849.<sup>1</sup>

At half past ten this morning we proceeded to the House of Assembly, in the Bonsecours market, and although a considerable number of members were in attendance, there was no business transacted up till mid-day, when the hon. Speaker having called the members to order, intimated to the House that the Directors of the Merchants Exchange Reading room had thrown open their room to the members of the House.--This information was received with cries of hear, hear.

Shortly before this various movements among the military stationed on the market gave evidence that something of importance was about to take place<sup>2</sup>.

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His Excellency  
appoints to  
be attended.

THE Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, acquainted Mr. Speaker and the House, that His Excellency the Governor General will receive the House with its Address

on the subject of the late Outrages committed in this City, this day, at three o'clock, P.M. at the Government House.

About two o'clock two parties of the 71st Highlanders were summoned, one on each side of the main entrance to the Hall of the Market, where the Legislative Assembly were convened, four men of the company were being stationed a few paces in advance of the others to keep civilians at a considerable distance from the Market main entrance. A considerable number of police were placed in the narrow street leading from the Market up to Notre Dame Street, and to keep the Street clear and to leave a passage for persons going and coming from the Government House of the Legislative Assembly. Besides all these preparations ... we saw a number of men looking from the window of a tavern in the vicinity of the Market, who, we were told, were Canadian constables wanting orders. All these things we could see from the windows of the Assembly, and while things were in this position, the Speaker again called the House to order<sup>3</sup>.

MR. CHRISTIE complained to the House that on coming down to gain admittance he had been stopped by a soldier who refused to let him pass, and on his stating that he was a member of Parliament, and ought to have free access to the house, the soldier had replied "how the hell can I tell if you are a member or not." He thought the proceedings extremely annoying.<sup>4</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) confirmed what Mr. Christie had stated.<sup>5</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN made a few remarks in answer, but in a very low tone of voice. We understood him to say that such occurrences had taken place in England and that under present circumstances he did not think any member ought to complain.<sup>6</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) suggested the propriety of placing a messenger outside, that the troops might be informed when members wished to pass in and out.<sup>7</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) had been told by the troops that unless he was passed by a magistrate he would not be allowed to enter.<sup>8</sup>

MR. MORIN The SPEAKER announced that a messenger had now been stationed at the outside to inform the soldiers when a member wished to get admittance.<sup>9</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) wished to know whether the military were there at the request of the House of Assembly.<sup>10</sup>

MR. MORIN The SPEAKER could not inform the honorable gentleman at whose request the troops were there, but in the present state of the town, he did not think it strange that they should be there.<sup>11</sup>

MR. CAUCHON thought that under ordinary circumstances, such an event would not have occurred, but the present position of affairs was not of an ordinary character.<sup>12</sup>

MR. HOLMES had been assailed with missiles by the mob on his entrance, but he had gone through the military without any great difficulty. (Hear, hear.)<sup>13</sup>

Some of the ministry entered the house at this stage<sup>14</sup>.

MR. MORIN The SPEAKER soon after informed the members that His Excellency had arrived in town and was in waiting to receive the address of the House.<sup>15</sup>

Some private discussion now took place as to the safest route the members could take in order to reach the Government House. At last, it was agreed that in order to go out the main entrance, they would be protected by the military, and they left the House to proceed to the Government office.<sup>16</sup>

A considerable crowd had assembled as near the centre of the market as the soldiers would permit them, and the moment the members appeared they were greeted with loud groanings and hootings, and immediately after a shower of stones and other missiles were hurled at them. Captain Wetherhall and Mr. Leblanc were the magistrates in attendance, the latter of whom took up a position immediately in rear of the troops, while Captain Wetherhall, who was mounted, issued some order to the officer in command of the military. Mr. Leblanc, magistrate, then drew from his pocket a half sheet of letter paper, which we supposed contained the Riot Act; but sufficient time for reading the whole, we think, could not have been given till the soldiers were ordered to charge. This compelled the crowd to fall back; but in a few minutes after the crowd returned, and gave the soldiers three cheers; this arose we supposed from the fact that no one was hurt, and from the manner in which the soldiers had obeyed the orders given them.

The members of the Assembly returned from the Government House soon after; but the crowd having shifted some where else they entered the building without being molested.<sup>17</sup>

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The House at-  
tend His Ex-  
cellency with  
their Address.

*At the hour appointed, Mr. Speaker and the House attended upon His Excellency the Governor General, with their Address.*

*And being returned;*

*Mr. Speaker reported, That the House had attended upon His Excellency with their Address, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Answer:--*

His Excel-  
lency's  
Answer.

*Gentlemen,*

*I receive with gratitude your loyal and dutiful Address. I lament the Outrages of which this City has been the theatre during the few past days, and more especially the destruction of the Building occupied by the Houses of Parliament, with the valuable Libraries of which the Province had so good reason*



to be proud. My confidence in the good sense, moderation and loyalty of the great body of the people is however in no degree shaken by what has occurred.

It is satisfactory to me to receive the assurance that the course of justice and impartiality which I have followed in the discharge of the functions of my high office meets your approval. That course is prescribed to me by my duty to my Sovereign and to the inhabitants of the Province. A free people can hardly fail to discover in the faithful observance of all constitutional guarantees the best security for the preservation of their rights and liberties.

No efforts will be wanting on my part to secure the preservation of the Peace of the City; and I sincerely trust that by the exertions of the Legislative and Executive Authorities, and the co-operation of all the friends of order, this object may be accomplished.

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN reported to the House that the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Bills before the House, had not yet been able to do more than begin their labours; but tomorrow he might be able to report further.<sup>18</sup>

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Ordered, That one thousand copies of the Answer of His Excellency the Governor General, be printed in each of the English and French Languages, for the use of the Members of this House.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the Orders of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price,  
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 30 APRIL 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 May 1849; and PILOT, 3 May 1849, and PROVINCIALIST, 10 May 1849, in identical accounts.
2. PILOT, 3 May 1849.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.

TUESDAY, 1 MAY 1849.<sup>1</sup>

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Deputy Ser-  
jeant at Arms.

MR. Speaker informed the House, that the Serjeant at Arms, in consequence of severe indisposition, had (with his consent) appointed William C. Burrage, Esquire, to act as his Deputy during his illness.

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said a few words but from the low tone of voice in which he spoke, they were entirely inaudible at the bench where the Reporters were sitting. He was understood to make some reference to the manner in which His Excellency had been again insulted, and<sup>2</sup> stating that the Committee appointed to take up the orders of the day were nearly ready to make their report<sup>3</sup> to move the postponement of the orders of the day until to-morrow.<sup>4</sup>

M. H. BOULTON désire adresser quelques remarques avant que la chambre s'ajourne, les évènements journaliers sont d'une nature assez extraordinaires pour qu'on puisse s'en occuper en chambre, et qu'on le doive même. D'après ce qui vient de se passer ne peut-on pas raisonnablement croire que la chambre sera encore molestée et qu'elle n'est pas dans une position à pouvoir délibérer, avec indépendance d'opinions? Non, il est impossible de continuer ((de)) législater<sup>5</sup> at all in this city, or to express opinions freely under the guard of bayonets, and danger of personal violence<sup>6</sup> (hear, hear)<sup>7</sup>, quand la populace, la plus vile canaille qu'on puisse trouver au monde intervient avec des pierres et des bâtons pour modifier les opinions de la législature.<sup>8</sup> He would not express his opinions if he could not do so without alarm.<sup>9</sup> Il y a donc fausse position et il faut en sortir. Ce n'est pas la crainte personnelle qui doit émouvoir, mais la crainte de voir l'ordre, les lois et l'indépendance foulés aux pieds, et il est clair que vos moyens de répression, au moins ceux que l'on a employés ne sont pas efficaces.<sup>10</sup> The time has arrived when we must look more deeply into the cause of these disturbances.<sup>11</sup> Yet now it was proposed to make up orders of the day, containing many items<sup>12</sup> affecting the interest of both parties<sup>13</sup> which could not fail to prove highly exciting to the people of the city should the House attempt to discuss them. No law made under present circumstances, could have any moral effect; but would rather like the law passed the other day, have the immoral effect of setting class against class.<sup>14</sup>

Loud opposition cheers.<sup>15</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON ((continued:))--No piece of parchment could be law unless it carried with it the will of the people. (Renewed cheers.) The hon. gentleman then declared his opinion that it was impossible for the Legislature to go on, as it was now composed of the members of the two races<sup>16</sup> qui ne sympathisent pas ensemble, qui diffèrent de moeurs, de religion et d'intérêts.<sup>17</sup> He had at one time hoped that the two races of this country might be amalgamated, but he did not then believe that heats and animosities could be so softened down as to allow this. Upper Canadian members objected to expressing opinions on Lower Canada measures, and the reverse. They had not an united legislation. The hon. gentleman proceeded to speak at some length against the Union; to the effect, that it had failed in doing what it was intended to do.<sup>18</sup> The union had been contrived to overrule the French Canadian element by the Anglo-Saxon element; but the attempt had failed; and it had failed, because while the Anglo-Saxons were divided into parties among themselves; the French were bound together by strong ties, arising from a common



language and religion. Thus the latter were always able to control the former. The Legislature, therefore, should be remodelled, so as to give each race the control of its own affairs<sup>19</sup>. The hon. gentleman did not propose any plan of separation; but<sup>20</sup> he thought it would not be right for the Upper Canadians to allow their brethren in Lower Canada to form a small minority there, under the majority of the other race. It would therefore be judicious for the British Government to divide the territory,<sup>21</sup> in some plan that should unite the English portions of Lower Canada to Upper Canada.<sup>22</sup>

How about the island of Montreal?<sup>23</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON ((continued:))--Well, he had no objection to the island of Montreal; and the journals of Upper Canada would show that he had once proposed a division that would include Montreal in Upper Canada. It was a farce at any rate, to go on legislating in fear of one's life.<sup>24</sup> The present system was a farce and an absurdity. The hon. gentleman concluded by referring to the disgrace of pelting the Governor, and that he had seen enough of the mob of Montreal.<sup>25</sup>

M. CAUCHON.--Vous avez eu peur, parce qu'on vous a donné des coups de pieds.<sup>26</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON had not been frightened, but could do nothing against forty or fifty men. The hon. member could no more help being kicked than himself.<sup>27</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB asked if members were to be insulted; one hon. member had said that another had been kicked.<sup>28</sup>

Il se passa une petite scène de désordre, plusieurs membres parlent à la fois. M. CAUCHON dit à M. Papineau de se taire, d'une voix forte et en se servant d'expressions qu'il ne convient pas de rapporter ici, il nia qu'il s'était servi des mots coups de pieds.<sup>29</sup>

MR. CAUCHON denied that he had used the word "kicked."<sup>30</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON continued to remark that no man but an idiot would pretend that he did not feel some agitation at the moment when hon. members saw their house fired, without knowing if there were any means of escape. He would suggest that whatever bills were necessary should be passed as speedily as possible, and that the house should adjourn till the public mind became more tranquil.<sup>31</sup>

A voice: Are you afraid of a Montreal mob?<sup>32</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON.--Well, if that were the proper term, the house had seen enough of a Montreal mob, to be aware that it could prevent the house effectually from doing its duty.<sup>33</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON would not follow the gentleman who had just sat down.<sup>34</sup> ((Il)) est étonné de la proposition que l'hon. membre pour Norfolk vient de faire, surtout dans un temps comme celui-ci, et à propos d'une motion de remettre les ordres du jour à une autre séance. Sans doute que cela ne veut pas dire qu'il n'y a pas de bon sens dans les remarques qu'il vient d'entendre; au contraire, il en a beaucoup remarqué, mais il y aura d'autres circonstances plus opportunes. D'ailleurs il est impossible d'en admettre l'exactitude.<sup>35</sup> ((He)) expressed his astonishment that a gentleman who had continued to give his support to the Ministerial party through the

entire session, and had worked so harmoniously with the French members, should now have discovered all of a sudden that he had not got on with them. He supposed the change in the hon. member's view must be caused by fresh instructions from his constituents.<sup>36</sup> On parle des races, on dit que leurs sentiments sont incompatibles, leurs intérêts aussi, que tous les vrais Anglo-Saxons répudient l'alliance avec les français du Bas-Canada et par conséquent avec un ministère mixte qu'on qualifie à tort d'être français. L'hon. membre pour Norfolk ne dira pas que les Anglo-Saxons sont tories et qu'ils sont ennemis du gouvernement actuel, il est lui-même un Anglo-Saxon, et ses constituants le sont aussi, et cependant il est ami du ministère et ses constituants, aussi. Cet avancé est donc faux; la majorité des Anglo-Saxons est disposée de concert avec les autres origines qui composent la population de la province.<sup>37</sup> For his own (Mr. C.'s) part he had had many communications with his friends in Western Canada, and they all expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the Ministry, especially with their course of late-- This, too, came from persons who in the early part of the session had been dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. He was ready to declare that if the hon. member could show anything peculiarly French in the course of legislation, which had been adopted, he (Mr. Cameron) would oppose it; but he never saw any attempt on the part of French Canadian gentlemen to demand anything for themselves, for their language, or their Church, which they were not ready to yield to others. Besides, it was well known, and had been clearly proved by the London papers which came by the last mail, that the ministry and their measures were supported by an Anglo-Saxon majority.<sup>38</sup> Est-ce que sur la mesure même au sujet de laquelle on fait tant de bruit et de troubles, nous n'avons pas la majorité des Anglo-Saxons en notre faveur? Personne ne peut nier ce fait et personne n'oserait dire que les Anglo-Saxons sont tous aussi intraitables et dépourvus de raison que ne l'est la canaille tory de Montréal. Ce serait supposer que les Anglo-Saxons sont une espèce d'êtres particuliers plus dignes d'habiter les forêts sans gouvernement ni lois, qu'un pays civilisé. Bien loin de là, les Anglo-Saxons du 19<sup>e</sup> siècle sont assez éclairés pour laisser de côté les mesquines distinctions de races surtout dans leur législation. Le fait le prouve clairement. Est-ce que depuis l'Union des provinces, il y a eu tentative d'intervention de la part du Bas-Canada dans la législation du Haut et vice versa? Point du tout; jamais il y a eu de présentées des mesures protégeant des intérêts de races dans la législature.<sup>39</sup> He represented a British constituency, and he was informed would very soon take an opportunity of expressing an opinion on recent events, having called a meeting for that purpose. He did not know what Anglo-Saxon meant--it was an absurd distinction taken up as a party cry.<sup>40</sup> Le parti réformiste n'est pas composé exclusivement d'une race, et ... la majorité des Anglo-Saxons appartiennent à ce parti.<sup>41</sup> Now was the time for every christian man to make known that arson, pillage, and house-breaking, were not to be contended with, however, much they might disapprove of this or that measure; he was sorry to say they had not been so.<sup>42</sup>

M. PAPINEAU.--(en anglais) Des ministres qui eussent eû le sentiment de leur devoir, et qui, au lieu de ne penser qu'à eux-mêmes, eussent pensé avant tout au bien public, auraient eu d'autres choses à nous proposer ces jours-ci que des motions d'ajournement, d'autres choses à nous demander que des votes de confiance. Depuis que les troubles sont commencés, c'est leur indifférence pour tout ce qui n'est pas eux seuls qui nous a conduit à la position dégradante que nous occupons aujourd'hui. C'est vraiment malheureux, on a

perdu le livre des précédents! Eh! comment travailler sans ce livre si cher surtout à l'hon. procureur général pour le Haut-Canada? La perte de ce volume a été pour lui, ce qu'est pour le marin la perte de sa boussole: on semble tout désorienté. Au lieu d'adopter une adresse sensée, et de nature à produire un effet moral sur le pays, il fallait à ces hommes faux, rechercher des votes de confiance par des moyens bas et pour une conduite méprisante. On nous garde ici comme les valets du gouvernement, attendant après leurs ordres. C'était à eux à prendre une décision prompte et non à prendre leur temps pour nous faire mépriser, en nous tenant ici si longtemps à ne rien faire. Toujours des précédents.

Et il leur fallait une adresse moins honnête que celle proposée par l'hon. membre pour London (M. Wilson.) Il leur fallait une autre adresse, parce que celle-ci ne faisait pas du ministre, l'éloge qu'il sollicitait.

Il fallait aux ministres amener le gouverneur en ville quand ils savaient qu'il y avait déjà été attaqué, et qu'il ne pouvait y paraître sans recevoir de nouvelles insultes. Pour son propre intérêt on exposait ainsi non seulement la personne du gouverneur, mais on voulait faire voir au public qu'on peut impunément fouler aux pieds et la loi, et le gouvernement et la représentation. En ajournant de jour en jour sans en venir à aucune détermination, ainsi que par leurs indécisions, leurs lenteurs et leur changement continuuel d'opinion, les ministres prouvent leur incapacité; ils montrent leur incompétence à remplir aucunes autres charges que celles de procureurs-généraux. Ce serait fort heureux qu'ils ne fussent pas en Chambre à soulever les passions, et exposés à les voir naître chez eux. Il faut néanmoins qu'ils restent ministres siégeant en Chambre. Au lieu d'être procureurs-généraux tout simplement, n'ayant rien à faire qu'à s'occuper du soin de leurs bureaux, il leur faut être jetés au milieu de la tourmente des partis, ce qui les exposera toujours à commettre l'injustice et à piller sur les lois. Les procédés qui ont été adoptés contre les personnes qui ont été arrêtées montrent que nous avons un mob ministry. Les ministres ont foulé la loi aux pieds. Ils ont émané sans réflexions des accusations d'incendie contre des personnes qui ne faisaient que demander ce qu'il (sic) avaient droit de demander. Pourquoi cela a-t-il eu lieu? Parceque ces personnes comme liés avec la presse avaient nui au ministère, parcequ'on savait que la presse pouvait leur faire tort. Si les procureurs généraux avaient été à leurs places et dans les cours de justice sans avoir d'intérêts comme ministres, ils auraient vu que les procédés suivis contre ces prisonniers étaient irréguliers; et on n'aurait pas eu la honte de voir des hommes arrêtés puis relâchés le lendemain comme ayant été emprisonnés mal à propos, et illégalement. Nous sommes sous la garde des troupes aux-quelles nous devons des remerciements, mais on n'aurait pas dû nuire à l'armée, ni l'insulter en employant à sa place et pour remplir ses devoirs une partie de la population que l'on arme contre l'autre pour ensuite la désarmer le lendemain. Tout cela n'est-il pas dégradant?<sup>43</sup> N'était-ce pas une insulte aux militaires en qui cela devait annoncer un manque de confiance<sup>44</sup>.

Ecoutez, écoutez, de la part des tories.<sup>45</sup>

M. PAPINEAU ((continua))--Tout cela ne tient-il pas à l'incapacité.

L'Angleterre prend sur elle de nous envoyer des troupes; c'est donc à elle à nous protéger; elle nomme le gouverneur, et garnisonne le pays pour faire respecter les lois. Les militaires doivent connaître leurs devoirs. Ils sont le bras qui exécute, et le gouverneur est la tête qui ordonne.



Des violences, des excès de toutes sortes ont été commis. Quels ont été les précautions, les soins pris par les ministres pour nous mettre à l'abri de ces désordres? Rien du tout. Nous devons donc avant tout voir aux moyens de mettre les lois en force. Ce n'est pas parceque les ministres sont bien plus ignorants ou bien plus mauvais que d'autres qu'ils font tant de fautes tous les jours; c'est parceque la constitution qu'ils disent si bonne, et si chère au peuple, est mauvaise et détestée; la constitution n'est aimée par une majorité d'aucuns des partis, parcequ'elle n'a pas été donnée mais imposée au peuple de cette province. Ce n'est pas un changement d'hommes seulement qui pourrait remédier à ces maux; il faudrait pour cela un changement de constitution. Néanmoins, puisque les ministres ont accepté des places sous cette constitution et qu'ils les tiennent encore, ils sont responsables des violences faites à la loi.

Ils avaient à prendre des mesures et ils sont venus prétentieusement nous dire: "ne craignez rien; nous sommes responsables de tout; nous comprenons notre devoir; des précautions ont été prises; de pareils excès ne peuvent plus se renouveler;" puis par leur imprévoyance et leur attachement aux précédents, les mêmes excès se sont renouvelés, et nous sommes néanmoins appelés à leur donner des votes de confiance; à demander que le gouverneur, au péril de sa vie, vienne en ville entendre leur éloge.

Je crois que plutôt que de proposer chaque jour l'ajournement, sans dire qu'on prend des précautions et sans faire voir qu'on a le moyen de maintenir la paix, il serait mieux de proposer la prorogation une fois pour toute. Nous ne pouvons pas procéder ici en sûreté aux affaires du pays. Il n'y a aucune sûreté ni pour nous ni pour les papiers publics. La paix a besoin d'être ramenée dans le pays par des efforts judicieux. Des mesures judiciaires eussent dû être prises pour maintenir l'ordre; malheureusement nos ministres paraissent en être incapables, notre réunion ici n'est pas de nature à établir la tranquillité publique. Nous savons que le ressentiment des gens est tel que tout ce que nous pourrions dire en cette enceinte excitera le mécontentement, les passions de quelque partie de la population. Nous le voyons ici même. Nous ne pouvons parler sans être sans cesse en proie aux interruptions les plus inconvenantes. Nous venons de voir interrompre l'hon. membre pour Norfolk de la manière la plus grossière, quoique âge eut dû le mettre à l'abri de semblables insultes.

Toutes les propositions qui nous ont été faites n'auraient dû venir que des ministres eux-mêmes. Cela aurait montré au public que c'est après une bonne délibération qu'on fesait ces propositions. Mais au contraire on propose l'ajournement et l'on permet à ses amis, qui, surtout dans ces circonstances particulières, ne devraient pas être soufferts à intervenir dans les affaires des ministres, on leur permet l'intervention, si on ne l'a pas sollicité.

Nous ne pouvons pas dans ces circonstances siéger avantageusement pour le bien public. L'hon. membre pour Norfolk a dit qu'il ne se laisserait pas dominer par la peur et je ne ferai pas l'insulte à mes collègues de croire qu'ils puissent se laisser intimider; mais la responsabilité qui pèse sur nous tous, les dangers qui peuvent naître de nos discussions, la dégradation de notre position, demande la prorogation, mais en l'absence de la bibliothèque, on ne se rappelle que de deux précédents et il faut les suivre.

On trouve des précédents qui disent que lorsque des bills auront été perdus en temps de paix, il faudra continuer ces bills à l'état où on les avait laissés, et c'est par ces considérations importantes, que les ministres veulent en imposer au public; ils laissent pour cette considération, toutes

autres considérations de côté. Si on se fut contenté d'agir sur les mesures les plus pressantes, ayant soin de laisser à une autre session toutes les mesures propres à exciter les passions et qu'on n'espère faire passer qu'à l'aide de la majorité d'une autre province, c'eut été infiniment plus sage que de venir nous citer de mauvais précédents.

Maintenant les ministres après ce qui est arrivé pourront-ils agir comme ils voudront? Non. Il leur faudra attendre des avis d'Angleterre, malgré la plénitude du gouvernement responsable. Les ministres, lors de la première insulte faite au gouverneur, n'ont pas prévu les suites de cet attentat; ils n'ont rien prévu et ils ne prévoient rien de ce qui peut arriver; toujours ne devraient-ils pas nous laisser ici pour nous exposer à la risée publique, pour venir nous proposer tous les jours de nouvelles motions d'ajournement. Cela ne convient nullement au respect qui doit entourer toute représentation.<sup>46</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE would inform hon. gentlemen on the other side that<sup>47</sup> les attaques qu'il vient d'entendre contre le ministère sont faites dans un temps qu'il considère comme très-peu convenable. Il serait bien prêt à défendre le gouvernement et à le défendre dans tous ses actes,<sup>48</sup> triumphantly<sup>49</sup> s'il croyait qu'il en fut temps. La même raison l'empêchera de répondre aux remarques faites sur la dissolution de l'union.<sup>50</sup> He considered the remarks of the hon. member for Norfolk distorted.<sup>51</sup> Quant aux attaques de l'hon. membre pour St. Maurice, il n'en veut pas faire de cas parce qu'elles sont évidemment outrées, injustes, inopportunes et déplacées. Ce n'est pas non plus le temps de discuter sur les distinctions de races, des sujets aussi sensibles ne doivent toucher, que dans un temps de calme où les esprits sont dans leurs assiettes. La conduite des hons. membres qui entrent dans toutes ces matières avec ardeur est pour lui la plus étrange des choses étranges.<sup>52</sup> The remarks of the hon. member for St. Maurice could not be separated from the<sup>53</sup> prominent part<sup>54</sup> he took in 1837.<sup>55</sup> On peut bien demander si c'est aujourd'hui un moment pour faire des attaques violentes contre le ministère? Tout homme qui aime véritablement la paix agira tout autrement. S'il veut la paix, il proposera des mesures qui pourront y conduire. Les attaques ne sont jamais un remède au trouble et au désordre, pas plus qu'un nouveau désastre n'en prévient un autre.<sup>56</sup> It was a matter of congratulation to him (Mr. P.) that the views of that hon. member had not the sympathy of hon. gentlemen opposite.<sup>57</sup> The hon. member, however, was not cheered when he spoke of the difficulties arising out of the union<sup>58</sup>. Il faut remettre à un autre jour la discussion de la dissolution de l'union.<sup>59</sup> He (Mr. P.) asked what they were going to do with the Saxon population of Montreal and the Townships; he thought the question of dissolving the Union a difficult one to be grappled with, and he therefore thought his hon. friend was imprudent in bringing it up. He would put it to the hon. member for St. Maurice, as a lover of his country, and as a lover of peace and order, whether this was a time to make attacks on the Ministry. It was his business instead to come forward and suggest. He asked the hon. members for the Eastern Townships<sup>60</sup> like the hon. members for Sherbrooke, and Stanstead, and Missisquoi,<sup>61</sup> if they were in favour of the dissolution of the Union.<sup>62</sup>

COL. GUGY said, certainly not.<sup>63</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE.--The hon. gentleman continued; He saw the hon. member for Toronto cheering the hon. member for St. Maurice, when, at the elections, he denounced him; he was either not sincere now or then. It was

the duty of this House to endeavor to promote tranquillity and peace.<sup>64</sup> He now asked, if it were a legitimate way to express public opinion, to get up mobs and burn houses?<sup>65</sup> There were constitutional methods of expressing disapprobation of the acts of the government, without exciting mobs.<sup>66</sup> Qu'on fasse des démonstrations paisibles, des représentations, des adresses à Sa Majesté, qu'on demande la dissolution du parlement, du ministère colonial, etc., etc. C'est dans les bornes de la constitution et le gouvernement impérial décidera.<sup>67</sup> Gentlemen on the other side say that they do not countenance ... ((mobs)). If public opinion were against the present Ministry, they would yield to it. He (Mr. P.) never courted office for its fruits, and it had been a source of ruin by preventing him from attending to his business. But this was not the time to flinch. When public opinion told him that it was time for him to retire, he would do so, but at a time of peace. Hon. gentlemen opposite could not form an Administration, they would not command one third of the votes of the House. If they should come into power by no circumstances would the gentlemen on his side of the House appeal to mob law. There were two influences at work in getting up that excitement.<sup>68</sup> On a fait circuler dans le public que le motif de l'agitation est le désir chez les chefs de l'opposition de s'annexer aux Etats-Unis; mais d'après la conduite loyale de l'hon. membre pour Hamilton, il est mieux de croire que c'est le désir de replacer au pouvoir ceux qui en ont été chassés pour céder places aux ministres actuels. Ces motifs seraient au moins plus loyaux.<sup>69</sup> He knew that this desire of annexation was entertained by men of wealth; and he would not make the desire of getting their places an accusation if hon. gentlemen acted fairly; but they did not do so. He asserted that the country and the House would support His Excellency. He knew that there would be a large portion of the country opposed to the Indemnity Bill; but every right thinking man in Western Canada would discountenance the present disturbances. He told the House and the country that they were prepared to justify all their acts, and would do so in proper time and place.<sup>70</sup> Le peuple est invité à une franche discussion, à faire de franches attaques, etc., le ministère est préparé à cela.<sup>71</sup>

M. CAYLEY ... répond à M. Price.<sup>72</sup> ((He)) well understood the decision to which the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands referred,--the decision of the voice of the people at the hustings, in some three years' time, and not before; they would not venture to appeal ... to the people one moment before the latest period proscribed by law. The Administration were in the habit of boasting of their strength,--that they possessed the confidence of the people; it was a delusion,--they had forfeited the confidence of the people, and stood nearly alone in that House, with their servile followers, who sustained them solely in the hope of sharing in the patronage and the offices which the Government measures were about to create. His (Mr. Cayley's) friends had been charged with seeking office; he thought that the conduct of the Government showed very clearly who were most obnoxious to such a charge. The Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works told them that it was the duty of every man, who read his prayer-book, instead of inciting, to put down the riot. Who, in truth, he would ask, were the guilty parties in exciting the riot? He would answer--the Ministry, by every act of theirs, since the commencement of the Session to that hour. They had set the example in showing a disregard of the laws, and in weakening the moral ties that bound them and protected society. What had their amnesty bill done?--It had declared all parties guilty of arson, murder and treason innocent in the



eye of the law. Their printed speeches, circulated far and wide in Canada West, had applauded the conduct of the persons engaged in the crimes of arson, murder, and treason, and their indemnity bill proposed to pay them for their losses. The Ministry, by their measures, had broken down the barriers, the safeguards which protected society, and now called upon the members of the opposition to assist in stemming the torrent which threatened to overwhelm all parties. They (the Administration) charged the Opposition with exciting the people, while nothing could be more reprehensible than their own conduct and language. What was the remark which he (Mr. Cayley) had heard on the previous evening, as having fallen from the hon. member for Kent, Assistant Commissioner of the Board of Works? It was to the effect that--he (Mr. Cameron) would dispense with the military if he had the assistance of 1,000 armed French Canadians.<sup>73</sup> That conversation had been mentioned to him by an officer<sup>74</sup>. Had not that remark a reference to a conflict between races? And now they were invited to take up the consideration of the dropt orders of the day, as if they were living in the most peaceful times in the world, while the Quebec journal, the paper of the hon. member for Montmorenci informed them that they were sitting with a volcano ready to burst out under their feet. What were these dropt orders of the day, about which the hon. Attorney-General (West) was so solicitous? They were measures on which the members of the Government had shown the most perfect absence of unanimity in every stage. There was the imprisonment for debt bill, in the discussion of which the hon. Solicitor General (West) had requested the hon. President of the Council to exhibit none of his tricks, but to stick to his canals, and had promised a peppering to the hon. Commissioner of Works if he did not mind what he was about. There was the Division of Counties Bill in which the hon. Assistant Commissioner of Works had accused the hon. Attorney General (West) of deceiving him, and begged to assure him that he knew how to revenge himself. There was the election law introduced by the hon. Attorney General Lafontaine and opposed by the hon. Attorney General Baldwin, in reference to voters holding property in several counties. The Usury Bill, in which the hon. Attorney General West read the hon. Inspector General a lecture on the interest of Usury, and how to reduce the debt of the Province, and the Customs Bill, in which the hon. Inspector General had been opposed by the hon. Attorney General in fixing the duty on Mess Pork. The ministry had submitted to a most important amendment to the Indemnity bill; and the congratulatory address on the restoration of peace and tranquillity had been escorted by a regiment of soldiers, and the Governor General gratuitously exposed to a repetition of insult, through the imbecility of his advisers. The members of the opposition had been charged with inconsistency, because they had approved of what had fallen from the hon. member (sic) for Norfolk and St. Maurice; it was perfectly true that they had thoroughly acquiesced in all that these hon. members had said in reference to the misconduct, weakness and imbecility of the Administration--and it would be quite in tune to disapprove of their opinions whenever they should express sentiments in which hon. members on that side of the house did not concur.<sup>75</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON denied having made the remarks attributed by the hon. gentlemen.<sup>76</sup> The error was small, but most important<sup>77</sup>. He said he<sup>78</sup> n'a jamais manqué de confiance dans les militaires; au contraire, il a confiance dans tout ce qui est vraiment britannique<sup>79</sup>. He believed the people of the country would, if armed, defend themselves without the troops.

The people he had asked to volunteer were all of British or Irish descent.<sup>80</sup> He had taken down 159 names of English, Irish and Scotch origin.<sup>81</sup> Il sait que les soldats ... sont ((britanniques)) mais il a dit que 500 Canadiens suffiraient pour mettre en déroute la canaille qui maraude dans les rues.<sup>82</sup>

MR. WATTS repudiated the assertion that the supporters of the Ministry were interested persons<sup>83</sup> ((and)) thought the hon. member for Huron, who charged hon. gentlemen on his (Mr. W.'s) side of the House with being office seekers, should keep the charge for members of his own side.<sup>84</sup> He very much regretted the violence of some hon. gentlemen opposite who would have been excluded if the bill relative to insolvents sitting in the House had become law<sup>85</sup>. He had heard a most inflammatory speech from the hon. member for Huron; and he (Mr. W.) felt assured that those gentlemen would go to any length to obtain office, even to dragging the country through civil war. It was stated that rebels liked war because they had nothing to lose and he (Mr. W.) made that charge; when he heard such violent language he could not forbear telling them they had no stake in the country.<sup>86</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND said there were men in the country who were determined to rule by fire and sword; it was the duty of every man, not to banter accusations in a time like the present, but to come forward and say that he is prepared to<sup>87</sup> aider le gouvernement pour le rétablissement de l'ordre<sup>88</sup> put down incendiarism and mob law.<sup>89</sup> Et c'est tout le contraire, l'hon. membre pour St. Maurice choisit précisément ce temps pour redoubler d'ardeur et d'acharnement dans son opposition.<sup>90</sup> The most remarkable thing in the debate was the alacrity with which the hon. member for St. Maurice came forward to put himself at the head of the opposition<sup>91</sup>. C'est bien là le tact particulier qui le caractérise, plus il y a d'embarras, plus il veut en faire, et d'ailleurs il a toujours été ennemi de tous les gouvernements monarchiques, et rien ne lui ferait tant de plaisir que de voir le Canada perdu pour l'Angleterre. On sait qu'il veut en faire un état indépendant ou annexé à la république voisine, mais à la condition qu'il en sera le premier président. Tout cela n'est pas surprenant comme de voir des membres qui siègent dans cette chambre exciter la populace par leurs discours et leur conduite (non, non.) Oui plusieurs membres ont fait ici des discours qui sont très propres à exciter les furieux<sup>92</sup> to burn their present Hall of meeting.<sup>93</sup> On les protège, on les défend dans leurs excès.<sup>94</sup> The language that fell from the lips of the hon. member for Huron, was calculated to have that effect.<sup>95</sup> This was not a question of races<sup>96</sup>. He knew that all the honest yeomanry of Upper Canada were prepared to support the Governor. He knew that none sooner than the county which he represented, would come forward to denounce the outrages they had witnessed, and Stanstead and Sherbrooke would do the same. The hon. member went on to deprecate the speech of Mr. Papineau. The project of annexation had been received with cheers, at a public dinner in the city. The infamous acts, which had disgraced this city, had no other object in view than to place the party opposite in power, and it was not to be disguised. The hon. member at some length defended the course of the Government during the late disturbances<sup>97</sup>. In the present conjuncture, hon. members might give different advice; but it was plain that the Government must act according to the circumstances without; and here he might say, in reply to the accusation that due precaution had not been taken, that no precautions could prevent the use of the mid-night torch, or<sup>98</sup> prevent men with demon hearts throwing stones<sup>99</sup> over the head of the military<sup>100</sup>

to appease the mob vested with the moral suasion of that party for whom the outrages were committed.<sup>101</sup> Il est certain que tous les vrais loyaux sont dégoutés de la conduite des tories. On a suscité toutes les difficultés du jour, sans doute, dans l'espérance que l'annexion s'en suivrait. Puis on accuse ensuite le gouvernement de n'avoir pas prévenu les désordres, de n'avoir pas mis assez vite le militaire sur pied; mais qu'aurait fait le militaire une fois que la torche incendiaire a été jetée sur les bâties du parlement? Il est à croire que le pouvoir est le seul qui puisse réussir dans des cas comme celui-ci. Les chefs seuls dans l'intérêt de qui la populace agissait pouvaient par de sages avis arrêter les excès dont la cause première est dans les discours et les écrits inflammatoires de l'opposition.<sup>102</sup> This was the party which had always desired to rule Canada by fire and sword.<sup>103</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD declared, in answer to the charges made against that side of the House, that<sup>104</sup> it was agreed among gentlemen on his side of the House not to have spoken, but that it was impossible to sit still and listen to the attacks they had heard and be silent.<sup>105</sup> ((Il)) assure n'avoir jamais rien dit ni fait dans cette chambre et au dehors pour susciter des désordres et que pas un autre ne l'a fait non plus. C'est une fausseté que de l'insinuer.<sup>106</sup> Gentlemen on his side ... on the contrary deprecated them.<sup>107</sup> Les membres de l'opposition ont fait leurs devoirs en s'opposant de toute leur force aux mesures injustes du ministère, mais ils ne sont pas responsables des faits et gestes de la populace indignée de Montréal. Pour lui, il ne connaissait pas la populace de Montréal, il ne l'a jamais haranguée.<sup>108</sup> The hon. gentleman went on to show that the disturbances had been caused by the course the Government had taken. In answer to the hon. Solicitor General, East, he (Mr. S.) said they might have prevented the insult the Governor had received, and entirely have cleared the streets with the force they had at their disposal. With regard to the charge of desiring annexation, it would be found that hon. gentlemen on his side of the House would be the last who would desert the British flag.<sup>109</sup>

DR. BOUTHILLIER dit qu'il venait de faire un tour dans son comté, qu'il en avait parcouru une assez grande étendue, qu'il y avait vu beaucoup de monde, des personnes de tous les états, qu'il n'avait entendu que l'expression unanime d'un sentiment de réprobation sur la conduite des émeutiers de Montréal; que chacun lui avait exprimé le plus grand respect pour Son Excellence le gouverneur-général et une confiance entière en lui et son administration et que tous ceux qu'il avait vus, manifestaient le désir d'être appelés à donner au gouverneur leur appui, de quelque manière que ce fut.<sup>110</sup>

M. CHAUVEAU. (en anglais) Je serai bien court. Ce n'est pas le temps de faire de longs discours. Je n'aurais pas troublé la Chambre de mes remarques, sans celle de l'hon. membre pour St. Maurice. Si les hons. membres de l'autre côté de la Chambre à qui j'ai toujours manifesté l'opposition la plus formelle ne se fussent jamais trouvés dans la position qu'occupe aujourd'hui le ministère, j'aurais cru de mon devoir de leur donner mon appui pour leur aider à maintenir l'ordre et la paix. A plus forte raison, quand je vois que les messieurs à la tête de l'administration dont je n'ai jamais hésité à combattre, les mesures quand je les ai pensées mauvaises, avec qui j'ai longtemps agi, et en qui j'ai toujours vu les hommes politiques les plus capables qui aient jamais administré aucune colonie britannique; à plus forte raison quand je vois ces messieurs dans une pareille position,



crois-je devoir leur donner mon appui le plus cordial. Ce n'est pas le temps pour les membres de cette Chambre, quelles que soient leurs opinions<sup>111</sup> dans un moment comme le présent, il faut de l'Union et de la bonne entente<sup>112</sup>. Je sais que des accusations injustes ont été lancées contre l'hon. membre pour St. Maurice, mais ce n'est pas le temps de faire des sorties sur la conduite du ministère. Nous sommes ici pour remplir un devoir, pour voir à la restauration de la paix. Nous avons le gouvernement responsable; nous avons un ministère chargé de la conduite des affaires du pays, et il n'y a rien dont on puisse se plaindre de sa part. Quelques-uns peuvent leur attribuer de la faiblesse, de l'indécision, mais il faut se rappeler qu'ils sont dans une position sans pareille. D'un côté on leur reproche de n'avoir pas pris les soins nécessaires pour maintenir l'ordre; et d'un autre côté on leur demande pourquoi les militaires habitent l'appartement voisin, pourquoi, ils ont été arrêtés sur le seuil de la porte par des gens armés? Les mêmes hommes leur font le reproche de ne pas prendre des précautions suffisantes pour maintenir l'ordre, et le reproche de prendre les moyens de maintenir la paix. Il me semble qu'il y a là contradiction.

Je conçois qu'une discussion chaleureuse ait pu s'élever ici. Mais j'espère qu'on en reviendra à de meilleurs sentiments. On comprendra qu'on a un devoir à remplir envers le pays, qu'ils doivent donner un exemple de bonne conduite et de charité; c'est notre devoir à tous de voir à ce que le pays ne soit pas ruiné. Nous avons eu depuis trois mois nombre de discussions sur l'économie politique, et je demande si après cela et pour le bien public des discours enflammatoires, si une conduite pareille à celle que tiennent ici quelques membres doivent être tolérés? Qui confierait à cette province ses capitaux, si une pareille conduite était encouragée. L'hon. membre pour Toronto, dont le discours, comme toujours depuis les événements que nous déplorons, eût dû être pour les autres membres un exemple de modération, a commenté sévèrement sur les remarques de l'hon. membre pour le comté de Drummond. Il a dit que personne n'avait été accusé de motifs mauvais. Mais il a oublié sans doute qu'on a chargé les membres de ce côté de la chambre d'être des chercheurs de places. (écoutez) Et s'il y a quelque chose à regretter, je crois que ceux qui ont fait usage de pareilles expressions doivent être les premiers à blâmer. (écoutez.)

J'ajouterai maintenant, M. l'orateur, quelques mots en réponse aux remarques de l'hon. membre pour Norfolk. L'hon. membre a parlé d'une prorogation ou d'une dissolution ou de quelque chose de semblable. Je suis prêt, moi pour un, à rester ici pour y remplir mes devoirs; mais je dois dire que Montréal ne doit pas être plus longtemps le siège du gouvernement. Je suis prêt à voter, quand les ministres pourront trouver la circonstance convenable, pour toute mesure pour faire transporter ailleurs le siège du gouvernement; mais je sais qu'il est difficile pour les ministres de choisir le cours qu'ils auront à prendre. Je sais qu'ils ont les affaires générales du pays à surveiller, et non seulement à s'arrêter sur les folies qu'on fait à Montréal. Quant à voter à Montréal ou à être prorogés, je suis contre l'une et l'autre proposition. On doit montrer au pays qu'on est prêt du risque de sa vie, à continuer à siéger ici, à moins qu'on ne veuille porter le siège du gouvernement ailleurs.<sup>113</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB complained of the conduct of the other side.<sup>114</sup> He was astonished after the address adopted yesterday, to hear the observations of the Att. Gen. of Canada West, upon his motion to adjourn.<sup>115</sup> The Attorney General first merely proposed an adjournment; but immediately one of his

supporters attacked that (Sir Allan's) side of the House.<sup>116</sup> He tells you that the Governor General was grossly insulted, pelted and, in fact, hunted out of town. How then can his colleagues venture to look His Excellency in the face? The Address adopted by the subservient majority yesterday stated "that this is a time of prominent peace and tranquillity," and goes on to say "that while we rejoice that the tranquillity of the city is restored" &c.,--the notorious fact at the same time staring them in the face, that the Governor General was actually protected from the insult and fury of the people, by having 1500 soldiers, a troop of Dragoons, and the whole constabulary force of the city, on duty, protect his Lordship in gaining the Government House to receive this loyal and dutiful address. And you, Mr. Speaker, and the members of this House requiring a strong escort of troops to protect you on your way to meet his Excellency to deliver that same Address. And, after all your precautions, you were as we are told, pelted to your heart's content, although you had not a thousand yards to carry, through a narrow lane, lined with troops and police, your precious load, which the gallant Knight said he charged the Administration with having gotten for the purpose of deceiving the Governor General, and, through him, the people of the distant parts of Canada, as well as Her Majesty's Government and the people of England. The hon. member for Kent was, as usual, very furious and very insulting to the people of this city;--but when he (Sir Allan) reflected on the course (sic) taken by that gentleman and his colleagues, he could not be surprised at the feeling produced. He (Sir Allan) regretted, as much as any man could, the occurrences of the 25th April, and particularly the destruction of invaluable libraries. But he would tell the country and the Government that he would, by far, prefer being numbered with what they are pleased to term, the mob of this city, than with these who, in the plainest and strongest terms, have attempted to justify treason and rebellion, and have insulted the bold and honest defenders of their Queen and country,--and who, not satisfied with pardoning men guilty of murder, arson, treason, and in fact, of every other crime that blackens the catalogue, but have actually passed a law to reward these men for their crimes, when (said the gallant knight,) I think of the cold blooded murder of the unfortunate Charterand (sic) who was tied to a tree and shot to death by slow degrees, in a way that would have disgraced the wildest savages of the forest. And of the fate of the unfortunate Vosburg and his family, who were tied in his house--the father brutally stabbed in the presence and sight of his wife and children,--and when so secured that escape was impossible, the torch was applied to the house and all left to perish--and for what?--because poor Vosburg happened to be possessed of a portion of "spurious Canadian loyalty," as the Sol. Gen. West, would call it. The hon. Sol. Gen. for Canada East tells us that we are a set of men who desire to rule by fire and sword--that we do not wish to see order restored--desire to sever this country from the Parent State--and then, according to the custom of the hon. gentleman, he winds up by abusing the hon. member for St. Maurice, and complains that we are supporting that gentleman.<sup>117</sup> He admired the ability of the hon. member for St. Maurice and his conduct in the house, and nor was he deterred from expressing his opinion, because the hon. member had been connected with the rebellion.<sup>118</sup> Really Mr. Speaker (said Sir Allan) when I hear the hon. member abusing the member for St. Maurice for his republican notions--his conduct in '37 and '38, I would just ask them to look at their present leader. Was not the Attorney Gen. for Canada East, a supporter and follower of Mr. Papineau in the very last--up to their flight from the country,--did not the Government issue war-

rants for the apprehension of both--and ... ((had)) not both these gentlemen<sup>119</sup> found the better part of valour was discretion, and<sup>120</sup> to make use of a vulgar expression,<sup>121</sup> cleared out<sup>122</sup>? I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, the only difference, the Attorney Gen. got back first and made precious good use of his time in prejudicing his countrymen against the object of his envy, and had pretty well succeeded,--but since the hon. member for St. Maurice has taken his seat in this House, he seems to be regaining his position with his countrymen, the very possibility of which circumstance occurring has almost driven the Attorney General into such a state of mind that he really knows not what he does, and that great allowances should be made for him. He (Sir Allan) would tell the Hon. Sol. General East that he is supporting a man, as his leader, who had been really desirous of ruling by fire and sword, and whose followers made the attempt of severing the connexion between this country and the parent state, and we (said the gallant knight turning to the opposition,) prevented the consummation so much desired by them. Members of your government stood quietly looking on while bloody murder, arson, and treason were perpetrated, and did not attempt to put it down.<sup>123</sup> (L'hon. membre gesticule fort et regarde ses amis<sup>124</sup>.

((Ses amis)) crient et applaudissent des mains, des pieds, et du gosier.<sup>125</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB ((continued:))--He threw the charge back in their teeth, and if there were one word in the English language more capable than another of expressing his contempt, he would employ it. Was it right for a man who every Sunday prayed to be delivered from sudden death, to stand up and declare that he had never uttered a word which he would not seal with his blood? So help him God the expression made his blood run cold. Now, with regard to annexation,<sup>126</sup> about endeavouring to sever this Province from the Empire<sup>127</sup> he would tell gentlemen opposite ((to))<sup>128</sup> ask your leader to furnish you with a copy of the ever-memorable declaration of independence, passed by the supporters of the present Government, inviting the Queen's soldiers to desert. Then ask your leader who used the following words at the grand meeting of the Confederation of the Six Counties, on 23rd Oct. 1847 (sic),--"Long live Papineau."<sup>129</sup> Hear (sic) Sir Allan read one of the manifestos published by the insurgents in 1837.<sup>130</sup> To witness the enthusiasm which lighted up the countenances of those present well repaid the fatigues of travelling over impossible roads, at this season of the year. Let the enemies of the country put their houses in order; if they should ever be overtaken by the vengeance of those enthusiastic and insulted men, woe betide them; few among them will remain to tell their fate"?<sup>131</sup> He was very sorry for what had taken place, though he should have cared very little, if the Ministry only had been pelted. He supposed they were not sufficiently great men. All great men had been pelted, and perhaps they would one day deserve the honor. As to the dissolution of the Union he would be glad too, if they were out of office. The honble member concluded by denying that his party wished for office, or to rule by fire and sword and, by expressing an opinion that if they were to be made answerable for what was going on, they ought to be informed of what Ministers were doing.<sup>132</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT answered some of the observations made by previous speakers, and then went on to speak of the impropriety of attacking the Governor General.<sup>133</sup> Le ministère écoutait tranquillement toutes les attaques contre le gouvernement jusqu'au jour où il serait temps de se justifier.<sup>134</sup> ...((They)) and they alone were responsible for all that had taken



place, and were prepared to meet all the charges which were brought against them.<sup>135</sup> Et jamais ... le représentant de la Souveraine ... les ministres étaient et seraient responsables de leurs actes. Il entendait ses adversaires dire que les ministres ne représentaient pas les vœux du peuple et qu'il leur fallait résigner. Mais comme sa part, il dirait aux hon. membres qu'ils avaient déjà tenté ce jeu-là, et qu'ils n'y avaient pas réussi (rires). Il ne croyait pas qu'ils connussent plus l'opinion publique aujourd'hui qu'alors.<sup>136</sup> They were supported by the members representing two-thirds of the people, and were they to resign because a mob in Montreal committed outrages<sup>137</sup> incendiaient les propriétés et passaient des résolutions<sup>138</sup> to get up a petition to ... the Queen, asking that Lord Elgin should be recalled.<sup>139</sup> Or, ces gens-là n'avaient pas de biens ni de votes. Et pourtant on prétendait que pour cela le gouverneur général devait être sacrifié, pendant qu'il agissait constitutionnellement. Il devait dire que le ministère ne tomberait devant ces misérables, mais seulement devant le peuple du pays.<sup>140</sup> If the Governor General was to be sacrificed, because he had had the firmness and courage not to be intimidated by threats, he (Mr. M.) would not continue to be a member of the Government. ... He was sorry to hear the hon. member for Norfolk allude to the Union as a measure passed to secure the ascendancy (sic) of the Anglo-Saxon race. It was not originated so much for that purpose as for commercial purposes; and he hoped the day was not far distant when the advantages of that Union should become apparent to all, that not a single person would be found to raise his voice against it. They now enjoyed advantages possessed by no other country under the canopy of Heaven, and if they did not avail themselves of the advantages they enjoyed, and not make this country a happy and prosperous one, it would be their own fault. The hon. gentleman concluded by saying that<sup>141</sup> il avait entendu des hon. membres manifester l'idée qu'il y aurait de grands troubles dans le Haut-Canada; mais il était persuadé que le peuple y avait plus de bon sens, et comprendrait toute la portée de l'attentat contre le parlement et contre le représentant de la Souveraine.<sup>142</sup> Nine-tenths of the people would utterly condemn the outrages which have been lately committed in this city.<sup>143</sup> S'il devait en être autrement, il dirait qu'il ne comprenait plus l'opinion publique et qu'il ne serait plus digne de la représenter. Le Canada avait un magnifique avenir, mais ce ne serait jamais en s'unissant aux Etats-Unis; car cette annexion nous ôterait nos terres publiques et nos droits de douanes; et nous donnerait des taxes énormes.--On avait censuré le gouvernement parce qu'il ne faisait pas connaître ses idées; l'hon. membre devait dire que le ministère avait fait tout en lui pour empêcher l'effusion du sang, et que d'ailleurs on saurait plus tard s'il était endormi et avait eu peur. (L'hon. membre parla alors des troubles des jours précédents.) Il ajouta qu'il ne se laisserait jamais intimider par des émeutiers; qu'on verrait dans moins d'un mois l'indignation publique se manifester d'un bout du pays à l'autre contre les attentats commis à Montréal.<sup>144</sup>

COL. GUGY rose to read a letter from<sup>145</sup> Messrs. Mack, Ferres, &c., the late prisoners in the Jail<sup>146</sup> in allusion to the letter from the same gentlemen which he had read to the house some days before. The latter was intended to exonerate Col. Ermatinger from the charge of duplicity, the former letter having stated that the Police Magistrate had at first promised to commit the prisoners for trial, and had, afterwards, without explanation merely remanded them for examination. The hon. member then read some extracts from the correspondence of the Journal de Québec, which he characterised as false and

impertinent--one of those asserted that 1500 men had offered to prendre le fusil, as special constables--and he called on the Attorney General (West) to exercise his influence to control such publications.<sup>147</sup>

MR. MCCONNELL did not intend to have spoken upon the debate, and would not detain the House now but for a few moments. He did not intend to make any inflammatory speech, but he would say boldly what he thought. He deplored, as much as any man, what they had lately seen; the country had got a shaking, from the effect of which it would not recover for years. They had all been disgraced by what had taken place. Some hon. gentlemen opposite had said that they who sat on his (Mr. McC.'s) side of the House had encouraged it, but he denied the whole trouble had arisen from the Rebellion Losses Bill, and he was very sorry when he saw it introduced, because he had expected many good measures from the present Government. He thought the principle of the bill, to pay just loss occasioned by the rebellion, was just; and if the Ministry had said they intended to pay no other than such losses, if they had given a single satisfactory answer to the numerous questions put to them, if they had not voted against the amendment proposed that no rebel should be paid, all would have gone on right. However, the bill was passed, and assented to by the Governor General; he had nothing to say to the Governor General giving his sanction to the bill, but he (Mr. McC.) thought he should have come down in the usual manner to sanction it, and not in the manner he did, as if he was afraid; because he (Mr. McC.) thought that persons who showed courage did not run so much danger of violence as those who were easily frightened. The next thing done was the passing of the address;-- the hon. Att. General had risen to move that the House adjourn, when the hon. member for Norfolk, who was always ready to come to the help of the Ministry when they were in trouble, rose and begged him to withdraw his motion, as he had an address to propose. This was agreed to, and the hon. gentleman opposite passed an address declaring that we were in a state of peace and tranquillity at a time when the gallant 71st Regiment were guarding the Hall they sat in and how was this address declaring the city to be in a state of peace and tranquillity, carried up to the Governor General? It was carried by members along streets lined with troops, amidst the peltings and hootings of crowds. The members knew that the address they were going to present contained what was false, and he thought that they were justly pelted when they were carrying such an address. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Shefford said that the people of the Eastern Townships would not approve of the conduct of the people of Montreal. He (Mr. McC.) would not say that they would, but he would tell the House that the people of the Townships would never approve of the payment of Rebels. (Cheers.)<sup>148</sup> As to annexation, there were thousands, on each side of politics, who looked to it as the great object.<sup>149</sup>

MR. BADGLEY accused the Ministry of having broken down the breakwater created by the constitution, to protect the crown against the people. They had destroyed the Legislative Council, by packing it with their partizans.<sup>150</sup>

DR. NELSON voulait savoir de M. Guky, s'il (Guky) avait parlé de lui (Nelson) en appliquant aux membres libéraux le surnom de underling (suppot) (sic).<sup>151</sup>

COL. GUGY répondit que non.<sup>152</sup>

DR. NELSON disait hautement que l'hon. M. Cayley et tous ses amis calomniaient les Canadiens-français, en disant d'eux qu'il étaient les ennemis

jurés des personnes d'autres origines. Il niait cela. Les Canadiens-français avaient montré le contraire plusieurs fois. Il pouvait en particulier parler de leur hospitalité proverbiale. Les Canadiens-français en effet recevaient sous leurs toits, l'étranger, qu'il fut Anglais, Ecossais, Français, etc. (L'hon. membre cita ensuite des exemples de cette hospitalité remarquable.) L'hon. membre ajoutait qu'on avait parlé de catholiques et de protestants; il devait dire que jamais on ne faisait de ces distinctions dans le pays; on ne demandait jamais compte à un homme de sa croyance religieuse, il n'était pas inquiété, parce qu'il professait le protestantisme. L'hon. membre ajouterait que ceux qui faisaient de pareils avances, étaient des mauvais citoyens, c'étaient des calomniateurs.--Il soutiendrait pour sa part, le gouvernement constitutionnel du pays; il donnerait sa vie pour le protéger contre ses ennemis du dedans et du dehors. Quant aux brigandages récents, c'était une tâche terrible sur les habitants de la ville de Montréal.--Si le bill d'indemnité, passé par les deux chambres, n'avait pas été sanctionné, il (Dr. Nelson) aurait dit que le gouvernement responsable était fini. Il demandait ce que le peuple anglais dirait si la reine refusait sa sanction à un bill passé par la chambre des communes et la chambre des lords. Or, ce devait être la même chose pour le Canada. Il était prêt à tout faire pour maintenir la paix, même au risque de perdre toutes ses propriétés. Il avait refusé d'armer ses amis pour défendre sa maison. Mais il ne croyait pas que l'on pût se laisser d'avantage attaquer dans les rues, assaillir de toutes manières. Il ne doutait pas qu'aussitôt que la réflexion aurait remplacé la passion, on verrait avec horreur le tache indélébile au nom de la ville de Montréal. Il croyait que relativement à l'ordre de chose actuel, le pays était tranquille, mais que relativement aux brigandages récents le pays était profondément agité, indigné.<sup>153</sup>

M. CAUCHON parla ensuite fort au long; nous n'entendîmes que la fin de son discours. Le bill d'indemnité avait été passé par les trois quarts de la chambre, et par une majorité d'hommes d'origine bretonne. Il n'y avait donc rien de plus injuste que ce que l'on disait contre la passation de cette mesure. Il croyait que c'eût été une injustice énorme envers le pays, si le ministère avait cédé devant les émeutiers, et avait abandonné ses grandes mesures. Il était convaincu que si les représentants du peuple n'appuyaient pas énergiquement le gouvernement, ils étaient grandement coupables.<sup>154</sup>

M. BADGLEY (tory) défend M. Papineau, au sujet de ses attaques contre le ministère. Il dit que M. Papineau a agi avec franchise (!) et courage(!!)<sup>155</sup>

DR. BOUTHILLIER arrivait de son comté; il avait vu des hommes de toutes les nuances et de toutes les opinions; il trouvait tout le monde unanime à condamner les émeutiers et les incendiaires, et à exprimer sa confiance dans S.E. lord Elgin et son administration.<sup>156</sup>

M. THOMPSON ne dirait qu'un mot. A son avis, les émeutiers n'étaient qu'une machine dans les mains d'autres hommes qui se cachaient (applaudissements.)<sup>157</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN s'en tiendrait à ce qui avait été dit. Le gouvernement n'entendait pas discuter ce sujet aujourd'hui, mais viendrait plus tard répondre à toutes les accusations. Il proposait donc de renvoyer les ordres du jour au lendemain.<sup>158</sup>



(265)

Orders  
deferred.Ordered, That the Orders of the day be postponed till  
to-morrow.

M. HOLMES.--M. l'orateur, l'hon. membre qui vient de s'asseoir (Badgley) suggère à l'administration d'ajourner les chambres pour quelque temps. Je serais assez enclin à concourir dans cette idée. Mais l'hon. membre n'a pas été assez loin. Que n'a-il (sic) proposé au ministère d'ajourner les chambres à Québec? Moi pour un, je l'eusse secondé et appuyé. Car je dois avouer<sup>159</sup> he regretted to acknowledge it<sup>160</sup> que la ville de Montréal, par ses actes récents, n'est ni une place convenable ni une place sûre pour une assemblée délibérative, qui ne saurait y jouir de la liberté qui lui est nécessaire. Je ne crains pas de le dire, M. l'orateur, les attentats qui ont été commis ces jours derniers sont pour la ville de Montréal une disgrâce ineffaçable. Une troupe de turbulents, de factieux et de brigands a eu la ville en son pouvoir, et les actes de plus pur vandalisme ont été à l'ordre du jour. On a voté à une complète destruction des édifices publics du plus grand prix; l'on a incendié des bibliothèques magnifiques, s'appuyant pour cela sur la barbarie des âges de ténèbres; l'on s'est attaqué aux propriétés particulières; l'on a menacé la vie même des citoyens; en un mot, l'insulte et l'outrage ont été portés à l'extrémité! Oh! la cité de Montréal ressentira longtemps de pareils attentats; ses citoyens comprendront toute la honte dont ces crimes doivent le couvrir. Ils auront beau faire, leur ville est dégradée, par la plus profonde et exécrationnelle disgrâce!

On a beaucoup parlé, M. l'orateur, des scènes dégoûtantes dont cette ville a été le théâtre; on a dit beaucoup de choses des émeutes qui ont eu lieu. J'ai entendu plusieurs honorables membres de l'autre côté de la chambre (les tories) condamner en termes énergiques le recours à la violence. Mais pourquoi donc, en feignant de désapprouver, ont-ils tâché d'excuser les troubles. C'est ce que je regrette profondément. Je dois dire que quelques-uns des honorables membres n'ont pas admis de pareilles excuses; mais je ne puis pas cacher que plusieurs d'entre eux ont fait des discours qui avaient plutôt pour tendance d'augmenter l'excitation que de l'apaiser, des discours qui étaient propres à encourager à la violence les misérables (ruffians) qui ont commis tous les actes infâmes des derniers huit jours.

L'hon. membre d'Hamilton (sir Allan McNab) a plus d'une fois dans son discours parlé de moi d'une manière sarcastique. Eh bien, je dis à l'hon. membre que c'est moi qui, le 25 avril au soir, ai répondu à l'hon. membre qui, de retour de son hôtel où il était allé dîner, avait dû passer à travers les émeutiers, et qui exprima en chambre sa conviction qu'il allait y avoir une émeute. C'est moi qui ai répondu à l'hon. membre, lorsqu'il suggérait de faire sortir les troupes, que le parti, avec lequel je me faisais un honneur de marcher, n'était pas dans l'habitude, comme le parti opposé, de faire sortir les troupes.<sup>161</sup>

Ici, SIR A. MACNAB interrompt M. Holmes pour s'expliquer. Il prétend qu'il n'a jamais dit savoir qu'il devait y avoir des troubles.<sup>162</sup>

M. HOLMES.--Je sais cela, M. l'orateur, et je n'ai pas fait cet avancé. L'hon. Chevalier a dit, le soir du 25 avril, qu'il pensait qu'il y aurait une émeute. Or, remarquons bien, cette émeute a en effet eu lieu et elle a continué depuis. J'irai plus loin, et je dirai franchement que je suis fortement sous l'impression que les honorables membres de l'autre côté de la chambre (Tories) sont beaucoup plus savants, au sujet de ces émeutes qu'ils ne veulent le laisser voir. Les honorables membres secouent la tête et font

semblant de rire, mais je m'en tiens à ce que j'ai dit. J'ajouterai que tout-à-l'heure encore un des citoyens les plus respectables de cette ville m'a mandé à cette barre, et m'a informé que l'hon. M. Moffatt, M. Johnson, le conseil des quarante, je suppose, viennent de s'assembler, et ont résolu qu'il n'y aurait plus d'émeutes (Cris de Ecoutez!) qu'on fera tous ses efforts pour qu'il n'y eût plus de troubles (Ecoutez,) et qu'il est actuellement CERTAIN que tout se passerait paisiblement!' Je suis convaincu, M. l'Orateur, qu'il va en être ainsi. Y a-t-il en effet un seul homme à Montréal qui ne voye pas et ne sente pas que les émeutiers (mob) étaient dirigés par une autorité bien supérieure à celle qui semblait les conduire? N'est-il pas évident que, si aujourd'hui, à la onzième heure, l'assemblée qui vient d'avoir lieu peut diminuer la fermentation et rétablir la paix en cette ville, la même influence, employée honnêtement et patriotiquement, aurait pu et dû prévenir les terribles attentats dont nous avons eu le malheur d'être témoins? Mais avouons-le avec chagrin, cette influence a été dirigée en sens contraire (applaudissement.) On a prodigué le sourire d'encouragement à tous les actes de violence et de la plus odieuse infamie qui ont souillé notre ville; et ceux qui ont donné cette approbation, sont des hommes qui se disent gentilshommes et qui en singent les allures, (applaudissements.) Bien plus, tout homme, s'il pouvait et voulait parler le langage de l'honnêteté et de la vérité, dirait sans crainte que des attentats récents ont été commis à l'instigation de ces mêmes individus qui prennent le titre de gentils-hommes.

Je dirai ici, M. l'orateur, des faits que j'ai tenu secrets jusqu'à ce jour. Dans mon pupitre à la chambre d'assemblée, j'avais une douzaine de lettres, (le plus grand nombre étaient anonymes, il est vrai); ces lettres m'ont été écrites il y a six ou sept semaines, dans le langage le plus violent et le plus insultant, elles menaçaient ma vie, elles m'avertissaient que mes propriétés seraient brûlées, si je votais pour le bill d'indemnité. J'ai toujours méprisé les lettres anonymes, car elles sont généralement l'oeuvre d'ennemis ou de lâches. Mais toutes ces communications n'étaient pas sans noms; plusieurs d'entre elles me venaient d'amis qui m'avertissaient, et qui prévoient absolument tout ce qui vient d'avoir lieu. Ces lettres faisaient une allusion bien claire à tout ce qui vient de se passer. En sorte qu'à l'heure qu'il est, je suis convaincu que ça été un plan concerté d'avance et préparé par des hommes, qui devront regretter amèrement ces attentats exécrables, et baisser de honte leurs têtes, à la seule mention du 25 avril.

J'irai plus loin encore, M. l'orateur, je connais un citoyen, que j'ai respecté autrefois, qui, après les actes d'infamie de la semaine passée, a donné son approbation à tout ce qui avait eu lieu, et a manifesté l'espérance de voir promener la torche de l'incendie dans tous les édifices publics de cette ville, (cris de: nommez-le, nommez-le,) je ne le nommerai pas; ce serait entacher à tout jamais sa réputation et son nom, bien qu'il ne mérite pas cette charité de notre part. Je vois maintenant de l'autre côté de la barre un individu qui, à la question qu'on lui faisait si les discours à l'assemblée du Champ-de-Mars n'étaient pas pacifiques, répondit en riant dans les termes suivants: "Oui, ils ont été aussi pacifiques qu'on l'est en dirigeant une pompe!" Il ajouta qu'il espérait qu'on ne pomperait pas sur les objets d'aversion, (objects of hatred.) Cet homme est un des adversaires les plus acharnés du ministère; il agit avec eux il est un d'entre eux.

Un des orateurs à la même assemblée, a ajouté qu'il était de son devoir de faire comprendre à la foule, qu'elle devait s'abstenir de tous actes de

violence. Mais il a ajouté tout de suite qu'il condamnait les actes de la force brute; mais qu'il ne faisait que remplir un devoir en rappelant à ses auditeurs qu'ils avaient à venger la cause des cinq victimes infortunées (!!) qui languissaient à quelques pas de là dans les cachots d'une obscure prison.

Je crois donc, et rien ne pourrait effacer cette impression de mon esprit, que ce n'a pas été la lie de la société de Montréal, mais, bien les premiers rangs de la société qui ont fait commettre tous les actes infâmes dont cette ville a été le triste théâtre et qui ont entaché le pays. Le bill d'indemnité a été le prétexte dont se sont servis ces émeutiers, et c'est à cause de cette mesure qu'ils on prétendu être surexcités. La presse et les hommes publics ont témoigné à propos de ce bill, une indignation des plus considérables, mais tout cela n'était que humbug; on n'a pas fait connaître la vraie cause ni le but véritable.

Je dois dire, M. l'orateur, que je n'ai jamais été consulté au sujet du bill d'indemnité; je ne l'ai jamais vu, je n'en ai jamais entendu parler, avant qu'il ait été déposé sur la table de cette honorable chambre. On ne m'a jamais demandé de supporter cette mesure. Mais moi, M. l'orateur, comme représentant, j'avais un devoir à remplir. Je me mis donc à considérer mûrement le sujet. Je me rappelai que le mauvais gouvernement de ce pays avait été ouvertement reconnu par lord Aberdeen et par d'autres nobles lords à la tête du bureau colonial. Pouvais-je oublier aussi que lord Sydenham et le Comte de Durham avant lui avaient déploré et condamné, dans le langage le plus énergique, l'injustice du gouvernement provincial envers la masse du peuple? Je dis donc ce que tout homme indépendant et ami de son pays devait faire; je fis tout en moi pour bien comprendre quelle était la vraie situation du pays? Je savais déjà que le peuple attendait beaucoup de l'administration actuelle; je savais que cette même administration, voulant procurer le bonheur et la prospérité du Canada, devait préparer des mesures d'une importance vitale pour le commerce de ce pays, l'éducation du peuple, dont elle tendait garantir les droits et les libertés. Or, je ne pouvais pas douter que toutes ces importantes mesures ne pouvaient être passées que par le parti maintenant au pouvoir. Pour toutes ces considérations, je pris donc la résolution de soutenir le bill d'indemnité.

Eh! bien, M. l'orateur, c'est ce bill qui est devenu le cheval de bataille du mécontentement. Mais la vraie cause, c'est le changement qui s'est opéré dans la politique de l'Angleterre; c'est parce que le gouvernement impérial a quitté là les principes de la protection pour adopter ceux du commerce libre. L'abandon des principes protecteurs a en effet présenté un tableau lugubre aux commerçants du Canada; mais il n'y a pas à s'en défendre. Est-ce que le peuple peut s'attendre que l'Angleterre imposera encore une taxe sur le pain et réduira encore à la famine la plus horrible, des millions d'habitants pour avancer et protéger les intérêts de quelques centaines d'individus en Canada? Non, à Dieu ne plaise! L'Angleterre ne fera jamais une pareille chose. J'aimerais mieux me couper le bras droit que de demander à l'Angleterre d'affamer ses vingt-huit millions d'habitants dans le but d'enrichir quelques marchands en Canada!

C'est là la vraie cause du mécontentement à Montréal. Car longtemps avant que le bill d'indemnité ait été passé, on parlait librement et hautement d'annexion, qu'on disait être le seul et le sûr remède à tous nos maux. (Ecoutez.) On avouait cela ouvertement. Je vois des hons. membres de l'autre côté qui semblent incrédules. Pourtant, je sais très-bien que, si l'on allait demander à certains citoyens s'il en est ainsi, ils répondraient affirmativement. Ils veulent amener un pareil événement; c'est là



leur seule pensée, leur seul désir, leur seule espérance! J'ajoute, et je ne crains pas d'être contredit, que plusieurs individus qui ont parlé au Champ-de-Mars professent ces doctrines-là. Ils en parlent ici et ils en ont parlé ailleurs. (Sensation.) Mais aujourd'hui, pour servir certains intérêts, leur cri a changé. Au lieu du mot Annexion, c'est le mot Loyauté. Mais ce n'est-là qu'un manteau, ce n'est que de clinquant dont on couvre son but, afin de tromper les yeux. Néanmoins quelque hypocrite et trompeur que soit ce cri de ralliement, il sert à l'objet du moment. (Ecoutez.)

Je terminerai en disant que l'attaque de la maison du parlement a été annoncée avant que cet horrible attentat ait eu lieu. Ca été un événement prémédité; je n'en ai pas le moindre doute. J'ajoute que toutes les scènes dégradantes que nous avons vue (sic) hier ont été encouragées par le party tory, qui les aidait et les alémentait (sic); c'est quelque chose de trop évident pour tout homme raisonnable, pour laisser le moyen d'en douter ou de le nier.<sup>163</sup>

MR. ROBINSON declared that he was present at the meeting on the Champ de Mars, and Mr. Moffatt, and all the other influential persons who spoke did their best to restore tranquillity. That day, also, means had been again taken to allay popular turmoil, for almost every one was indignant at the manner in which the Governor General was treated.<sup>164</sup>

MR. HOLMES said he believed what Mr. Moffatt said at the Champ de Mars was to allay excitement; but there were other speakers besides him.<sup>165</sup>

MR. THOMPSON agreed with Mr. Robinson as to the nature of Mr. Moffatt's remarks; but condemned the calling of the meeting, which could not have been intended for good.<sup>166</sup>

((There were)) a few words from MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN, declining discussion at present.<sup>167</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON of Toronto, rose to express his regret that what had fallen from him unadvertently (sic) on a late occasion in debate with references to some remarks reported to have been made by one of His Excellency's aid-de-camp's (sic), had been reported in one of the public prints. He regretted it the more as he had since been informed by one of the officers of the staff, that his (Mr. Boulton's) informant hath (sic) either been misinformed or had wholly mistaken the tenor of the remarks which he had repeated<sup>168</sup> as to Lord Elgin having been afraid to face the people<sup>169</sup>. That in fact the observations which had fallen from the Staff in reference to the subject had been entirely of an opposite character.<sup>170</sup>

After a little other discussion the orders of the day were postponed.<sup>171</sup>

(265)

Leave of  
absence.

Ordered, That Mr. Egan have leave to absent himself from this House, for ten days, on important business.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilson have leave to absent himself from this House, for three weeks, on urgent business.

Then, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Durham, seconded by Mr. Wetenhall, The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 1 MAY 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849, and BRITISH COLONIST, 8 May 1849, in identical accounts; PILOT, 3 May 1849, GLOBE, 5 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849, PRO-VINCIALIST, 10 May 1849, and PACKET, 12 May 1849, in accounts identical except that HAMILTON SPECTATOR gave a slightly longer account of several speeches, and PACKET omitted MacNab's speech; LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849; LA MINERVE, 7 May 1849, and LE JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 12 May 1849, both copied from MELANGES RELIGIEUSES, in identical accounts; and L'AVENIR, 5 May 1849, and LE JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 8 May 1849, in accounts identical except that LE JOURNAL DE QUEBEC only reported Papineau's speech. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 3 May 1849, noted the debate. GLOBE, 2 May 1849, noted that "a long and desultory conversation on the recent disturbance took place between members of both sides of the house, and was continued till three o'clock...."
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
3. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
5. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
6. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
8. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
10. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
11. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
12. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
14. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
19. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
20. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
21. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
23. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
24. IBID.
25. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
26. L'AVENIR, 5 May 1849.
27. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
28. IBID.
29. L'AVENIR, 5 May 1849.
30. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.
34. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
35. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
36. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
37. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.

38. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
39. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
40. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
41. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
42. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
43. L'AVENIR, 5 May 1849.
44. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
45. IBID.
46. L'AVENIR, 5 May 1849.
47. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
48. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
49. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
50. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
51. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
52. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
53. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
54. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
55. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
56. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
57. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
58. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
59. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
60. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
61. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
62. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
63. IBID.
64. IBID.
65. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
66. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
67. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
68. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
69. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
70. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
71. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
72. IBID., which noted that Cayley spoke "avec un ton de violence plus qu'ordinaire chez lui."
73. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
74. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
75. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
76. IBID.
77. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
78. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
79. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
80. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
81. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
82. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
83. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
84. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
85. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
86. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
87. IBID.
88. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
89. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.



90. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
91. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
92. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
93. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
94. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
95. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
96. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
97. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
98. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
99. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
100. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
101. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
102. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
103. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
104. IBID.
105. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
106. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
107. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
108. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
109. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
110. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
111. L'AVENIR, 5 May 1849.
112. LA MINERVE, 3 May 1849.
113. L'AVENIR, 5 May 1849.
114. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
115. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
116. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
117. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
118. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
119. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
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121. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
122. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
123. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
124. LA MINERVE, 7 May 1849.
125. IBID.
126. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
127. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
128. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
129. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
130. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
131. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
132. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
133. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
134. LA MINERVE, 7 May 1849.
135. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
136. LA MINERVE, 7 May 1849.
137. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
138. LA MINERVE, 7 May 1849.
139. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
140. LA MINERVE, 7 May 1849.
141. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
142. LA MINERVE, 7 May 1849.

143. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
144. LA MINERVE, 7 May 1849.
145. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
146. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
147. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
148. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
149. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
150. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
151. LA MINERVE, 7 May 1849.
152. IBID.
153. IBID.
154. IBID.
155. IBID.
156. IBID.
157. IBID.
158. IBID.
159. IBID. According to MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849, "Mr. Holmes spoke at some length in a very excited manner."
160. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
161. LA MINERVE, 7 May 1849.
162. IBID.
163. IBID.
164. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
165. IBID.
166. IBID.
167. IBID.
168. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
169. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849.
170. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
171. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 2 MAY 1849.

(265)

Report on  
Bills destroyed  
by the late  
Fire.

THE Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, from the Select Committee appointed to ascertain what original Bills, pending in this House, have been destroyed by the late Fire, and consider and report the course that it may be proper to take with respect to such Bills, to enable the House to proceed with them from the different states at which they had arrived, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.<sup>1</sup>

That the calamity which rendered it necessary for Your Honorable House to impose upon your Committee this solemn duty, having deprived them of the means of access to those sources of information, upon which Your Honorable House and your Committee have heretofore been able to depend as guides in the practice and proceedings of Parliament, Your Committee have been compelled to proceed without any elaborate search for precedents upon the present occasion.

Before proceeding to do this, however, it is proper that Your committee should state that they find it laid down in Mr. Bramwell's work on Bills, page 28, That "if the written copy of the Bill presented to the House should in its progress be lost the House on being informed by a Member, that the Bill is missing, will permit another Bill to be presented, but the proceedings must begin de novo, and he refers to the 63rd volume of the Journals of the Imperial House of Commons, page 185 Jesuits' 'Bark,' as his authority. They also find it stated in a Note to the second volume of Hatsell, page 267, that 25th May, 1786, the House being informed that a Bill which had been read a first and second time was missing, the House gave leave to present another copy of the said Bill. The like happened in the case of the Bark Bill, 17th March, 1808, and the foregoing precedent was acted upon."

It has been suggested that a similar case once occurred in the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, but Your Committee have not been able to find it, and have not deemed it of sufficient importance to delay their Report, with a view to a further search.

The latter of the two first mentioned cases, however, expressly applies to a Bill which had as yet not engaged the attention of the House in Committee, and was one in which no great public inconvenience could be felt in proceeding upon it de novo. And the latter except that in Upper Canada, of which the Committee cannot, of course, speak were cases of Bills of a private rather than a public nature, to which the same remark is still strongly applicable.

In the present cases, however, where several Bills of the utmost importance to the public have already received the fullest consideration of Your Honorable House Your Committee consider that the substantial points to be ascertained, with a view to the public interest, as the actual state in which each Bill was at the time it was lost under the consideration of the House. When that is once ascertained to the satisfaction of the House, Your Committee can see no necessity, upon any general principle, to treat them as in another stage of Parliamentary progress towards completion, than that in which the calamity by which they were overtaken found them.

In accordance with this view, Your Committee have prepared Schedules, numbered from 1 to 10 inclusive, in which all the Bill (sic) introduced into



Your Honorable House during the present Session, are classified, and having also appended to their Report copies of those Bills, as the same were printed under the authority of Your Honorable House. To these Schedules accordingly, Your Committee most respectfully beg leave to refer Your Honorable House.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted,

ROBERT BALDWIN,  
Chairman.

Bonsecours Hall, 2nd May, 1849.

BILLS received from the Legislative Council, and still before the Assembly, on the 25th April, 1849, the day of the conflagration of the Parliament Buildings:---

1. Property of Persons dying Intestate; second reading in six months.
2. For Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical and other purposes;--see Orders of the day.
3. Insertions of Notices in Canada Gazette only;--see Orders of the Day.
4. For Protection of Mill-owners.--Do.
5. To amend the Laws relating to interest of Money.--Do.
6. To remedy defects in administration of Criminal Justice.--Do.
7. To incorporate Roman Catholic Archbishop and in Lower Canada;--see Orders of the Day.
8. Relating to Ameliasburgh Survey; referred to a Select Committee.

The Bill relating to Marriages and Opposition to with amendments, but the amendments had not been considered by the Assembly.

All the above were burned.

W.B. LINDSAY,  
Clerk Assembly

Clerk's Office, Legislative Assembly,  
30th April, 1849.

The entire number of the bills introduced during the present session, up to the time of the interruption of the proceedings of the house, on the 25th of April last, was--272.

We copy from the schedules prepared by the committee,--shewing the different stages in which the bills were when the interruption took place--those relating to the city and district of Quebec:--

In schedule 2, being a list of such of those bills as had passed both houses of parliament and received the royal assent we find--

An act to amend the Charter of the Library and Historical Society of Quebec.

An Act to remove the seat of the Municipality Number one, of the County Rimouski from Saint Patrice de la Rivere (sic) du Loup, to Saint Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte.

An Act to continue for a limited time the Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada incorporating the Quebec Friendly Society.

An Act to divide the county of Lobtinière into two Municipalities.

An Act to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of the County of l'Islet from the place where it is now to the Parish of L'Islet.

An Act to detach the Parish of Saint Antoine de l'Isle aux Grues from the Municipality of l'Islet, and to erect the same into a separate Municipality.

An Act to authorize the Community of the Nuns of the General Hospital of Quebec, to acquire and hold additional real and personal property, and to

a certain amount.

Schedule 3, which related to those bills passed both houses of Parliament, but which appear not to have received the royal assent. Among them are--

An Act to compel Pilot's apprentices to qualify themselves, &c., &c.,

An Act to incorporate the St. George's Society of Quebec.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Gas Company.

In schedule 4, a list of such of those bill (sic) as had passed the house and appear to have been sent to the Legislative Council:

An Act to Incorporate the "Quebec Warehouse Company."

An Act to authorize the Inhabitant Householders holding Lands in the new Settlement on the borders of the Saguenay, forming the Second Municipal Division of that county, to establish a Municipal Council therein and for other purposes.

An Act to Incorporate the "Mount Hermon Cemetery."

An Act to Incorporate certain persons under the name of "The Quebec Forwarding Company."

An Act to Incorporate the St. Patrick's Society of Quebec.

Schedule 6, a list of such of those bills as had been committed to a committee of the whole house, and which appear to have been still pending before such committee:--

An Act--Gaspé Judicature.

An Act to Incorporate L'Institute Canadian (sic).

Schedule 7, Bills that had been read a second time and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house, but on which the house does not appear to have resolved itself into such a committee:

An Act amending Acts Trinity-House Quebec.

An Act to incorporate Les Pères Oblats.

An Act to exempt Firemen from Militia and other duties.

An Act to encourage Ship-building in Lower Canada.

An Act--Abolishing Upper Canada and Quebec Gazettes.

Schedule 8, Bill that had been read a second time and referred to a select committee, but which appear (sic) not to have been reported upon by such select committee:

An Act to provide for the Health of the City of Quebec.

Schedule 9, Bills that had been reported upon by select committees, but where the report of the select committee appears to have been ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole house:--

An Act to incorporate Etchmin Bridge Company.

An Act to regulate the trade of Stevedore at the Port of Quebec.

An Act to amend the Ordinance incorporating the City and Town of Quebec.

Schedule 10, Bills which had been introduced, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, but which do not appear to have been read a second time:--

An Act--Congrégation de St. Roch de Quebec.

An Act--Regulating Culling of Timber.

An Act--Congrégation des Hommes de Quebec.<sup>2</sup>

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Appendix  
(S.S.S.S.)

*For the said Report, see Appendix (S.S.S.S.)*

Ordered, That the Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House, omitting the Bills appended to the said Report.

SIR A. MACNAB made some remarks on the promptness with which the House had ordered the two addresses to His Excellency to be printed, compared to the apathy with which the numerous addresses against the Indemnity Bill had been regarded.<sup>3</sup>

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Petition  
brought up.

*The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--*

*By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin,--  
The Petition of the College Council of the University of King's College established at York, now Toronto.*<sup>4</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB, seeing Mr. LaFontaine in his place, for the first time since the conflagration,<sup>5</sup> rose, and asked ... why it was that more respect was paid to the Petitions of the people of Lower Canada than to Petitions from Upper Canada? Hundreds of Petitions had been presented by the Governor General from the people of Upper Canada against the Rebellion Losses Bill of which the Administration refused to lay copies before the House. Two Petitions from the people of Lower Canada<sup>6</sup> the people of Quebec, and ... the Officers of the 4th Battalion of Nicolet,<sup>7</sup> approving of the conduct of His Excellency in sanctioning that Bill, had been presented and they had been published in the Canada Gazette and seen over the whole country, not only at the expense of the people of Lower Canada, but also at the expense of the people of Upper Canada<sup>8</sup> and the seventy-nine of Upper Canada received no attention.<sup>9</sup> Was this right or law? Why were not the Petitions of the people of Upper Canada published in the same manner?<sup>10</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE and MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN denied that the Petitions of the people of Upper Canada were treated in a different manner from those of the people of Lower Canada. The two Petitions in question were of a very different nature from all the other Petitions which had been presented; and the hon. gentlemen had contended that the present state of things fully justified the publishing of the two petitions referred to.<sup>11</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB thought that there was a marked difference.<sup>12</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE said that the only difference was, that they could not distinguish between, Treason, Murder and Arson, and Loyalty.<sup>13</sup>

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Orders  
deferred.

*Ordered, That the Orders of the day be postponed till to-morrow.*

*Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Notman,  
The House adjourned.*



FOOTNOTES: 2 MAY 1849.

1. This matter was reported by: BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 10 May 1849; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 May 1849, and BRITISH COLONIST, 8 May 1849, in identical accounts. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 3 May 1849, noted that "Sir A. MacNab made some remarks on the promptness with which the House had ordered the two addresses to His Excellency to be printed, compared with the apathy with which the numerous addresses against the Indemnity Bill had been regarded."
2. BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 10 May 1849.
3. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 3 May 1849.
4. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 May 1849, and BRITISH COLONIST, 8 May 1849, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849, which acknowledged MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 May as its source, in identical accounts; and PILOT, 3 May 1849, PROVINCIALIST, 10 May 1849, and PACKET, 12 May 1849, in identical accounts.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 May 1849.
6. IBID., 4 May 1849.
7. PILOT, 3 May 1849.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 May 1849.
9. IBID., 3 May 1849.
10. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 4 May 1849.
11. IBID.
12. PILOT, 3 May 1849.
13. IBID.

THURSDAY, 3 MAY 1849.<sup>1</sup>

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ON motion of Mr. Christie, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Laterrière,

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Public  
Records.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, respectfully representing to His Excellency that this House having cause to believe that a great variety of public documents, records, and papers relating to the Civil and Military Government of Canada, as well anterior as posterior to the division of the Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, as also archives and papers, interesting as historic memorials of the early Colonization and Government of the country, belonging to the late Order of Jesuits, as kept by them from the first establishment of that Order in Canada to the suppression thereof, all highly valuable to the history of the country and its literature, are scattered throughout various of the public departments, (including those of the Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Crown Lands,) in a neglected, perishable, and decaying state, it is the humble opinion of this House that the same ought to be, without loss of time, rescued from the ruin and annihilation which would thus appear to await them; and assuring His Excellency that any expense which may be incurred in the employment of a person duly competent to examine and appreciate, and to collect for safe keeping and preservation, the documents aforesaid, will cheerfully be made good by this House, when thereunto required.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Jobin, seconded by Mr. Sauvageau,

L. Comte's  
Relief Bill.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do refund to Louis Comte, the sum of Twenty pounds, currency, deposited by him previous to the second reading of the Bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of St. Edouard, in the District of Montreal.

Bill to amend  
the Law of  
Libel.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law of Libel, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

General Ses-  
sions of the  
Peace and Dis-  
trict Courts  
Bill (U.C.)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal so much of the several Laws of the late Province of Upper Canada as relate to the period for holding the District Courts and Quarter Sessions therein, and to make provision for holding General Sessions of the Peace in each District thereof, and to alter the Terms of the said District Courts, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Presbyterian  
Church Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Members of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Dower Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law and facilitate the proceedings in Actions of Dower in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Surveys

(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of the Parliament of Canada, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law relating to Surveys in that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada," being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Montreal

Rechabites  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Corporation of Rechabites of Montreal, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Bill to autho-  
rize liens on  
certain Vessels.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize liens in certain cases on Vessels navigating the Lakes of Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Niagara Falls  
Suspension  
Bridge Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Bouthillier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Bouthillier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Agricultural  
Societies  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of the Province of Upper Canada, for granting aid to Agricultural Societies, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Primeaux and  
Trottier's  
Bridge Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize Marc Antoine Primeaux and Antoine A. Trottier to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Chateauguay, in the Parish of Ste. Martine, and to make a Plank Road from the River St. Lawrence to the River Chateauguay, in the said Parish, and to fix the Tolls to be taken upon the said Bridge and Road, and to make further provision in that behalf, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the said Bill be re-committed to the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills.



Mutual Insurance Companies (U. C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act relating to Mutual Insurance Companies in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Robinson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

St. Michel Road Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads to purchase the St. Michel Road, and to open a Road to the Village of Sault au Recollet, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills.

Bill relating to Biddings at Sales of Land.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to ensure the validity of Biddings at Sales of Land made by order of any Court of Justice, and to fix the days on which the adjudication thereof may be made, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

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Dundas and Waterloo Road Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road Act, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Testatum Writs (U. C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Act of this Province, intituled, "An Act to allow the issuing of Testatum Writs of Capias ad respondendum in the several District of Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Smith, of Durham, Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, Mr. Richards, Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, and Mr. Notman, to report thereon with all convenient speed.

Port Burwell Harbour Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of Port Burwell Harbour," being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of

Mr. Notman, Mr. Smith, of Durham, Mr. Bell, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Richards, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Limitation  
of Actions  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to declare the true intent, meaning, and effect of the Act passed in the tenth and eleventh years of Her Majesty's Reign, to make better provision for the limitation of Actions in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Pères Oblats  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate "Les Révérends Pères Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie," in the Province of Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Beaubien, Mr. Laurin, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Bouthillier, and Mr. Davignon, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Neepigon  
Mining Com-  
pany Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of Neepigon Mining Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the said Bill be re-committed to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Montreal  
Trinity  
House Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal a certain Act and Ordinance therein mentioned, relative to the Trinity House of Montreal, and to consolidate and amend the provisions of the said Act and Ordinance, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Cartier, and the Honorable Mr. Badgley, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Interest of  
Money Laws  
Amendment  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend and simplify the Laws relating to the Interest of Money," being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Cobourg and  
Grafton Road  
Company Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to extend, alter, and amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Cobourg and Grafton Road Company," being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Walpole and  
Woodhouse

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to define the boundary line between the

Boundary  
Line Bill.

Township of Walpole, in the Niagara District, and the  
Township of Woodhouse, in the Talbot District, being  
read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Méthot took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Méthot reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Monday next.

Fish and  
Oil Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of  
the Bill to amend and continue the Ordinance for the  
inspection of Fish and Oil, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Huron Mining  
Company Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee  
on the Bill to incorporate the Huron Mining Company,  
being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the said Bill be re-committed to the Standing Committee on  
Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Hamilton Mer-  
cantile Library  
Association  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the  
Bill to incorporate the Hamilton Mercantile Library  
Association, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and  
referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous

Private Bills.

Ordered, That the Rule of this House requiring that Private Bills be posted  
up one week in the lobby of the House be suspended as regards the said  
Bill.

Bill to exempt  
Officers and  
others from  
Toll on Turn-  
pike.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the  
Bill to exempt Naval and Military Officers, and others  
on duty on Her Majesty's service, from the payment of  
Toll upon any Turnpike Road in this Province, being  
read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and  
ordered to be engrossed.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be post-  
poned till to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Laurin, seconded by Mr. Malloch,  
The House adjourned.



FOOTNOTES: 3 MAY 1849.

1. PACKET, 12 May 1849, noted that "The House met at ten and transacted a variety of business without any debate."

FRIDAY, 4 MAY 1849.

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Petitions  
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up,  
and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Notman,--The Petition of George Carruthers  
and others, of the County of Middlesex, Executors of the last Will of the  
late Richard N. Starr.

By the Honorable Mr. Cayley,--The Petition of the Reverend Walter Sten-  
nett, A.M. and others, Students in the Faculty of Divinity in the University

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of King's College.

Petition read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following  
Petition was read:--

Of the College Council of the University of King's College established  
at York, now Toronto; praying for the passing of the Bill to amend the Char-  
ter of the University at Toronto, with certain alterations.

Mutual Insur-  
ance Companies  
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act relating to  
Mutual Insurance Companies in Upper Canada, was read  
the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Farland do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council,  
and desire their concurrence.

Winter Roads  
(No. 2, L.C.)  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to repeal two certain Ordinances  
therein mentioned relating to Winter Roads in that  
part of the Province heretofore Lower Canada, in so  
far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of  
Gaspé, and the District of Three Rivers, with the exception of that part of  
the County of Drummond within the District of Three Rivers, was read the  
third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to repeal the  
Ordinances relative to Winter Roads in Lower Canada, in so far as re-  
gards the Districts of Quebec and Gaspé, and part of the District of  
Three Rivers."

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and  
desire their concurrence.

St. Roch de  
Quebec Congre-  
gation Bill.

Mr. Laurin reported from the Select Committee on  
the Bill to incorporate the Association called "La  
Congrégation des hommes de la Paroisse de Saint Roch  
de Québec," That the Committee had gone through the  
Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole  
House, for Monday next.

Fifth Report  
of Committee on  
Contingencies.

Mr. DeWitt, from the Standing Committee on Contin-  
gencies, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the  
said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into consideration the

reference of Your Honorable House of the 1st March last, relating to the Offices thereof, and other matters hereinafter alluded to.

The permanent establishment of officers in the employ of Your Honorable House, on fixed salaries of from £750 to £70 a year, consists of thirty-one individuals, receiving in all £6900 annually, £1600 of which are paid directly from the Treasury, pursuant to warrants, and the remainder (£5300) from the contingencies of Your Honorable House. There are, besides the above permanent officers, twenty-three extra writers at 15s. per diem, of whom no less than fourteen, in addition to those previously employed, have been taken on from the commencement of the Session, and eighteen messengers at 7s.6d. per diem, making a daily total of £24 for extra writers and messengers. The increase in the number of extra writers or writing clerks was made, it appears, in the expectation that the increase of business, owing to the use of the two languages in the proceedings of the Legislature, would require it. But Your Committee would observe that ordinarily it is not until some weeks after the opening of the Session that there is occasion for supernumerary writers, or extra aid; and such, according to the report of the Clerk to Your Committee, has been the case at the present Session.

A list of the clerks, translators, junior clerks, extra writers, and messengers of Your Honorable House, amounting in all to seventy-two individuals, with a specification of their several salaries and allowances, is annexed for the information of Honorable Members thereof.

Your Committee recommend that in future the Clerk shall not engage nor put on pay, at the outset of a Session, any more writers than may be necessary for the time being, taking on others as the increase of business may require the assistance of the supernumeraries. Your Committee have cause to believe, from the multitude of applicants at the beginning of the present Session for employment as writers, many of them well qualified for the purpose, and who would have thought themselves well paid at 10s. per day, that an abundance of such can always be had at that rate, on the shortest notice, by the Clerk, when there is occasion for them; and the Committee accordingly recommend that no extra writers whatever, after the present Session, be employed at any greater rate than 10s. per day; and, also, that no person hereafter taken into the service of Your Honorable House as a messenger, be paid at a higher rate than five shillings per day.

Your Committee have ascertained that there are in the offices three of those whose names appear on the list of extra writers, who, although not regularly attending during office hours, nevertheless make up for it, by attending as well previous as subsequent to the same, pursuant to an arrangement with them by the Clerk: Your Committee are unwilling to disturb the arrangements he may have made with them, particularly as he reports favorably of their diligence and ability, and that without their aid the despatch of business might be retarded; but they are of opinion that the precedent is an inconvenient one, and that the agreement ought not, if it can be avoided, to be renewed at the ensuing Session.

Your Committee have had occasion to observe, in several instances, the negligent and slovenly manner in which the proceedings and evidence given before Committees are taken and recorded by some of the clerks or writers attending them, and recommend that the Clerk of Your Honorable House be careful that such as he shall hereafter employ as extra writers or writing clerks, not only write correctly their language, English or French as the case may be, but legibly, and in all respects properly.

Your Committee have ascertained, by report of the Clerk, and by personal



visitation, the state of the several offices of Your Honorable House, and have to report favorably of them. Your Committee are of opinion that, owing to the use of the two languages in the proceedings of Your Honorable House, it is inexpedient, at least for the present, to make any reductions in the fixed salaries upon the establishment; on the contrary, looking to the unavoidable increase of business in the offices, resulting from the use of the two languages, Your Committee had agreed upon, and were on the point of recommending an augmentation to certain of the smaller salaries upon the establishment, but advertng to your instructions to them, which look rather to retrenchment in the contingencies of Your Honorable House, than to an augmentation thereof, they have felt themselves foreclosed from advising any permanent increase to the charges upon the establishment; and the recent catastrophe is, Your Committee regret to add, another motive for abstaining from it.

Your Committee, however, think it due to recommend that a gratuity of £25 be given to King Barton, a junior clerk, at £150 per annum, of Your Honorable House, in consideration of the ingenuity and order he had evinced in a set of Registers or Books kept by him, (as shewn to Your Committee,) by means of which the progress and stage of every measure and proceeding

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before Your Honorable House can, at a minute's notice, be traced and ascertained; and of £20 to Robert Defries, keeper of the Post Office department of Your Honorable House, in like manner by way of gratuity to him, and as an acknowledgment of the diligence and attention with which he has superintended the responsible business entrusted to him, and in particular of the saving in the expense of postages which it is believed he has thereby effected during the present Session, by the arrangements in his department.

Your Committee are of opinion that a classification, according to salaries, of the several officers of the establishment, and a system of promotion from class to class, by merit and seniority, may be established. The Clerk, Clerk Assistant, and Serjeant at Arms, (the last mentioned officer being in rank, though not in salary, next to them,) constituting the first class:

The officers receiving £350 a-year, the second class,

Those at £250 a-year, the third class,

Those at £200 a-year, the fourth class,

Those at £150 a-year, the fifth class,

And those at £125 a-year, the sixth class.

With the understanding that, in future, no increase of salary to any one of a class shall take place so long as he remains in it, nor until he is promoted to the next superior class. Merit, it is believed, would lead to promotion, which ought to be the principal means of obtaining an increase of salary from Your Honorable House, rather than that, too frequently resorted to, of intrigue and importunity of candidates and their friends, the inconvenience where of few members of Your Honorable House have not at one time or other experienced, and which frequently gives success to the intriguer, while the more laborious servant of modest merit remains altogether neglected and forgotten.

Your Committee having ascertained from the Clerk, that J.B. Moraud, one of the junior clerks at £150 per annum, had, through an afflicting visitation of Providence, been absent from his duty ever since the beginning of July, 1847, (down to which period his salary has been paid him in full,) and

that he still continues unable to resume it, recommend that he be paid thence to the 31st March last, inclusively, half only of his salary, and that his duties in the offices of Your Honorable House be thenceforward deemed to have terminated; with the understanding always, that if he recover his health so as to be capable of resuming his duties, he be again employed in the service of Your Honorable House. The unavoidable removal of Mr. Moraud will cause two vacancies, which it will be for Mr. Speaker, on the recommendation of the Clerk, to fill, by promoting a junior clerk from the sixth class, (£125,) to the fifth, (£150,) with the salary of the latter from January last, and by promoting and placing on the permanent establishment, at the expiration of the present Session, or when he shall see fit, an extra writer to the vacancy occasioned by the step aforesaid from class six to five.

Your Committee have taken into consideration the Petition of J. Vollor, one of the Messengers of Your Honorable House, praying for a retired pension, but cannot recommend it. Your Committee, wholly opposed to the granting of pensions chargeable upon the contingencies of Your Honorable House, would, rather than increase them, recommend the discontinuance of those with which it is already encumbered, and by which a most inconveniunt precedent has been afforded, if, consistently with the faith and honor of Your Honorable House, it could be done. They have also considered the Petition of Messrs. Wylie and others, Reporters of the Debates in Your Honorable House, praying for some remuneration in addition to that allowed them by their employers, the Editors of the papers for which they report, in consideration of the value of their labour to the public, and which Your Committee fully acknowledge. But Your Committee regret that there are objections, as they believe of an insuperable nature, to the appropriation of any portion of the monies advanced to defray the contingent expenses of Your Honorable House to such a purpose. There is no precedent to be found for it, in so far as Your Committee are advised, in the Journals of the House of Commons, and the introduction of it here would prove, they apprehend, exceedingly inconvenient.

Your Committee, in conclusion, beg leave to submit their conviction, that the Clerk of Your Honorable House has, in procuring the necessary stationery and other supplies, as well as works or services for it, occasionally been imposed upon; and therefore recommend that in future, with a view to prevent similar abuses, he should in all such cases consult and be aided by the advice of Mr. Speaker, and any other Member of the House besides who may at the time be in the City and disposed to assist him with advice on any matter, as aforesaid, on which he may consult them.

((See List of Officers, Extra Writers, and Messengers on following pages)).

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Ordered, That the said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Sixth Report  
of Committee  
on Contingencies.

Mr. DeWitt, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

From the representations made by the Clerk of Your Honorable House, that the Funds placed at his disposal for the usual

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 LIST OF OFFICERS, Extra Writers, and Messengers of the Legislative Assembly--2nd Session,  
 3rd Parliament, 1849.

No.	Name.	Designation of Office.	Salaries per Annum, Paid by	
			Warrant.	Contingencies.
				On the Establishment.
1	W.B. Lindsay . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	£500	£250
2	G.B. Faribault . . . . .	Assistant Clerk . . . . .	400	150
3	G.W. Wicksteed . . . . .	Law Clerk and English Translator . . . . .	350	.
4	W.P. Patrick . . . . .	Chief Office Clerk . . . . .	.	350
5	Wm. Ross . . . . .	Chief Clerk of Committees . . . . .	.	350
6	H. Voyer . . . . .	French Translator . . . . .	250	.
7	P.E. Gagnon . . . . .	French Journal Clerk . . . . .	.	250
8	G.M. Muir . . . . .	English Journal Clerk . . . . .	.	250
9	Alfred Patrick . . . . .	Clerk of Committees . . . . .	.	250
10	Thomas Vauv . . . . .	Second Office Clerk and Accountant . . . . .	.	250
11	Alfred Todd . . . . .	Clerk of Committees . . . . .	.	250
12	W.B. Lindsay, Junr . . . . .	Assistant Law Clerk and English Translator . . . . .	.	200
13	G. Lévesque . . . . .	Assistant French Translator . . . . .	.	200
14	D.P. Myrand . . . . .	Assistant French Translator . . . . .	.	200
15	J. Huston . . . . .	Assistant French Translator . . . . .	.	200
16	W. Winder . . . . .	Librarian . . . . .	.	200
17	Alpheus Todd . . . . .	Assistant Librarian . . . . .	.	200
18	G.K. Chisholm . . . . .	Serjeant at Arms . . . . .	100	100
19	H. Hartney . . . . .	Engrossing Clerk . . . . .	.	150
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20	J.B. Moraud . . . . .	Junior Clerk . . . . .	.	150
21	Thads. Patrick . . . . .	Junior Clerk . . . . .	.	150
22	King Barton . . . . .	Junior Clerk . . . . .	.	150
23	W.H. LeMoine . . . . .	Junior Clerk . . . . .	.	150
24	W. Spink . . . . .	Junior Clerk . . . . .	.	150
25	L.F. Berthelot . . . . .	Junior Clerk . . . . .	.	125
26	H.B. Stuart . . . . .	Junior Clerk . . . . .	.	125
27	E. Dénéchaud . . . . .	Junior Clerk . . . . .	.	125
28	A.L. Cardinal . . . . .	Chief Messenger . . . . .	.	150
29	Robt. Defries . . . . .	Post Master . . . . .	.	80
30	Jno. Cameron . . . . .	Assistant Messenger . . . . .	.	75
31	J. O'Connor . . . . .	Door Keeper . . . . .	.	70



No.	Name.	
32	W.C. Burrage . . . . .	<p><i>Extra Writers employed during the Session, at 15s. per diem.</i></p>
33	J.P. Leprohon . . . . .	
34	Thos. Burn . . . . .	
35	W. Fanning . . . . .	
36	L.D. LeMoine . . . . .	
37	Jno. Popham . . . . .	
38	A.L. Leprohon . . . . .	
39	O. De la Chevrotière . . . . .	
40	F.X. Blanchette . . . . .	
41	C.E. Belle . . . . .	
42	J. M'Coy . . . . .	
43	Robt. Lindsay . . . . .	
44	W.B. Ross . . . . .	
45	J. M'Callum . . . . .	
46	L.J. Chagnon . . . . .	
47	P. Smith . . . . .	
48	C. Déry . . . . .	
49	Louis Giard . . . . .	
50	H. Tanguay . . . . .	
51	Ch. Langevin . . . . .	
52	E.T. Fletcher, occasionally employed in English Translator's office . . . . .	
53	P. Plamondon . . . . .	
54	Robt. Lovelace . . . . .	
55	A. Laperrière . . . . .	
56	J. Vollar . . . . .	
57	J. Kay . . . . .	
58	R. Bailie . . . . .	
59	M. M'Carthy . . . . .	
60	E. M'Crae . . . . .	
61	J. Curran . . . . .	
62	O. Vincent . . . . .	
63	J. Blais . . . . .	
64	Chas. Olivier . . . . .	
65	P. Rivet . . . . .	
		<p><i>Messengers, employed during the Session, at 7s. 6d. per diem.</i></p>

No.	Name.	
66	J. M'Leman . . . . .	Messengers, employed during the Session, at 7s. 6d. per diem.
67	G. Webster . . . . .	
68	C.J. Montigny . . . . .	
69	J. LeMonde . . . . .	
70	R. Belton . . . . .	
71	E. Pelletier . . . . .	
72	L. Labonté . . . . .	

Contingent Expenses are very nearly exhausted, and that applications are made to him by Printers and others, for services and articles furnished, Your Committee would recommend that an Address to His Excellency the Governor General be presented for a further advance of Three thousand pounds.

Contingencies of the House.      Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to issue his Warrant in favor of William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, the Clerk of this House, for the sum of Three thousand pounds, currency, towards defraying the Contingencies of this House; and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Bill to exempt Officers and others from Toll on Turn-pikes.      An engrossed Bill to exempt Naval and Military Officers, and others on duty on Her Majesty's service, from the payment of Toll upon any Turnpike Road in this Province, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Boulton do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Ship-building Encouragement Bill.      The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to encourage Ship-building in Lower Canada, by affording better security to persons ad-

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vancing money, or furnishing work or materials for the construction of Ships, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Resolved, That the said Bill be re-committed to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Méthot, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Cartier, and Mr. Laurin, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Lower Canada Bar Incorporation Bill.      The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Resolved, That the said Bill be re-committed to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Chabot, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Polette, and Mr. Lemieux, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Bathurst District Lands Bill.      Ordered, That the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to annex certain unsurveyed Lands to the Bathurst District, for Judicial purposes, be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of



*Mr. Bell, Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, Mr. Richards, Mr. Flint, and Mr. Burritt, to report thereon, with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.*

*Events of 25th  
April last.*

*The Honorable Mr. Laterrière moved, seconded by Mr. Lemieux, and the Question being proposed, That this House taking into consideration the deplorable events which occurred in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of April last, when a numerous and riotous assemblage of evil minded persons attacked, about nine o'clock at night, the Building in which this House was then sitting, in consequence of which the Archives as well as its Library were totally destroyed, and all the important business of this country violently interrupted; that this House further considering the character of the riots, the burnings which have since taken place, and the tumultuous meetings which are daily held in several portions of this City, with the avowed object of threatening and controlling the acts of the Legislature, is fully convinced that its deliberations are no longer free, and that it is most urgent that the present Session should be closed.<sup>1</sup>*

DR. LATERRIERE ... Accompagna sa proposition des remarques suivantes:

En soumettant ces résolutions à cette chambre, jettons un coup d'oeil rétrospectif sur ce qui s'est passé en cette ville depuis huit jours.

Ce ne sera pas de la déclamation inflammatoire comme l'on en a fait ici depuis ces évènements, tout en jurant que l'on voulait de la paix en continuant la guerre. Ce ne sera pas la retraite diplomatique telle que l'a faite l'ex-juge de Terrebonne hier à lui seul la rétrograde pensée d'un tel salut public. Je lui en laisse toute la consistance et lui souhaite un meilleur avenir sur ses vieux jours.

Je ne parlerai pas de ceux qui renient leur pays dans un tel moment de crise.

Ce sera un exposé franc et honnête de ce qui s'est passé depuis huit jours; et je demanderai après cela si les délibérations de cette chambre sont tenables au milieu d'un tel foyer d'agitation sans compromettre de plus en plus la paix et l'avenir de cette province; si le remède, le seul remède n'est pas dans le moment actuel l'ajournement ou la prorogation du parlement.

Par suite d'une organisation diabolique préparée depuis deux mois par des personnes mal intentionnées dont les ramifications s'étendent d'un bout de la province à l'autre, l'on a pris le prétexte pour éclater et troubler la paix publique, de la sanction d'une loi passée par la grande majorité des deux branches de la législature pour couvrir des vues ambitieuses la rébellion en un mot ouverte contre le présent gouvernement.

Les instigateurs de toutes les violences atroces qui ont été commises, ont commencé par le gouverneur. Ces leaders d'émeutes ont fait attaquer et lapider la représentation dans la maison du parlement qu'ils ont ensuite incendiée avec bibliothèques et records publics; ont dirigé le torche incendiaire contre la propriété individuelle.

Ont tenu dans un état d'incarcération pendant trois jours, en se moquant en fraternisant avec les troupes, le gouvernement exécutif de cette province.

Ont dirigé une seconde et exécrationnelle attaque contre le gouverneur et contre le corps représentatif dans l'exécution de son devoir, sans que l'intervention apparente de la force militaire put empêcher de telles atrocités.

Montréal a été et est encore dans un état pire même qu'un état de siège, car l'on ne connaît ni ses amis, ni ses ennemis.

L'on voit aujourd'hui sur toutes les murailles de cette ville, des placards signés, je ne dirai pas par qui, je ne les connais pas, M. Moffat excepté, invitant tous les émeutiers à prendre une autre position, à rentrer dans l'ordre général.

Cette affiche pourrait-elle avoir l'effet de nous faire espérer plus de sécurité, plus de confiance dans de tels hommes. Ne serait-ce pas plutôt (sic) un voile, le cendre qui couvre le feu qui d'un moment à l'autre peut éclater et dévorer même jusqu'à ses auteurs?

Je ne répéterai pas ce que j'ai déjà dit sur l'urgente nécessité de l'ajournement, la prorogation du parlement, ou de sa translation à Québec, pour y terminer les affaires encore pendantes de cette session dans le palais législatif de l'ancienne capitale où tous les arrangements, toutes les convenances se trouvent réunis pour les séances de cette chambre, sans être aux frais énormes d'organiser d'une manière convenable soit cette bâtisse ou toute autre bâtisse pour cet objet. Il ne peut y avoir qu'un sentiment, je crois, à cet égard.

La perte qu'éprouve cette province par l'incendie de ses records, est pour ainsi-dire irréparable, matériellement elle est au-dessus de cent mille louis.

Il n'y a que la plus grande économie dans l'état de dépression où sont toutes nos affaires; un crédit public de plus en plus compromis par les déplorables événements qui viennent de se passer.

Il n'y a que la plus grande économie, dis-je, qui pourrait nous donner les moyens de faire face à nos affaires qui s'embrouillent de plus en plus tous les jours.

D'après ce qui vient de se passer et ce qui pourrait se renouveler, serions-nous justifiables à dépenser ici 25 à 30 mille louis pour l'organisation d'une nouvelle chambre d'assemblée, lorsqu'à 8 à dix lieues d'ici, nous avons cette chambre toute organisée. Voilà d'abord pour l'économie!

Maintenant pour la liberté de nos délibérations, sommes-nous libres ici, sommes-nous plus en sûreté qu'au Marché Ste. Anne? Je dis que non. Les malheurs qui ont visité cette ville depuis six jours peuvent se renouveler ici d'un jour à l'autre, il ne faudrait qu'un baril de poudre dans le entraîles de cet édifice, pour mettre une fin glorieuse à notre sécurité, à nos bravades et bavardages parlementaires.

L'excitation des esprits n'est que momentanément suspendu. Ce n'est en terme de bonne guerre qu'une trêve. Si vous armez d'un bord, l'on armera de l'autre, la conséquence sera le plus grand des malheurs, la guerre civile.

Tout ce qui s'est fait depuis six jours est la suite d'un plan bien arrêté. Il faudrait être aveugle, sourd et fermé à toutes espèces de démonstrations, pour ne pas comprendre que ce qui a ainsi commencé doit tendre à une fin que l'on s'est promise.

Le seul moyen pour prévenir de nouvelles calamités est de changer la scène de l'action. C'est le seul moyen de dérouter, de mettre fin à tous ces complots.

Ce n'est pas de nous, de quelques individus dont il peut être ici question, mais bien de l'avenir de cette province, comme province britannique, que compromettrait une obstination blâmable à rester plus longtemps en session, à vouloir lutter ainsi contre un état de chose pour ainsi dire insaisissable.

Ce serait de la part du cabinet prendre sur lui une responsabilité im-

mense, sur des évènements qui peuvent surgir au-delà de toutes ses prévisions.

Pour conclure, je dis que le seul moyen de prévenir les malheurs dont on est menacé est de transférer momentanément le siège du gouvernement à Québec et cela aussi promptement que possible.

Que l'on se le rappelle bien, je le répète encore une fois, ce serait épargner 25 à 30 mille louis en dépenses inévitables partout ailleurs.

Une autre considération non moins importante, c'est que nos records y seraient en sûreté. Nous n'aurions point à déplorer la perte que nous avons éprouvée si le siège du gouvernement eut été maintenu comme il aurait dû l'être à Québec.

Une autre et 3me. considération, (et c'est la plus importante suivant moi.) Québec est essentiellement anglaise, ne peut prospérer que par ses relations anglaises; toutes ses affections sont anglaises; elle ne peut en avoir d'autres.

Québec est la clef de ce qui est et sera encore longtemps anglais en Canada, je l'espère; conséquemment aurait dû rester et doit tôt ou tard redevenir le siège du gouvernement, si l'Angleterre tient à ses colonies en Amérique.

Le malheur que l'on déplore aujourd'hui en nous forçant à devenir plus Anglais que ceux qui nous menacent et voudraient nous faire disparaître, est un des moyens dont s'est servi la Providence pour nous sauver et nous mettre encore, je l'espère, à l'abri de leurs machinations; des notions américaines qui, on ne peut point le taire, paraissent avoir des partisans, de l'écho même dans l'enceinte (sic) de cette chambre.

Où sont les traîtres? Ce sont ceux qui parlent ouvertement ici, en dehors de cette chambre de l'annexion américaine comme leur dernier engin de destruction contre nous Canadiens.

Le siège du gouvernement en toute autre ville que Québec compromettrait gravement, serait la perte de ce qui doit rester Anglais en Canada.

Le Bas-Canada est Anglais en sentimens; toutes nos habitudes, tous nos intérêts sont Anglais. Il n'y a pas un Canadien français qui ne versa son sang pour la défense du pavillon britannique comme en 1775, 1812 et même en 37, époque des malheurs, attribuables à la même faction qui alors, comme aujourd'hui, cherche par tous les moyens possibles à troubler l'ordre des choses, à renverser le gouvernement pour satisfaire sa cupidité et son ambition désordonnées.

Ce ne sont point those damned french-canadian rebels cette fois, que l'on aurait pendu dix fois depuis, mais bien de beaux et superbes Anglais qui à cette époque de la civilisation commettent des actes de violence, des crimes dont jadis les Algonquins fesaient leurs délices.

Sans mettre en doute l'affection des habitants du Haut-Canada, envers la partie dont ils originent, cette affection se trouve malheureusement balancée par des intérêts communs avec leurs voisins, messieurs les Yankees: communauté de langue, d'habitudes, d'intérêt, d'industrie de toutes espèces, tout n'en fait qu'un seul et même peuple. Ce n'est pas surprenant si l'attraction agit si puissamment de ce côté-là. La séparation n'est que nominale.

D'après ces considérations, ne serait-ce pas dangereux, extrêmement impolitique d'y établir le siège du gouvernement dont les rapports avec l'empire en cas de difficultés pourraient être interrompus, arrêtés si facilement.

Un gouvernement qui siègerait alternativement ne ferait pas disparaître cette tendance naturelle d'adhésion, ne conviendrait pas du tout, et éprouverait des inconvénients insurmontables, incalculables; car un gouvernement ne



se promène pas aussi facilement que des juges en circuit, coûterait le double à la province. Ce serait le déplacement continu des gouverneurs et de leur bagage, des aviseurs ministres, de tous les chefs des départemens, nommément, des commissaires des travaux publics, ses terres de la couronne, du receveur général, de tous les officiers inférieurs, &c., de leurs caisses, de leurs records dont il faudrait avoir un double exemplaire, tant en hommes qu'en choses. A quels frais, à quelles dépenses les rouages compliqués d'un tel gouvernement n'entraîneraient-ils pas, sans mettre en ligne de compte les pertes inévitables par ces déplacements, ces transports en un mot ce serait une déroute continuelle et pendant ce temps les affaires ne se feraient pas.

Sommes-nous en position de faire d'aussi folles dépenses, de plus encore, une expérience aussi dangereuse?

Vaudrait mieux pour couper court à toutes ces difficultés, à ce gouvernement alternatif, demander franchement le rappel de l'union, ce qui mettrait fin à toutes ces prétensions, à tous ces embarras, suite d'une alliance forcée, incompatible, qui nécessite une double législation et des lois pour ainsi dire hermaphrodites.

Je n'en dirai pas davantage, les intérêts sectionnaires doivent tomber devant cette grande question, c'est pourquoi j'en appelle avec confiance au bon sens des membres de cette chambre.

Après huit jours d'hésitation, il ne faut point attendre dans une sécurité trompeuse. Il ne faut point exposer à de nouvelles avaries, la dignité du représentant de la Souveraine, compromettre la représentation provinciale. Je crois qu'il est temps d'en venir à une détermination, celle d'abandonner ce foyer infecte d'agitation que notre seule présence ici alimente de plus en plus tous les jours, au risque de l'avenir de cette belle province, tant de fois compromise par de misérables agitateurs.<sup>2</sup>

DR. DAVIGNON supplie son hon. ami de laisser le sujet entre les mains du gouvernement. Il ne faut rien faire dans ce moment pour l'embarrasser, il faut l'entourer de tout l'appui possible.<sup>3</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD said that he came to the House under the impression that to-day was a day set apart for the consideration of government measures.<sup>4</sup> ((He)) had not seen the printed Resolutions,<sup>5</sup> ((and)) had not come prepared to debate a question of such importance.<sup>6</sup>

((There were)) a few more words from hon. gentlemen.<sup>7</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN then moved the postponement of the discussion till Monday.<sup>8</sup>

M. FOURNIER est en faveur de la translation du gouvernement à Québec. Quant aux troubles des jours derniers, il ne tient pas le gouvernement responsable de tout cela, mais il en fait retomber la responsabilité sur les autorités municipales. C'était à elles à veiller au maintien de la paix publique et à faire respecter les lois.<sup>9</sup>

M. LEMIEUX concourt dans une partie de la résolution de l'hon. membre pour le Saguenay, il approuve la partie relative au transport du siège du gouvernement à Québec, mais il n'est pas prêt à voter pour la prorogation de la chambre. S'il y a un temps où la législature doit siéger, c'est aujourd'hui.<sup>10</sup>

DR. LATERRIERE consentit à laisser le sujet aux soins du ministère<sup>11</sup>.



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On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Davignon,

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Question be postponed till Monday next.

Niagara Falls  
Suspension  
Bridge Bill.

Mr. Bouthillier reported the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Offenders'  
Treaty Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for better giving effect, within this Province, to a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension and surrender of certain Offenders, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fortier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Fortier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz.:--

St. Patrick's  
Society Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Saint Patrick's Society of Quebec:"

Saguenay  
Registry Dis-  
tricts Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to divide the County of Saguenay into two divisions for the Registration of Deeds:"

Rimouski  
Registry Dis-  
tricts Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to divide the County of Rimouski into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds:"

Toronto, Sim-  
coe, and Lake  
Huron Union  
Railroad Com-  
pany Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company:"

Montreal Hor-  
ticultural So-  
ciety Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Horticultural Society of Montreal:" And also,

Soeurs Hospi-  
talières (Mon-  
tréal) Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Religious Community of the "Soeurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph de l'Hôtel Dieu de Montréal" to acquire and hold real and personal

property to a certain amount over and above that now held by them, as well for themselves as for the Poor of the Hôtel Dieu on whose behalf they administer certain property, and for other purposes therein mentioned," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Quebec Dis-  
trict Teachers  
Association  
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Teachers' Association of the District of Quebec," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Penitentiary.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Statement of the Accounts of the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1848.

Appendix  
(T.T.T.T.)

For the said Statement, see Appendix(T.T.T.T.)

Municipal  
Corporations  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide, by one general Law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Vil-

lages in Upper Canada, and other references, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cartier took the Chair of the Committee;<sup>12</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) suggested the propriety of postponing it till next session<sup>13</sup> as the petitions, addresses, letters, &c., &c., relating to it had been destroyed.<sup>14</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN had no objection to postpone it for the present, or to reconsider any clauses which hon. members might desire.<sup>15</sup> He had brought down to the House, on the night of the conflagration, all the papers, letters and petitions, with the expectation that the bill would have been brought up that night, and he regretted to say that they had all been destroyed.<sup>16</sup> He mentioned this publicly, that the persons who had sent him them might be apprised of the fact. He remembered<sup>17</sup> a great part of their contents,<sup>18</sup> but it was impossible to remember them all. He thought it, however, desirable to proceed with the bill.<sup>19</sup>

Several clauses of the bill were then taken into consideration and adopted with some amendments.<sup>20</sup>

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cartier reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Monday next.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till Monday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Price, seconded by Mr. Fortier, The House adjourned till Monday next.

APPENDIX: 4 MAY 1849.

((NOTICE OF RESOLUTION RE: UNION OF THE TWO PROVINCES.))<sup>21</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Toronto) gave notice of his intention to move a series of Resolutions on the injurious effect of the Union of the two sections of the Province<sup>22</sup> having reference to the dissolution of the Union<sup>23</sup> on Thursday next.<sup>24</sup>

((NOTICE OF BILL RE: SHIP CANAL BETWEEN LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.))<sup>25</sup>

MR. HOLMES gave notice of his intention to move at the next sitting of the House for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate a company to construct a ship canal to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain.-- He stated that the stock would be subscribed for the moment the bill passed.<sup>26</sup>

FOOTNOTES: 5 MAY 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 May 1849; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1849, and STANSTEAD JOURNAL, 10 May 1849, in identical accounts; and LA MINERVE, 7 May 1849.
2. LA MINERVE, 7 May 1849.
3. IBID.
4. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 May 1849.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1849.
6. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 May 1849.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1849.
8. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 May 1849.
9. LA MINERVE, 7 May 1849.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 5 May 1849, BRITISH WHIG, 10 May 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 11 May 1849, and PACKET, 12 May 1849, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1849; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 May 1849.
13. PILOT, 5 May 1849.
14. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 May 1849.
15. PILOT, 5 May 1849.
16. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 May 1849.
17. PILOT, 5 May 1849.
18. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 May 1849.
19. PILOT, 5 May 1849.
20. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 May 1849.
21. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1849, and STANSTEAD JOURNAL, 10 May 1849, in identical accounts; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 May 1849, and PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, 11 May 1849, in identical accounts; and PILOT, 5 May 1849, BRITISH COLONIST, 8 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849, BRITISH WHIG, 10 May 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 11 May 1849, and PACKET, 12 May 1849, in identical accounts.
22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1849.
23. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 May 1849.
24. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1849.
25. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 5 May 1849; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 May 1849, and STANSTEAD JOURNAL, 10 May 1849, in identical accounts; PILOT, 5 May 1849, BRITISH WHIG, 10 May 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 11 May 1849, and PACKET, 12 May 1849, in identical accounts; and BRITISH COLONIST, 8 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 9 May 1849, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 10 May 1849, in identical accounts.
26. PILOT, 5 May 1849.



MONDAY, 7 MAY 1849.

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Leave of  
absence.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Mr. Laterrière have leave to absent himself from this House, during ten days, on most urgent private business.

Petition  
brought up.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Robinson,--The Petition of the Reverend James Beaven, Doctor in Divinity, and Senior Member of the Council of King's College next after the President.

Niagara Falls  
Suspension  
Bridge Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Offenders  
Treaty Bill.

An engrossed Bill for better giving effect, within this Province, to a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension and surrender of certain Offenders, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of George Carruthers and others, of the County of Middlesex, Executors of the last Will of the late Richard N. Starr; praying for the passing of an Act of incorporation to enable the inhabitants of the Townships of Carradoc and Ekfrid to avail themselves of the bequest of the late R.N. Starr, for the establishment of public libraries therein.

Of the Reverend Walter Stennett, A.M., and others, Students in the Faculty of Divinity in the University of King's College; praying that power be continued to the said University of conferring Degrees in Divinity.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend James Beaven, Doctor in Divinity, and Senior Member of the Council of King's College next after the President, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying for the amendment of the University Bill, so as to recognize elementary Christian instruction as a necessary part of education.

Ordered, That the Petition be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Religious So-  
cieties Bill.

Mr. Flint reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada for the relief of Religious Societies, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Tenth Report  
of Committee  
on Miscellan-  
eous Private  
Bills.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of Neepigon Mining Company, and, also, the Bill to incorporate the Huron Mining Company, and made certain amendments to each of them, which they recommend for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also examined the Bill to incorporate the Hamilton Mercantile Library Association, and have agreed to report the same without any amendment.

Huron Mining  
Company Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Huron Mining Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.

Ship-building  
Encourage-  
ment Bill.

Mr. Méthot reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to encourage Ship-building in Lower Canada, by affording better security to persons advancing money or furnishing work or materials for the construction of Ships, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Neepigon  
Mining Com-  
pany Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of Neepigon Mining Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a

Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Malloch took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Malloch reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.

Port Burwell  
Harbour Bill.

Mr. Notman reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of Port Burwell Harbour," That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Lower Canada  
Bar Incorpor-  
ation Bill.

Mr. Chabot reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

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Testatum  
Writs (U.  
C.) Bill.

Mr. Smith, of Durham, reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Act of this Province, intituled, "An Act to allow the issuing of Testatum Writs of Capias ad respondendum in the several Districts of Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Shipping of  
Seamen Bill.

On motion of Mr. Méthot, seconded by Mr. Chabot,

Ordered, That the Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act of the 10 and 11 Vic. c.25, intituled, "An Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen," and for other purposes therein mentioned, be discharged.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Soeurs Hospi-  
talières (Mon-  
tréal) Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Religious Community of the Soeurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph de l'Hôtel Dieu de Montréal to acquire and hold real and personal property to a certain amount over and above that now held by them, as well for themselves as for the Poor of the Hôtel Dieu on whose behalf they administer certain property, and for other purposes therein mentioned," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 2, line 27. Leave out from "contracts" to "thereof" in line 35 inclusive.

Press 2. In the marginal note. Leave out from "Province" to "when."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of Mr. Cartier, seconded by Mr. Chabot,

L. Comte's  
Relief Bill.

Ordered, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of St. Edouard, in the District of Montreal, be discharged.

Ordered, That the said Bill be re-committed to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Montreal  
Trinity  
House Bill.

Mr. Cauchon reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal a certain Act and Ordinance therein mentioned, relative to the Trinity House of Montreal, and to consolidate and amend the provisions of the said Act and Ordinance, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Beaubien took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Beaubien reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

L'Association  
St. Jean Bap-  
tiste de Mon-  
tréal Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "L'Association St. Jean Baptiste de Montréal," in the City, Parish, and District of Montreal.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. DeWitt,

St. Michel  
Road Bill.

Ordered, That the Rule of this House requiring that Private Bills be posted up one week in the Lobby of the House, be suspended as regards the Bill to authorize the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads to purchase the St. Michel Road, and to open a Road to the Village of Sault au Recollet.



Road Laws  
(L.C.) Bill.

*Ordered, That Mr. Watts have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to consolidate and amend the Road Laws of Lower*

*Canada.*

*He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday, the thirty-first instant.*

A discussion<sup>1</sup> arose on a motion of Mr. Cauchon to name Messrs. Thompson and Polette on the Railroad Committee, in the place of Messrs. Hall and Mongenais.<sup>2</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB opposing the naming of Mr. Thompson on the Committee, as he had expressed a decided opinion on one of the roads which gave rise to the conflicting interests in the Committee.<sup>3</sup>

Ultimately, the House named the Committee, and the choice fell on Messrs. Thompson, and Smith of Wentworth.<sup>4</sup>

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Committee on  
Railroad and  
Telegraph  
Line Bills.

*Ordered, That Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, and Mr. Thompson, be added to the Standing Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills, in the room of Mr. Hall and Mr. Mongenais.*

MR. HOLMES<sup>5</sup>, according to notice, moved for leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a ship canal to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain.<sup>6</sup>

MR. DEWITT inquired if the rules of the House had been complied with?<sup>7</sup>

MR. HOLMES, in reply, stated that previous to the last session of Parliament, all required forms had been gone through, and there had been no opposition to the measure. This session these had not been complied with, as we understood, from a supposition that at the present time money could not be obtained to construct it. Last week, a deputation of gentlemen, connected with the Saratoga Railroad, had waited on him, and urged on him the necessity of introducing this Bill. Since then he had received letters from Quebec pressing the subject on his attention, as they hoped by this channel to find a market for their deals. The Ottawa trade was also in favour of the bill. As to the site for the canal, the bill did not determine it, but merely that it should start at some point between Lake St. Louis and Longueuil, leaving it for the approval of the Ministry; and he had obtained the consent of the Attorney General East to the introduction of the measure.<sup>8</sup>

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Ship Canal  
Bill.

*Ordered, That Mr. Holmes have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters of*

*Lake Champlain and the River St. Lawrence.*

*He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.*

W.M. Kelly.

*The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Leg-*

islative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the nineteenth April last, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, Copies of all Petitions, Letters, and Correspondence that may have passed between William Moore Kelly, Esquire, late Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto, and the Executive Government of this Province, since the 14th March, 1845, relating to his claims upon it for disbursements made by him in the execution of the duties of his said office as Collector, and of the answers thereto, together with all Reports made by the Attorney General, the Inspector General, or the Deputy Inspector General, to this date, respecting the said claims of Mr. Kelly.

Appendix  
(V.V.V.V.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (V.V.V.V.)

Contingencies  
of the House.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, reported, That His Excellency the Governor General had been attended upon with the Address of this House, of the 4th May instant, (that His Excellency would be pleased to issue his Warrant in favor of William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, the Clerk of this House, for the sum of Three thousand pounds currency, towards defraying the Contingencies of this House,) and that His Excellency had been pleased to say, that he will give directions that the desires of the House be complied with.

Public  
Records.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, reported, That His Excellency the Governor General had been attended upon with the Address of this House, of the 3d May instant, (on the subject

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of certain public documents, records, and papers relating to the Civil and Military Government of Canada, belonging to the late Order of Jesuites,) and that His Excellency had been pleased to say, that he will give directions that the desires of the House be complied with.

Small Debts  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and reduce into one Act the several Laws now in force regulating the system and practice of certain Courts in Upper Canada established for the recovery of Small Debts, and to make other provisions therefor, being read;<sup>9</sup>

MR. SHERWOOD moved its discharge. He said that he would take the opportunity of inquiring from the Attorney General West, whether it was the intention of the Ministry to proceed with their Judicature Bills?<sup>10</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said that he was not at the moment prepared to answer the question.<sup>11</sup>

MR. H. SMITH (of Frontenac).--Would the Attorney General West allow it to stand as a notice for to-morrow? There was great dissatisfaction felt at present in Canada with the law as it then stood.<sup>12</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN.--With the Courts running into one another?<sup>13</sup>

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac)--Yes; there must be another Court.<sup>14</sup>

The matter then dropped.<sup>15</sup>

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Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

St. François  
du Lac Church  
Trustees Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to make valid the election of the Trustees for building a Church in the Parish of St. François du Lac St. Pierre, and to enable them to complete the

same, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Fourquin, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Lemieux, Mr. Fortier, and Mr. Guillet, to report thereon with all convenient speed.

Foreign In-  
surances Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate Foreign Insurances, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Masters and  
Servants  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act relating to Masters and Servants in the country parts of Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith, of Durham, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith, of Durham, reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Thursday next.

Huron District  
Division Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to divide the District of Huron, in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned,

being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Municipal  
Corporations  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide, by one general Law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada, and other references, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cartier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cartier reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Smith, of Durham,

The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 7 MAY 1849.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: SELECT COMMITTEE ON FURNISHING OF ARMS  
BY GOVERNMENT TO FRENCH CANADIANS.))<sup>16</sup>

COL. GUGY gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the reported arming of certain persons, the arms furnished to them, whence they were furnished, what member of the Government had taken them under charge, what sums of money were paid to them, and from what source.<sup>17</sup>

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: NEW JUDICATURE BILL.))

MR. H. SHERWOOD ((asked)) a question.<sup>18</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN stated that he was not prepared to say whether Government intended to proceed with the new Judicature Bills this session or not.<sup>19</sup>



FOOTNOTES: 7 MAY 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 8 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 12 May 1849, and BATHURST COURIER, 18 May 1849, in identical accounts.
2. PILOT, 8 May 1849.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 8 May 1849; and PILOT, 8 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 12 May 1849, and BATHURST COURIER, 18 May 1849, in identical accounts.
6. PILOT, 8 May 1849.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 8 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 12 May 1849, and BATHURST COURIER, 18 May 1849, in identical accounts.
10. PILOT, 8 May 1849.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 8 May 1849; PACKET, 12 May 1849; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 May 1849, and STANSTEAD JOURNAL, 17 May 1849, in identical accounts; GLOBE, 12 May 1849, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 17 May 1849, in identical accounts; PILOT, 8 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 12 May 1849, and BATHURST COURIER, 18 May 1849, in identical accounts; and PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, 18 May 1849.
17. PILOT, 8 May 1849.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 May 1849.
19. IBID.

TUESDAY, 8 MAY 1849.

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THE HOUSE commenced its Sittings at "Freemasons' Hall."<sup>1</sup>

Petitions  
brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up,  
and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Smith, of Wentworth,--The Petition of H.B. Bull and others, of a certain part of the Township of Barton between the third and fourth Concessions thereof, District of Gore.

By Mr. Notman,--The Petition of Donald Cameron, of the Township of Thora.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine,--The Petition of O. Rémond and others, Pilots navigating the River St. Lawrence between the Ports of Quebec and Montreal.

Petition read.

Ordered, That the Petition of H.B. Bull and others, of a certain part of the Township of Barton between the third and fourth Concessions thereof, District of Gore, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying that that part of the said Township be not included within the limits of the City of Hamilton.

Bill relating  
to Hatley Muni-  
cipal Council.

An engrossed Bill to enable the Sureties of the late Municipal Council of the Township of Hatley to enforce their claims against the said Township, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Gugy do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal  
Registry Of-  
fice Bill.

An engrossed Bill to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Deeds and Instruments relating to Real Property in the Registry Office at Montreal, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Limits and In-  
ternal Divi-  
sions of Cities  
&c. in Upper  
Canada.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the present limits and internal divisions of the different Cities, Towns, and Villages in Upper Canada, and already having by Law a Corporate Municipal organization, and also into the limits and internal divisions of such other Towns and Villages therein, upon which, from their position, wealth, or population, it is expedient to confer such organization, and into the expediency of amending the same, or any of them, with power to report thereon from time to time, as to the limits and internal divisions which it may be expedient to establish for such Cities, Towns, and Villages respectively, or for any of them, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

As regards the limits of such Villages as are already named in Schedule (A.) of the Bill to provide, by one general Law, for the erection of Muni-

pal Corporations in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada, now pending before Your Honorable House, or as

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may be hereafter inserted in that Schedule, Your Committee are of opinion that it will be better to leave them to be settled by Proclamation, as provided for by the 181st Clause of the said Bill.

As respects the limits and divisions of the Towns already mentioned in Schedule (B.) of the said Bill, or which Your Committee are of opinion had better be inserted in that Schedule, Your Committee have prepared a Schedule of the Towns, which they have appended to this Report marked (B.); and as respects the limits and divisions of the Cities named in Schedule (C.) of the said Bill, Your Committee have also adopted certain amendments, which they have inserted in the Schedule to this Report, marked (C.)

With respect to those Towns mentioned in Schedule (D.) of the said Bill, Your Committee are of opinion that it will be better to leave those limits to be settled in the manner prescribed by the Bill for the Villages mentioned in Schedule (A.)

#### Schedule (B.)

1. Belleville.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Hastings, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing at the limits between Lots numbers six and seven in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, at low-water mark of the Bay of Quinté; thence northerly along the side line between Lots numbers six and seven, to the second concession road; thence westerly along the said second concession line to the westerly boundary of Lot number one in the said first concession of Thurlow; thence southerly on the Town line between the Townships of Thurlow and Sidney to the Bay of Quinté; thence easterly along the shore of the said Bay to the place of beginning, together with the Harbour, Islands and Marshes in front of the said Town.

The said Town to be divided into four Wards, to be called, respectively, Samson Ward, Ketcheson Ward, Baldwin Ward, and Coleman Ward, and to comprise the following portions of the said Town respectively, that is to say:--

The said Samson Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies to the south east of Bridge Street, on the north side of the River Moir.

The said Ketcheson Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies north west of Bridge and south east of Pinnacle Street, on the north side of the said River.

The said Baldwin Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies north west of Pinnacle Street, on the north side of the said River, to the limit of the Town.

And the said Coleman Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies on the west side of the said River Moir.

2. Brantford.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Wentworth, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing on the north side of Colborne Street, in the eastern limit of the said Town, as originally laid out by the authority of the Government of the late Province of Upper Canada; then north, eighteen degrees thirty minutes east, seventy-nine chains forty-five links, more or less, to the north-east angle of the said Town as laid out by the Government as aforesaid;

then south, eighty-four degrees thirty minutes west, eighty-two chains twenty-eight links, more or less, to the north-west angle of the said Town as laid out by the Government as aforesaid, and to the eastern limit of a certain tract of twelve hundred acres of land originally granted by the Crown to Abraham Kennedy Smith and Margaret Kerby; then south, twenty-seven degrees thirty minutes west, eight chains, more or less, to the south-east angle of a parcel of land belonging to Peter O'Banyon; then north, sixty-two degrees thirty minutes west, sixty chains, more or less, to the western limit of the said lands granted by the Crown to the said Abraham Kennedy Smith and Margaret Kerby; then south, twenty-seven degrees thirty minutes west, one hundred and eight chains, more or less, along the western limit of the said lands to the Grand River, then across the Grand River obliquely with the stream in an easterly direction, and passing south of the large Island, about thirty chains, to the limit between the farm lands of Thomas Mair and the north part of the Brant Farm granted by the Crown to William Johnson Kerr; then south, twenty-seven degrees twenty-five minutes west, forty-two chains, more or less, to the rear of the Lots on the south side of Burford Street on the plank road; then south, sixty-eight degrees east, thirty-nine chains, more or less, to the east side of the Mount Pleasant Road and south side of Walnut Street on the lands of Daniel Mercer Gilkison; then north, forty-three degrees thirty minutes east, thirty-six chains, more or less, along the south side of Walnut Street to the Grand River; then easterly, along the south side of the Grand River with the stream about thirty chains to opposite the mouth of the Cove; then east, across the Grand River to the south side of the mouth of the said Cove; then north-easterly, along the easterly side of the said Cove about twenty chains to the southern limit of the lands of the Grand River Navigation Company; then easterly, along the south boundary of the said Grand River Navigation Company's lands, about fifty-five chains, to the western limit of the Mohawk Parsonage Glebe; then north, five degrees thirty minutes west, forty-five chains, more or less, to the place of beginning.

The said Town to be divided into five Wards, to be called, respectively, King's Ward, Queen's Ward, Brant Ward, East Ward, and North Ward, and to comprise the following portions of the said Town, respectively, that is to say:--

The said King's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies between Cedar Street and King Street, and north of the Canal, together with all that part of the said Town lying south of the Grand River.

The said Queen's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies north of the Canal and between King Street and Market Street, to their intersection with West Street.

The said Brant Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies north of the Grand River and south of the Canal, as far eastward as Alfred Street and north of the Canal and between Market and Alfred Streets.

The said East Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies east of Alfred Street.

And the said North Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies north of the Grand River, (including the two large Islands in the River,) and west of Cedar Street and West Street from its intersection with Cedar Street.

3. Brockville.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Leeds, and lying within the following limits, that is



to say:

Comprising that part of the Township of Elizabethtown known as the front halves of Township Lots numbers ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, and of the west half of Township Lot number nine, and of the east half of Township Lot number fourteen in the first concession of the said Township, extending the same respectively to the water's edge of the River St. Lawrence, together with such parts of the water of the said River, and of the land under the said water as lies in front of the said Lots, within three hundred yards of the said water's edge, and also including the small Island, in front of

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the said Town, on which a block house is now built, and all public roads and highways running through or by any of the said half Lots within the exterior limits thereof.

The said Town to be divided into three Wards, to be called, respectively, East Ward, West Ward, and Centre Ward, and to comprise the following portions of the said Town respectively, that is to say:--

The said Centre Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town known as the front half of the west half of the said Township Lot number eleven, and of the front half of the east half of the said Township Lot number twelve, in the first Concession of Elizabethtown aforesaid, extending the same respectively to the water's edge of the said River St. Lawrence, together with such parts of the water of the said River, and of the land under the said water as lies in front of the said last mentioned half Lots, and within three hundred yards of the said water's edge, and including the said small Island.

The said West Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies to the west of the said Centre Ward.

And the said East Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies east of the said Centre Ward.

4. Bytown.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Carleton, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing at the waters of the River Rideau on the line which divides Lots E and F in concessions D and C, and thence, in a continuous direct line, across Lot number forty, to the side line dividing Lots numbers thirty-nine and forty; thence, following the said line northerly in the first concession to the line dividing concession A and the first concession, and in concession A embracing the whole of the broken Lot number thirty-nine to the River Ottawa, including all the Islands down to the southerly end of the chain bridge; thence, following the waters of the Ottawa in the centre of the channel to the western branch of the waters of the River Rideau; thence, against the stream up the River Rideau to the place of beginning.

The said Town to be divided into three Wards, to be called respectively, East Ward, Centre Ward, and West Ward, and to comprise the following portions of the said Town respectively, that is to say:--

Lower Bytown shall comprise that portion of the said Town which lies easterly from the Rideau Canal, and shall constitute two Wards, by the names of East Ward and Centre Ward.

The said East Ward to comprise all that portion of the said Lower Town which lies east of the centre of Dalhousie Street, so far as the said Street is now opened, and thence in a direct line produced from the centre of the said Street until it intersects the limits of the Town on the south.

The said Centre Ward to comprise all that portion of the said Lower Town not included in the East Ward.

The said West Ward shall comprise all that portion of the said Town which lies westerly from the Rideau Canal, and which shall constitute Upper Bytown.

5. Cobourg.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Northumberland, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing on the Lake shore, at the south-east angle of Lot number fourteen, in concession B; thence north, sixteen degrees west to the centre of the first concession; thence south, seventy-four degrees west, to the centre of Lot number twenty-one, in the said concession; thence south sixteen degrees east, to the Lake shore; thence along the water's edge, to the place of beginning.

The said Town to be divided into three Wards, to be called, respectively, South Ward, East Ward, and West Ward.

The said South Ward to comprise all that portion of the said Town which lies south of King Street.

The said East Ward to comprise all that portion of the said Town which lies east of the centre of the street between Lots number sixteen and seventeen, and north of King Street.

And the said West Ward to comprise all that portion of the said Town which lies west of the centre of the street between Lots number sixteen and seventeen, and north of King Street.

6. Cornwall.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Stormont, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

Comprised within the limits or boundaries heretofore reserved and set apart by Government as a Town plot, together with the parcel or tract of ungranted land in front thereof, and the Harbour.

The said Town to be divided into three Wards, to be called, respectively, East Ward, West Ward, and Centre Ward, and to comprise the following portions of the said Town respectively, that is to say:

The said East Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies between Amelia Street and the eastern limits of the said Town.

The said West Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies between Augustus Street and the western boundary of the said Town.

And the said Centre Ward to comprise all that remaining part of the said Town which lies between Amelia Street and Augustus Street, and not included in either of the before mentioned Wards.

7. Dundas.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Halton, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing on the division line between the property of George Rolph, Esquire, and the property of the late Harker Lyons, on the York Road; thence, following the said road westerly to the road leading up the mountain to John Keagy's, the younger; thence, in a straight line by compass to a monument within a few feet of the site of the old oatmeal mill; thence, across the creek or stream to a stone monument placed at the distance of five hundred feet from the west bank thereof; thence, following the said creek or stream at a distance throughout of five hundred feet from the west and south bank thereof, to where a stone monument is placed south of Mr. Ewart's mill-dam; thence, running in a straight line to a stone monument placed on the boundary line between the property owned by John O. Hatt, Esquire, and the estate of the late Manuel Overfield; thence, to a stone monument placed on the boundary

line between the property owned by Thomas Hatt and the said John O. Hatt; thence, along the said boundary line to a stone monument placed in South Street; thence, following South Street till it intersects East Street; thence, descending the hill in a northerly direction till it intersects the Governor's Road; thence, following the said road easterly to a stone monument placed in a line at right angles with the place of beginning; thence, along the said line to the place of beginning.

The said Town to be divided into four Wards to be called, respectively, Mountain Ward, Canal Ward, Foundry Ward, and Valley Ward; and to comprise the following portions of the said Town respectively, that is to say:--

The said Mountain Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town, commencing on the Sydenham Road at the northern boundary of the said Town; thence, running along the said Sydenham Road until it intersects King Street;

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thence, along the said King Street in an easterly direction until it intersects Main Street; thence, along the said Main Street until it intersects Baldwin or Flamborough Street; thence, along the same to the Basin of the Desjardins Canal; thence, along the said canal until the eastern boundary or limit of the said Town is intersected; thence, following the said eastern boundary to the northern boundary line of the said Town; thence, following the same to the place of beginning.

The said Canal Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town commencing on King Street at a post planted between the lands owned by Orlando Morley and John Walker; thence, running south to the southern boundary of the said Town; thence, along the said boundary to the eastern boundary until the Desjardins Canal is intersected; thence, along the said canal in a westerly direction until East Street is intersected (Coote's Paradise); thence, along Baldwin or Flamborough Street to Main Street; thence, along the said Main Street in a northerly direction till it intersects King Street; thence, along the said King Street to the place of beginning.

The said Foundry Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town commencing on King Street at a post planted between the lands owned by Orlando Morley and John Walker; thence, along the said King Street west until it intersects Peel Street; thence south, until James Street is intersected; thence westerly, along the said James Street until it intersects the western boundary of the said Town; thence along the western and southern boundary of the said Town until the boundary between Canal and Foundry Wards is intersected; thence, northerly, to the place of beginning.

And the said Valley Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town commencing at the northern boundary of the said Town on the Sydenham Road; thence, following the north-western limits of the said Town to a stone monument within a few feet of the site of the old oatmeal mill; thence, across the stream or creek to a stone monument placed at the distance of five hundred feet from the west bank thereof; thence, along the western boundary of the said Town to a stone monument placed on a line at right angles with James Street; thence, along James Street easterly until Peel Street is intersected; thence, along Peel Street to King Street; thence, along King Street to Sydenham Road; thence, along Sydenham Road to the place of beginning.

8. Goderich.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Huron, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing at a point where the south limit of Britannia Road produced,



intersects the water's edge of Lake Huron; thence, northerly, along the said water's edge to the south pier of the Harbour; thence easterly, along the said pier and south side of the River Maitland to a point where the west limit of Wellington Street produced, intersects the said south side of the River Maitland; thence due south, along the said produced limit of Wellington Street, to the crown of the hill; thence easterly, along the crown of the said hill, following the several windings thereof, to the east end of Gloucester Terrace; thence southerly, along the eastern limit of the River Maitland, until it intersects the south-easterly limit of Britannia Road; thence south-westerly, along the south-east limit of Britannia Road, to an angle thereof; thence due west, along the south limit of the said Britannia Road to the place of beginning.

The said Town to be divided into four Wards, to be called, respectively, Saint George's Ward, Saint Patrick's Ward, Saint Andrew's Ward, and Saint David's Ward, and to comprise the following portions of the said Town respectively, that is to say:--

The said Saint George's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies northward of the centre of West Street, and westward of the centre of North Street.

The said Saint Patrick's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies northward of the centre of East Street, and eastward of the centre of North Street.

The said Saint Andrew's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies southward of the centre of West Street, and westward of the centre of South Street.

And the said Saint David's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies southward of the centre of East Street, and eastward of the centre of South Street.

9. London.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Middlesex, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

All the lands comprised within the old and new surveys of the said Town, together with the lands adjoining thereto, lying between the said surveys and the River Thames, producing the northern boundary line of the new survey, until it intersects the north branch of the River Thames, and producing the eastern boundary line of the same new survey, until it intersects the east branch of the River Thames.

The said Town to be divided into four Wards, to be called, respectively, Saint George's Ward, Saint Patrick's Ward, Saint Andrew's Ward, and Saint David's Ward, and to comprise the following portions of the said Town respectively, that is to say:--

The said Saint George's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies north of the northern line and continuation of Hitchcock and Duke Streets.

The Saint Patrick's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies between King Street and Saint George's Ward aforesaid.

The said Saint Andrew's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies between Horton Street and Saint Patrick's Ward aforesaid.

And the said Saint David's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies South of Horton Street.

10. Niagara.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Lincoln, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:



Commencing at Missisagua Point, thence westerly along Lake Ontario to Crookston; thence, along the rear or Town line of Niagara to the Black Swamp Road; thence, along the eastern limit of the lands of the late Thomas Butler, Esquire, deceased, and the lands of Garret Slingerland, to the north-west angle of the lands of John Eccleston; thence, easterly, to where the lands formerly owned by the Honorable William Dickson and the late Martin M'Lennon, deceased, come in contact; thence, easterly, along the northern boundary of the lands of the said Martin M'Lennon, deceased, to the River Niagara; thence, northerly, down the said Niagara River to the place of beginning.

The said Town to be divided into five Wards, to be called, respectively, Saint Lawrence Ward, Saint George's Ward, Saint Patrick's Ward, Saint David's Ward, and Saint Andrew's Ward, and to comprise the following portions of the said Town respectively, that is to say:--

The said Saint Lawrence Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies south of the centre of the street called King Street, which runs directly from the River Niagara, and commencing at the house now occupied by

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Mr. Walter Elliot, on the lower ferry, and terminating at the western limit of the Town.

The said Saint George's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies north of the centre of the street forming the northern boundary of Saint Lawrence Ward, and south of the centre of the next parallel street.

The said Saint David's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies north of the street forming the northern boundary of Saint George's Ward, and south of the centre of the next parallel street.

The said Saint Patrick's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies north of the street forming the northern boundary of Saint David's Ward, and south of the centre of the next parallel street.

And the said Saint Andrew's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies north of the street forming the northern boundary of Saint Patrick's Ward.

11. Peterborough.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Peterborough, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

Comprising all the lands in the Government surveys of the present Town of Peterborough, and lying north of Townsend Street, and east of Park Street, to the centre of the River Otanabee, as the eastern limit of the said Town, and to the centre of the allowance for road forming the boundary line between the Townships of Monahan and Smith, as the northern boundary of the said Town.

And divided into four Wards, to be called East Ward, North Ward, Centre Ward, and South Ward, and to comprise the following portions of the said Town respectively, that is to say:--

The said East Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies east of George Street.

The said North Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies west of George Street and north of Brock Street.

The said Centre Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies west of George Street, south of Brock Street, and north of Simcoe Street.

And the said South Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies west of George Street and south of Simcoe Street, including the Government Reserve south of the said Town.

12. Picton.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Prince Edward, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing on the south side line of Lot letter A. at a distance of fifty chains from the front of the Lot; thence across said Lot, and across Lot number one, north sixty-four degrees forty-five minutes east, to a post planted on the limit between Lots numbers one and two in the first concession north of the Carrying Place; thence at a right angle across Lots number two, three, and four in the said concession; thence along the north-east side of Lot number four to the Bay; thence directly across the Bay to the line between Lots numbers seventeen and eighteen in the first concession east of the Carrying Place; thence along the water's edge to the limit between Lots numbers nineteen and twenty in the said concession; thence along the limit between the said Lots in a south-easterly direction, twelve chains; thence at right angles across the easterly half of Lot number twenty; thence in a south-easterly direction along the centre of said Lot number twenty, nine chains, more or less, to the east side of John Street thirty chains; thence north, eighty degrees twenty minutes west, fourteen chains forty links, more or less, to the east side of Church Street; thence south, twelve degrees forty-five minutes east, one chain sixty-five links; thence south, forty-nine degrees fifteen minutes west, fifteen chains fifty links; thence south, thirty-two degrees west, to the north-eastern limit of Lot number one in the concession south-east of the Carrying Place; thence north, eighty degrees twenty minutes west, along the north-east side line of said Lot number one, to the front of the Lot; thence north, eighty-seven degrees forty-five minutes west, sixty chains, more or less, to a post on the limit between Lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-two in the third concession, Military Tract; thence along the westerly side line of said Lot number twenty-two, twenty four chains seventy-four links, more or less, to Lot letter A. aforesaid; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning, including the Harbour in the above-mentioned boundaries.

The said Town to be divided into three Wards, to be called, respectively, Hallowell Ward, Brock Ward, and Tecumseth Ward, and to comprise the following portions of the said Town respectively, that is to say:

The said Hallowell Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies west of Bowery Street.

The said Brock Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies east of the said Bowery Street, and north of the Bay.

And the said Tecumseth Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies on the south side of the Bay.

13. Port Hope.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Durham, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

Composed of Lots numbers four, five six, seven, and eight, and the east half of Lot number nine in the first concession of the Township of Hope, and the broken fronts of the said Lots and half Lot, together with all those parts of Lots numbers four and five in the second concession of the said Township of Hope, with the road allowance between the said first and second concessions, and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:--Commencing in rear of the first concession at the north-east angle of Lot number four in the first concession; thence in a northerly direction across the said allowance for road, to the south-east corner of Lot number four in the second

concession; thence northerly, along the easterly side of said Lot number four in the second concession, fifteen chains; thence westerly, in a course parallel with the front of the said second concession, twenty-five chains; thence southerly, in a course parallel with the said line of Lot number four in the second concession aforesaid, sixteen chains, more or less, to the rear line of the first concession; thence easterly, along the rear of the first concession, to the place of beginning, and also the water in front thereof, to the distance one-fourth of a mile into Lake Ontario.

The said Town to be divided into three Wards, to be called, respectively, First Ward, Second Ward, and Third Ward, and to comprise the following portions of the said Town respectively, that is to say:--

The said First Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies east of the River.

The said Second Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies west of the River and south of Walter Street, continued westerly by Ridout Street, and the front on Lake Shore Road, to the western limit of the said Town.

And the said Third Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies west of the River and north of Walter Street, continued westerly by Ridout Street, and the said front or Lake Shore Road, to the western limit of the said Town.

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14. Prescott.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Grenville, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing at the south-eastern angle of the Township of Augusta; thence north, twenty-four degrees west, to the rear of the first concession of the said Township; thence south-westerly, along the said concession line to the limit between the east and west half of Lot number five in the first concession of Augusta aforesaid; thence south, twenty-four degrees east to the River St. Lawrence; thence north-easterly, along the water's edge to the south-eastern angle of the said Township to the place of beginning, and shall take in so much of the waters of the River St. Lawrence and the land under the wharves and buildings built in such waters, as lie within three hundred yards in every direction of the waters' edge in front of the present limits of the said Town.

And divided into two Wards, in the following manner, that is to say:--

All that part of the Town on the east side of the street called Centre Street, leading from the River St. Lawrence to the rear line of the said Town, shall compose the East Ward; and all that part of the Town on the west side of the aforesaid street called Centre Street, shall compose the West Ward.

15. Saint Catharines.--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Lincoln, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing at the north-east angle of Lot number sixteen, in the sixth concession of the Township of Grantham, on Charles Roll's farm; thence south-easterly, along the road as now laid out, one hundred and thirty-five chains, more or less, crossing the Welland at Ranney's Mills, to the western limit of the Welland Canal lands; thence southerly and easterly, along the Welland Canal boundary until it intersects the allowance for road between the sixth and seventh concessions; thence south, sixty-five degrees west along the



rear of the sixth concession, to the limit between Lots numbers nineteen and twenty; thence south, crossing the main road to Hamilton, five chains; thence north, sixty degrees east, more or less, until it intersects the allowance for road between Lots numbers sixteen and fifteen; and thence north, along the said allowance, more or less, to the place of beginning.

The said Town to be divided into three Wards, to be called, respectively, Saint Thomas' Ward, Saint George's Ward, and Saint Paul's Ward, and to comprise the following portions of the said Town respectively, that is to say:--

The said Saint Thomas' Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies within the following limits:--Commencing at the south-westerly angle of the said Town; thence north, until it intersects the allowance for road between the sixth and seventh concessions of Grantham; thence north, sixty-five degrees east along the said allowance to the Welland Canal; thence down the said canal to the northern and western limits of the Welland Canal lands; thence easterly, across the said canal until it intersects the main road at the north-western boundary of the said Town; thence north-easterly along the said boundary, until it intersects Ontario Street; thence up the said street until it intersects Saint Paul Street; thence southerly on the said street, until it intersects the concession line between the sixth and seventh concessions; thence north-easterly on the said line, until it crosses the Welland Canal; thence up the said canal, until it intersects the eastern boundary to the said Town; thence south on the said boundary, until it intersects the south-easterly angle of the said Town; thence north-easterly, to the place of beginning.

The said Saint George's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies within the following limits:--Commencing at the corner of Saint Paul's and Ontario Streets, thence down the boundary of Ontario Street, to the north-westerly boundary line of said Town; thence north-easterly on the said boundary, to the north-east angle of the said Town; thence south, until it intersects Saint Paul Street; thence up the said street to the place of beginning.

And the said Saint Paul's Ward to comprise all that part of the said Town which lies within the following limits:--Commencing at the intersection of Saint Paul Street, with the eastern boundary of the said Town; thence south, until it intersects the boundary of Saint Thomas' Ward on the Welland Canal; thence down the said canal until it intersects the line between the sixth and seventh concessions; thence north, up the said concession line until it intersects Saint Paul Street; thence westerly up the said Street to the place of beginning.

#### Schedule (C.)

##### Cities.

1. Hamilton. The City and Liberties thereof:--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Wentworth, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing at the north-east corner of Lot number eleven, in the Township of Barton, on the waters of Burlington Bay; thence, following the line between the said Lots numbers ten and eleven, in a southerly direction to the rear of the fourth concession of the said Township of Barton; thence, along the said concession, westerly, to the intersection of the line between Lots numbers twenty and twenty-one of the said Township; thence, in a northerly direction following the said line between the said Lots numbers twenty and twenty-one until it reaches the Marsh at the head of Burlington Bay; thence, along the southerly and easterly margin of the said Marsh to the waters of



Burlington Bay; thence, along the southerly margin of Burlington Bay, to the place of beginning, including the several road allowances along the said boundary, and the Harbour in front of the said City.

The said City to consist of all that part of the tract of land above described lying within the following limits, that is to say:--

Commencing at the north-east corner of Lot number twelve, in the Township of Barton, on the waters of Burlington Bay; thence, following the line between the Lots numbers eleven and twelve, in a southerly direction to the rear of the third concession of the said Township of Barton; thence, along the said concession, westerly, to the intersection of the line between Lots numbers twenty and twenty-one of the said Township; thence, in a northerly direction following the said line between the said Lots numbers twenty and twenty-one until it reaches the Marsh at the head of Burlington Bay; thence, along the southerly and easterly margin of the said Marsh to the waters of Burlington Bay; thence, along the southerly margin of Burlington Bay, to the place of beginning, including the several road allowances along the said boundary, and the Harbour in front of the said Town.

The said City to be divided into five Wards, to be called, respectively, Saint George's Ward, Saint Patrick's Ward, Saint Lawrence Ward, Saint Andrew's Ward, and Saint Mary's Ward, and to comprise the following portions of the said City respectively, that is to say:--

The said Saint George's Ward to comprise all that part of the said City which lies south of King Street and west of John Street.

The said Saint Patrick's Ward to comprise all that part of the said City

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which lies south of King Street and east of John Street.

The said Saint Lawrence Ward to comprise all that part of the said City which lies north of King Street and east of John Street.

The said Saint Andrew's Ward to comprise all that part of the said City which lies north of King Street and between John and Macnab Streets.

And the said Saint Mary's Ward to comprise all that portion of the said City which lies north of King Street and west of Macnab Street.

2. Kingston. The City and Liberties thereof:--To consist of all that part of this Province situate within the County of Frontenac, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing at the water's edge on Lake Ontario, in the direction of the line between Lots numbers twenty and twenty-one, in the first concession of the Township of Kingston, thence in a direct line to the second concession of the said Township of Kingston and across the road between the said first and second concession of the said Township of Kingston and across the road between the said first and second concessions to the south-easterly angle of Lot number twenty-four in the said second concession; thence north on the side line of the said Lot number twenty-four to a point in line with the limit between Lots numbers four and five on the west side of the Great River Cataragui, produced from the said river; thence along the said limit to the water's edge at low-water mark; thence along the said edge of the Great River Cataragui, and along the water's edge at low water mark of Lake Ontario, with the windings and turnings to the place of beginning, together with all the water lying between the front of the City and the opposite shore of the Township of Pittsburgh, as far as Point Frederick, and beyond Point Frederick all the water lying in front of the said City and Liberties which may be distant five hundred yards from the main shores of Wolfe Island, Garden Island,

and Simcoe Island.

The said City to consist of all that part of the tract of land above described, lying within the following limits, that is to say:--

Commencing at a point on a line produced five hundred feet from the shore in the direction of the line between Lots numbers twenty-three and twenty-four in the first concession of the Township of Kingston; thence north along the said line to the front of the second concession of the said Township; thence on the northerly side of the concession road to the south-easterly angle of Lot number twenty-four in the said second concession; thence, north, on the westerly side of the road, to a point directly opposite the boundary line dividing Lots numbers one and two, on the west side of the Great River Cataragui; thence along the said division line, to the waters' edge of the said Great River Cataragui; thence in prolongation of the said division line across the said river to the waters' edge on the easterly side thereof, and along the water's edge at low water mark, to the extreme south-westerly point of Point Frederick, in the Township of Pittsburgh; thence, southerly, parallel to the westerly boundary line of the said City, as hereinbefore set forth, to the distance of five hundred feet from the said south-westerly point of Point Frederick; thence westerly, in a right line to the place of beginning.

The said City to be divided into seven Wards, to be called, respectively, Sydenham Ward, Ontario Ward, Saint Lawrence Ward, Frontenac Ward, Cataragui Ward, Rideau Ward, and Victoria Ward, and to comprise the following portions of the said City respectively, that is to say:--

The said Sydenham Ward to comprise all that part of the said City which lies westward and southward of a line drawn from the foot of William Street through the centre of the said street to the limits of the said City.

The said Ontario Ward to comprise all that part of the said City which lies between the last mentioned line of Sydenham Ward and a line drawn from the foot of Brock Street, through the centre of the said street to the limits of the said City.

The said Saint Lawrence Ward to comprise all that part of the said City which lies between the last mentioned line of Ontario Ward and a line drawn from the foot of Princess Street, through the centre of the said street to the limits of the said City.

The said Cataragui Ward to comprise all that part of the said City which lies eastward and northward of a line drawn from the foot of Princess Street through the centre of said street to Montreal Street; thence through the centre of Montreal Street aforesaid, and across the Artillery Reserve, to the present travelled road known as the "Montreal Road;" thence through the centre of the said road to the limits of the said City.

The said Frontenac Ward to comprise all that part of the said City which lies northward of the last mentioned line, running through the centre of Montreal Street and the Montreal Road to the City limits, and northward and eastward of a line extending from Montreal Street (where it intersects Princess Street) through the centre of Princess Street, to the limits of the said City.

The said Rideau Ward to comprise all that part of the said Lot number twenty-four lying on the north side of the continuation of Arthur Street, through the said Lot in a direct line to the concession road between the first and second concessions of the said Township of Kingston.

And the said Victoria Ward to comprise all that part of the said Lot number twenty-four lying on the south side of the said continuation of Arthur Street aforesaid.

And so much of the Liberties of the said City as are adjacent to the respective Wards, shall be attached to the same respectively; and the limits between the respective portions of the said Liberties hereby attached to the different Wards of the said City, be ascertained by the extension of the boundary lines between the said Wards, respectively, and through the said Liberties.

3. Toronto. The City and Liberties thereof:--To consist of all that part of the Province situate within the County of York, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:--

Commencing at the distance of one chain, on a course south, sixteen degrees east from the south-westerly corner of Lot number two, in the first concession, from the Bay in the Township of York, in the County of York; thence southerly, in the direction of the side line between Lots numbers two and three in that concession, to the distance of five hundred feet from the point at which the said line intersects the margin of the water on the shore of Lake Ontario; thence westerly, through the waters of Lake Ontario, following the direction of the curvatures of the shore, and keeping always at the distance of five hundred feet from the margin of the water till the point is attained, which is five hundred feet from the north-westernmost point of the Island or Peninsula forming the Harbour; thence across the Bay or Harbour of York, to a point where a line, drawn southerly from the north-easterly corner of Park Lot number twenty-nine, in the said Township of York,

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in the direction of the easterly boundary line of the said Park Lot, intersects the margin of the water on the shore of Lake Ontario; thence northerly, in the direction of the said line so drawn from the said corner of the said Park Lot through the said corner, to the point at which the said line so drawn through the said corner intersects the northerly boundary line of the allowance for road between the Park Lots and the second concession from the Bay in the said Township of York; thence easterly, along the said northerly boundary line of the said allowance for road, to the easterly shore or water's edge of the River Don; thence southerly, along the water's edge, on the eastern side of the said river, to the point where the said water's edge intersects the southerly boundary line of the allowance for road in front of the said first concession; thence easterly, along the southerly boundary line of the allowance for road in front of the said first concession, to the place of beginning.

The said City to consist of all that part of the tract of land above described lying within the following limits, that is to say:--

Commencing at the distance of one chain, on a course north, seventy-four degrees east, from the south-east angle of Park Lot number three, in the said Township of York; thence south, sixteen degrees east, upon a continuation of the allowance for road between Park Lots numbers two and three to the water's edge of the Bay in front of the said City; thence westerly, along the water's edge of the said Bay to the point at which the westerly limit of the allowance for road between Park Lots numbers eighteen and nineteen, in the said Township of York, being produced southerly, intersects the said water's edge; thence northerly, in the direction of the said westerly limit of the said allowance for road to the distance of four hundred yards north of the northerly boundary line of Queen Street; thence easterly, parallel to Queen street to the easterly boundary line of the allowance for road between Park Lots numbers two and three; thence south, sixteen degrees east, along



the easterly boundary line of the said allowance for road, four hundred yards, more or less, to the place of beginning. And the remainder of the said tract, to constitute the Liberties of the said City.

The said City to be divided into six Wards, to be called respectively, the Wards of Saint James, Saint David, Saint Lawrence, Saint George, Saint Andrew, and Saint Patrick, and to comprise the following portions of the said City respectively, that is to say:--

The said Ward of Saint James to comprise all that part of the said City lying between the northerly boundary line of King Street east, the westerly boundary line of Yonge Street, the easterly boundary line of Nelson Street, and the northerly boundary line of Queen Street east.

The said Ward of Saint David to comprise all that part of the said City lying to the eastward of the westerly boundary line of Nelson Street, and to the north of the northerly boundary line of King Street east.

The said Ward of Saint Lawrence to comprise all that part of the said City lying to the southward of the northerly boundary line of King Street east, and to the eastward of the westerly boundary line of Yonge Street.

The said Ward of Saint George to comprise all that part of the said City lying to the southward of the northerly boundary line of King Street, and to the westward of the westerly boundary line of Yonge Street.

The said Ward of Saint Andrew to comprise all that part of the said City lying between the northerly boundary line of King Street east, and the northerly boundary line of Queen Street east, and west of the westerly boundary line of Yonge Street.

And the said Ward of Saint Patrick to comprise all that part of the said City lying to the north of the northerly boundary line of Queen Street west, and west of the westerly boundary line of Yonge Street.

And so much of the Liberties of the said City as lies to the southward and eastward of the Saint Lawrence Ward, shall be and is hereby attached to the Saint Lawrence Ward; so much thereof as lies to the northward and eastward of the Saint David's Ward, shall be and is hereby attached to the said Saint David's Ward; so much thereof as lies to the northward of the Saint James's Ward, shall be and is hereby attached to the said Saint James's Ward; so much thereof as lies to the southward and westward of the Saint George's Ward, shall be and is hereby attached to the said Saint George's Ward; so much thereof as lies to the westward of the Saint Andrew's Ward, shall be and is hereby attached to the said Saint Andrew's Ward; and so much thereof as lies to the northward and westward of the Saint Patrick's Ward, shall be and is hereby attached to the said Saint Patrick's Ward; the limits between the respective portions of the said Liberties hereby attached to the different Wards of the said City, being ascertained by the extension of the boundary lines between the said Wards, respectively, through the said Liberties, except the boundary line between the portions hereby attached to the Saint Lawrence Ward, and that hereby attached to the Saint David's Ward, which shall consist of the northerly boundary line of King Street east, to the River Don.

Ordered, That the said Report be committed to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to provide, by one general Law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships and Villages in Upper Canada, and other references.

Eleventh  
Report of

The Honorable Mr. Robinson, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the

Committee on  
Miscellaneous  
Private Bills.

House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have again examined the Bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of St. Edouard, in the District of Montreal, and have agreed to certain amendments thereto, which they beg leave to report for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

On motion of Mr. Jobin, seconded by Mr. Cartier,

L. Comte's  
Relief Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of St. Edouard, in the District of Montreal, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Ninth Report  
of Committee  
on Road and  
Bridge Bills.

Mr. Fortier, from the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have again examined the Bill to authorize Marc Antoine Primeaux and Antoine A. Trottier to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Chateauguay, in the Parish of Ste. Martine, and to make a Plank Road from the River St. Lawrence to the River Chateauguay, in the said Parish, and to fix the Tolls to be taken upon the said Bridge and Road, and to make further provision in that behalf, and have agreed to certain amendments thereto, which they beg leave to report for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

On motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Christie,

Primeaux and  
Trottier's  
Bridge Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize Marc Antoine Primeaux and Antoine A. Trottier to erect a Toll

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Bridge over the River Chateauguay, in the Parish of Ste. Martine, and to make a Plank Road from the River St. Lawrence to the River Chateauguay, in the said Parish, and to fix the Tolls to be taken upon the said Bridge and Road, and to make further provision in that behalf, as reported from the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Morrison,

Walpole and  
Woodhouse  
Boundary  
Line Bill.

Ordered, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to define the boundary line between the Township of Walpole, in the Niagara District, and the Township of Woodhouse, in the Talbot District, be discharged.

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Thompson, Mr. Morrison, the Honorable Mr. Boulton, Mr. M'Farland, and Mr. Wetenhall, to report thereon with all convenient speed.

W.M. Kelly.

Ordered, That the Return to the Address of this House to His Excellency the Governor General, relating to William Moore Kelly, Esquire, late Collector of Customs at the Port of

Toronto, laid before the House yesterday, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Bill relating  
to Real or  
Mixed Actions.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Taché, and Mr. Méthot, be appointed to inquire into the contents of the Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada as regards the District in which real or mixed Actions may be commenced, including any amendments that may have been made to the same either by the House or in the Committee to which the same was referred at the time when the proceedings of the House were interrupted by the outrage of the twenty-fifth day of April last, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Waterloo  
Election.

The Deputy Serjeant at Arms reported to the House, That John Miller, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of Holland at the last General Election for the County of Waterloo, was now in his custody, pursuant to the Resolution of this House of the twelfth day of March last, and Mr. Speaker's Warrant issued in conformity thereto, and awaits the order of the House.<sup>2</sup>

In moving that he should appear at the Bar MR. NOTMAN<sup>3</sup> stated the grounds of the charges against Mr. Millar, at some length<sup>4</sup>. The opposing candidates at the late election were Messrs. Webster and Fergusson. Mr. Miller had acted in his (Mr. Notman's) opinion under the influence of strong political feeling in favour of Mr. Webster, in refusing to put the qualification oath to voters who did not possess the title deeds of their land<sup>5</sup> when required by the Agent of Mr. Fergusson; that he closed the poll before the legal hour for doing so; that he had acted in a partial manner, and had voted and caused his clerks to vote for Mr. Webster.<sup>6</sup> He had also refused to attend a summons of the House, which had rendered a warrant necessary.<sup>7</sup> The hon. gentleman concluded by moving that Mr. Millar be brought to the bar to answer such interrogatories as might be put to him, touching his conduct as such Deputy Returning Officer<sup>8</sup>.

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On motion of Mr. Notman, seconded by Mr. Thompson,

Ordered, That John Miller, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of Holland at the last General Election for the County of Waterloo, be now brought to the Bar of this House, to answer for his conduct as such Deputy Returning Officer at that Election, and for evading the service of the Summons and Warrant for his apprehension issued by Mr. Speaker in reference thereto.

The Deputy Serjeant at Arms was then directed by Mr. Speaker to place Mr. Miller at the Bar of the House.

Mr. Miller was brought to the Bar accordingly.

MR. H. BOULTON of Norfolk, suggested that the charge against Mr. Miller be read to him.<sup>9</sup>

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Mr. Speaker then read to him the Resolutions that were adopted and reported by the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Contested Election for the County of Waterloo, on the eighth day of February last.



MR. H. BOULTON contended that those resolutions did not contain any charge against Mr. Miller, for which he could be brought to the Bar; they were only resolutions of a Committee, and not of the House. The only charge which he could find against Mr. Miller was a resolution to the effect that the facts connected with the said election were such as required the serious attention of the House and that Mr. Miller and three other Deputy Returning Officers at the said election be summoned to appear at the Bar to answer for their conduct at the said election.<sup>10</sup>

Some conversation then arose as to the course to be pursued relative to Mr. Miller which was interrupted by the Speaker leaving the chair.<sup>11</sup>

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Mr. Notman moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, and the Question being proposed, That the further consideration of the case of John Miller, late Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of Holland at the last General Election for the County of Waterloo, be postponed until to-morrow;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, That the word "to-morrow" be left out, and the words "Thursday next" added instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment;--It was unanimously resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the further consideration of the case of John Miller, late Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of Holland at the last General Election for the County of Waterloo, be postponed until Thursday next.

Mr. Miller was then directed to withdraw.

Personal  
Property  
Attachment  
Bill (U.C.)

An engrossed Bill to authorize Attachments against personal property for sums of Ten pounds and under, in certain cases in Upper Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith, of Durham, do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz.:--

Election Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to amend, consolidate, and reduce into one Act the several statutory provisions now in force for the regulation of Elections of Members to represent the People of this Province in the Legislative Assembly thereof:"

Winter Roads  
(No. 2. L.C.)  
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal the Ordinances relative to Winter Roads in Lower Canada, in so far as regards the Districts of Quebec and Gaspé, and part of the District of Three Rivers:"

Bill to exempt  
Officers and  
others from  
Toll on Turn-  
pikes.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to exempt Naval and Military Officers, and others on duty on Her Majesty's service, from the payment of Toll upon any Turnpike Road in this Province:" And also,

Queenston Sus-  
pension Bridge  
Company Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "The Queenston Suspension Bridge Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Petition of W.  
Pitt and others,  
brought up, read,  
and referred.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond brought up, and laid on the table, a Petition of William Pitt and others, of the Parish of St. François du Lac.

Ordered, That the said Petition be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying the House not to interfere in the matter of the Trustees for building a Church in the Parish of St. François du Lac.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Committee to which is referred the Bill to make valid the election of the Trustees for building a Church in the Parish of St. François du Lac St. Pierre, and to enable them to complete the same.

Adjournment.

Ordered, That when this House doth adjourn it will adjourn until to-morrow, at ten o'clock, A.M.

Montreal Tri-  
nity House Bill.

Mr. Beaubien reported the Bill to repeal a certain Act and Ordinance therein mentioned, relative to the Trinity House of Montreal, and to consolidate and

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amend the provisions of the said Act and Ordinance; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Municipal  
Corporations  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide, by one general Law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada, and other references, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cartier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cartier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Boulton,

The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 8 MAY 1849.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: CORRESPONDENCE ON PAYMENT OF LOWER CANADA REBELLION LOSSES.))<sup>12</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB gave notice of his intention to move, to-morrow, for copies of all correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments on the subject of the payment of the Lower Canada Rebellion Losses.<sup>13</sup>

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: ADDRESS FOR COPY OF ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO BILLS OF EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER.))<sup>14</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB ... gave notice of his intention to move, to-morrow, that an Address be presented to His Excellency, praying for a copy of the Royal Instructions, or at least such parts thereof, as related to the sanctioning of bills of an extraordinary character.<sup>15</sup>

((NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: COMMUNICATIONS RELATIVE TO ISSUING OF DEBENTURES.))<sup>16</sup>

COL. GUGY gave notice of his intention to inquire of the Ministry, to-morrow, whether any communication had been received from the Home Government relative to the issuing of Debentures, or to the credit of the Province.<sup>17</sup>

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: UNIVERSITY BILL.))<sup>18</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB ... ((asked)) the Government what bills they intended to go on with this session.<sup>19</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON of Toronto, inquired if it was the intention of the Ministry to proceed with the University Bill this session.<sup>20</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN replied it was.<sup>21</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON thought that it was understood by the members generally that no bill upon which any long or exciting discussion was likely to take place would be proceeded with<sup>22</sup> but that now he was told that the Government were about to carry through the University Bill<sup>23</sup>. The measure was one of great importance which excited a great deal of feeling in Upper Canada, and which ought to be approached calmly and deliberately.<sup>24</sup> The bill which the hon. Attorney General had introduced was an altogether new one, different from those that he had formerly advocated; the former ones had always provided for religious education within the University; this was a godless bill, as it prohibited religion within the College<sup>25</sup>. He thought it would be better to postpone it.--Many of the members who were interested in the measure had left town, supposing it would not be proceeded with this session.<sup>26</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said the necessity of immediate legislation in the matter was admitted by all; even those who were most opposed to the bill said that any change was better than the present state of things. He had received numerous letters from persons who were opposed to all the former bills, approving of the principle of the present one, and he did not think there was any difference of opinion about the principle of the bill, although there might be a difference of opinion about some of the details.<sup>27</sup> There was no subject which was better understood than this, and there was no good reason for delay. If the Opposition chose to make excitement on a question entirely of principle like this, it could not be helped.<sup>28</sup>



MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE said a few words<sup>29</sup>.

COL. GUGY, when rising to support the demand for the postponement of the question, on the ground of natural justice, ... "I have not the advantage," said the gallant Colonel, "of my hon. friend from Toronto--I am sorry that I am anything but a religious person."<sup>30</sup>

The members laughed<sup>31</sup>.

MR. W. BOULTON looked sheepish. Mr. Boulton remarked afterwards that people thought he wasn't religious, but the fact was he was as religious as--as the very devil.--<sup>32</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE ((said)) the University Bill ... ((is)) to educate ... the children of the compact without expense--in hope that a new turn of the political wheel might secure it for them altogether.<sup>33</sup>

FOOTNOTES: 8 MAY 1849.

1. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 17 May 1849, reported that: "The rooms are very handsome, although very little pains or money have been expended in fitting them for the reception of the House. The offices of the House are spacious and commodious."
2. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 May 1849, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849, PILOT, 10 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 May 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 18 May 1849, and PACKET, 19 May 1849, in identical accounts, except that PILOT's, BROCKVILLE RECORDER's, BATHURST COURIER's, and PACKET's accounts are only partially similar; PILOT, 10 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 May 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 18 May 1849, and PACKET, 19 May 1849, in identical accounts; and BRITISH WHIG, 10 May 1849, BRITISH COLONIST, 11 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 12 May 1849, in identical accounts.
3. PILOT, 10 May 1849.
4. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 May 1849, which spelled Miller as Millar.
5. PILOT, 10 May 1849.
6. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 May 1849.
7. PILOT, 10 May 1849.
8. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 May 1849.
9. PILOT, 10 May 1849.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 May 1849, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 May 1849, PILOT, 10 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 May 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 18 May 1849, and PACKET, 19 May 1849, in identical accounts; BRITISH WHIG, 10 May 1849, BRITISH COLONIST, 11 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 12 May 1849, and PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, 18 May 1849, in identical accounts; and GLOBE, 12 May 1849, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 17 May 1849, in identical accounts.
13. PILOT, 10 May 1849.
14. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 May 1849, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 May 1849, PILOT, 10 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 May 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 18 May 1849, and PACKET, 19 May 1849, in identical accounts; BRITISH WHIG, 10 May 1849, BRITISH COLONIST, 11 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 12 May 1849, and PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, 18 May 1849, in identical accounts; and GLOBE, 12 May 1849, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 17 May 1849, in identical accounts.
15. PILOT, 10 May 1849.
16. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 May 1849, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 May 1849, PILOT, 10 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 May 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 18 May 1849, and PACKET, 19 May 1849, in identical accounts; BRITISH WHIG, 10 May 1849, BRITISH COLONIST, 11 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 12 May 1849, and PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, 18 May 1849, in identical accounts; and GLOBE, 12 May 1849, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 17 May 1849, in identical accounts.
17. PILOT, 10 May 1849.
18. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 May 1849, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 May 1849, PILOT, 10 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 May 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 18 May 1849, and PACKET, 19 May 1849, in identical accounts;

BRITISH WHIG, 10 May 1849, BRITISH COLONIST, 11 May 1849, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 12 May 1849, and PRINCE EDWARD GAZETTE, 18 May 1849, in identical accounts; GLOBE, 12 May 1849, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 17 May 1849, in identical accounts; and LA MINERVE, 14 May 1849.

19. GLOBE, 12 May 1849.
20. PILOT, 10 May 1849.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. GLOBE, 12 May 1849.
24. PILOT, 10 May 1849.
25. GLOBE, 12 May 1849.
26. PILOT, 10 May 1849.
27. IBID.
28. GLOBE, 12 May 1849.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. IBID.



WEDNESDAY, 9 MAY 1849.

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Report on  
Petition of  
A. Shearer  
and others.

MR. DEWITT, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Alexander Shearer and others, of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Alexander Shearer and others, praying that that portion of the Township of Hinchinbrooke lying between the forks of the River Chateauguay may be separated from the said Township; and having duly considered the said Petition, are of opinion that great inconvenience is suffered by the inhabitants of the locality in question, in consequence of their remoteness from the place where all the Township business is transacted; would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the said portion of the Township of Hinchinbrooke lying between the forks of the Chateauguay River, and forming the westerly division of the said Township, be erected into a separate Township.

Township of  
Elgin Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. DeWitt have leave to bring in a Bill to constitute a new Township, to be called the Township of Elgin, out of part of the Township

of Hinchinbrooke.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Huron Copper  
Bay Company  
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate certain persons under the style of "The Huron Copper Bay Company."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Queenston Sus-  
pension Bridge  
Company Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Queenston Suspension Bridge Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 2. line 11. Leave out "July" and insert "September."

Press 2, line 26. Leave out "August" and insert "October."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Quebec Dis-  
trict Teachers  
Association  
Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Teachers' Association of the District of Quebec," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 39. Leave out "Teachers'" and insert "Library," and after "Association" insert "of the Teachers."

Press 2, line 1. Leave out from "shall" to "and" in line 4, and insert "and may be the same name be able and capable in Law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all Courts and places whatsoever, in as large, ample, and beneficial a manner and form as any other body politic or corporate, or any person able and capable in Law, may or can sue, implead, or answer, or be sued, impleaded, or answered in any manner whatsoever."

Press 2, line 35. Leave out "this Province" and insert "Lower Canada."

Press 2, line 40. Leave out from "Canada" to "and" in line 43.

In the Preamble.

Press 1, line 16. Leave out from "have" to "set" in line 18.

In the Title.

Leave out "Teachers'," and insert "Library," and after "Association" insert "of the Teachers."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Bridge Bill of  
A.M. Delisle  
and others.

Ordered, That Mr. Armstrong have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize Alexandre M. Delisle, B. H. LeMoine, and Jean Bte. Debien, the younger, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, and

for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rule of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills.

Ordered, That the Rule of this House requiring that Private Bills be posted up one week in the Lobby of the House, be suspended as regards the said Bill.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Price, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Merritt,

Common  
School Edu-  
cation Bill.

Resolved, That the following humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General:--

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To His Excellency the Right Honorable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to inform Your Excellency, that we have, during the present Session, passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to raise an income of One hundred thousand pounds out of the Public Lands of Canada for Common School Education," which Bill contains clauses relating to and affecting Her Majesty's prerogative, touching the granting of Waste Lands of the Crown within the said Province; and we therefore pray that in order to give effect to the said Bill, Your Excellency will be pleased to cause it to be transmitted to England without delay, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament, previously to the signification of Her Majesty's assent thereto.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address be communicated, by Message, to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting the concurrence of their Honors thereto.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Municipal  
Corporations  
(U.C.) Bill.

Mr. Cartier reported the Bill to provide, by one general Law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada; and the

Amendments, as far as Clause (Q.) were read, and agreed to.

Clause (Q.) The 116th Amendment being read a second time, as followeth:--

"And be it enacted, that with respect to any debt bonâ fide due by any District Municipal Council, City, Town or Village Council, or Board of Police, in Upper Canada, prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, it shall and may be lawful for the Municipal Corporation by this Act substituted for such District Municipal Council, City, Town or Village Council, or Board of Police, at any time within one year after the time appointed for this Act to commence, to pass a By-Law for providing for the liquidation of such debt, and upon such By-Law being approved by the Governor of this Province in Council, none of the provisions of this Act by which increased facilities are provided for the recovery of debts due by such Municipal Corporation shall be applicable to such debts, or any of them, until after default shall be made by such Municipal Corporation in raising the necessary funds for the discharge of such debts, or in applying such funds when so raised to the discharge of the same according to the provisions of such By-Law: Provided always nevertheless, first, that nothing herein contained shall extend or construe to extend, to prevent any such Corporation in any such By-Law, where such Corporation may have heretofore issued Promissory Notes or Debentures to pass as money, and which are still in circulation, to provide some mode for their gradual extinction, by redeeming a certain portion thereof annually, and by substituting other Promissory Notes or Debentures in the place of such as remain unredeemed, from time to time as they fall due, when the holders thereof are willing to receive the same in exchange till the whole of such Notes or Debentures are fully and completely redeemed and satisfied according to the provisions of such By-law: And provided also, secondly, that nothing therein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to deprive any of the creditors of such Municipal Corporation of all such remedies as they now by law possess for the recovery of such debts against the District Municipal Council, City



Town of Village Council, or Board of Police, which they may be owed, all which remedies they shall continue to have against the Municipal Corporations substituted for such District Municipal Council, City, Town or Village Corporation."

Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Seymour, That the following Proviso be added at the end thereof: "And provided also, thirdly, that no part of any County or Union of Counties which by this Act is added to any City as part thereof, or of the Liberties thereof, shall be assessed for the payment of any debt or the interest thereon, and for which such City may be liable, until the expiration of ten years from the time this Act shall take effect;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment: the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Malloch, M'Connell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Taché.--(11.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Chabot, DeWitt, Duchesnay, Gillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Marquis, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Polette, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Watts.--(28.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The 116th Amendment was then agreed to.

The 117th and 118th Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 119th Amendment being read a second time, as followeth:--

Clause 170, line ult. After "price" insert "And in case the person or persons now in possession of any concession road or side line may have laid out streets in any City, Town, or Village, without any compensation therefor, he shall be entitled to retain the Land originally set apart for such concession road or side line, in lieu of the street set apart by him in place of the said concession road or side line."

On motion of Mr. Richards, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Boulton,

Ordered, That the words "within such City, Town, or Village" be inserted after the word "Land" in the said Amendment.

The 119th Amendment, so amended, was then agreed to.

The subsequent Amendments, as far as Schedule (B.) being read a second time, were agreed to.

Schedule (B.) the next Amendment, being read a second time;

Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Malloch, That that portion of the said Schedule which relates to the Town of Brockville, be left out, and the provisions originally contained in the said Schedule in relation to that Town substituted;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

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YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Gagy, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCK-



VILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(13.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Flint, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Holmes, Attorney General LaFontaine, Marquis, Méthot, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Wetenhall.--(23.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Malloch then moved in amendment to the said Schedule (B.) seconded by Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, That that portion of the said Schedule which relates to the Town of Bytown be left out, and the provisions originally contained in the said Schedule with respect to that Town substituted;<sup>1</sup>

MR. MALLOCH ... said he considered it unfair for the opposition to add portions to towns against the expressed wishes of the people interested, who had petitioned the House on the subject.<sup>2</sup> He said that the hon. member for Bytown had induced the select committee to alter the bill as it originally stood, as he himself stated, because it would give his party a majority.<sup>3</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that this impression of what had been stated by the hon. member for Bytown was, that the limits as they at present were had been originally so divided for political purposes, and were also very inconvenient. He also gave other and satisfactory reasons for amending the bill to its present form.<sup>4</sup>

MR. HOLMES concurred in the impression he had formed of what had taken place with the Hon. Inspector General.<sup>5</sup>

(285)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Christie, Crysler, Gagy, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(12.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chauveau, DeWitt, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Holmes, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Marquis, Méthot, Mongenais, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Watts.--(27.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Schedule (B.) was then agreed to.

The residue of the said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Savings  
Banks Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Savings Banks, being read;<sup>6</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved the second reading of the bill to amend the laws relating to Savings' Banks. He said that it had not been his intention

to have proceeded with the bill, but he had been informed by the honourable member for Missisquoi that it was absolutely necessary that there should be some legislation regarding the Savings' Bank of this city. He proposed, therefore, to proceed with the bill only ... ((to))<sup>7</sup> enable the Montreal Provident and Saving's Bank to proceed with the liquidation of its affairs.<sup>8</sup>

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, Mr. Holmes, Mr. M'Connell, Mr. Beaubien, and the Honorable Mr. Badgley, to report thereon with all convenient speed.

Court of Appeals and Criminal Jurisdiction (L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to establish a Court having jurisdiction in Appeals and Criminal matters for Lower Canada, and on the Resolution, That provision be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province or the Salaries of such and so many additional Judges as may be required for the purpose of remodelling and improving the Judicial Institutions of Lower Canada, and for such other incidental expenses as may be necessary for carrying the same into effect, with an Instruction to the Committee to make provision in the Bill accordingly, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Crysler took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Crysler reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Crysler reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Courts of Civil Jurisdiction (L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Laws relative to the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada, and on the Resolution, That provision be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province for the Salaries of such and so many additional Judges as may be required for the purpose of remodelling and improving the Judicial Institutions of Lower Canada, and for such other incidental expenses as may be necessary for carrying the same into effect, with an Instruction to the Committee to make provision in the Bill accordingly, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Johnson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Johnson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery.

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Niagara Falls  
Suspension  
Bridge Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company:"

Markham and  
Elgin Plank  
Road Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Markham and Elgin Mills Plank Road Company:" And also,

Bill respect-  
ing Aprons  
to Mill Dams.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Parliament of Upper Canada in the ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to provide for the construction of Aprons to Mill Dams over certain Streams in this Province," and to make further provision in respect thereof, with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

La Société  
St. Jean Bap-  
tiste de Qué-  
bec Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "La Société Saint Jean Baptiste de la Cité de Québec," to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

The Legislative Council acquaint this House, That the French Versions of the two following Bills, viz:--

Montreal and  
Troy Tele-  
graph Bill.

"An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Troy Telegraph Company:"

Mount Hermon  
Cemetery Bill.

"An Act to incorporate the Mount Hermon Cemetery:"

And both Versions of each of the twelve following Bills, which had been sent by this House to the Legislative Council for its concurrence, and were still under consideration on the twenty-fifth ultimo, were consumed by the fire which, on that day, destroyed the Buildings occupied by both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, viz:--

Registry Laws  
(U.C.) Bill.

"An Act to amend the Registry Laws of Upper Canada:"

Huron Copper  
Bay Company.

"An Act to incorporate the Huron Copper Bay Company:"

Transfer of  
Real Property  
(U.C.) Bill.

"An Act to simplify the transfer of Real Property in Upper Canada, and to render certain rights and interests therein liable under execution:"

Eridge Bill of  
A.M. Delisle  
and others.

"An Act to authorize Alexandre M. Delisle and others to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

St. Andrew's  
Church Bill.

"An Act to incorporate "The Minister and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal:"

Peterborough In-  
corporation Bill.

"An Act to incorporate the Town of Peterborough:"



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Bill relating  
to Causes in  
formâ pauperis.

"An Act to remove doubts as to the right of suing and defending Causes in formâ pauperis before the Courts of Law in Lower Canada:"

Weights and  
Measures  
(L.C.) Bill.

"An Act to amend the Law relative to the inspection of Weights and Measures in Lower Canada:"

Lessors and  
Lessees Bill.

"An Act to amend the Act to regulate the exercise of certain rights of Lessors and Lessees:"

L'Association  
St. Jean Bap-  
tiste de Mon-  
tréal Bill.

"An Act to incorporate L'Association Saint Jean Baptiste de Montréal:"

Grand River  
Navigation  
Company Bill.

"An Act to amend the Grand River Navigation Company's Charter:"

Montreal Mer-  
chant's Read-  
ing Room Bill.

"An Act to incorporate the Merchants' Exchange, Montreal."

And then he withdrew.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine, seconded by Mr. Bouthillier,

The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 9 MAY 1849.

((NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: DEFRAYING OF PUBLISHING EXPENSE FROM EITHER PUBLIC MONIES OR OTHER SOURCE.))<sup>9</sup>

COL. GUGY gave notice of his intention to inquire<sup>10</sup> of the Ministry<sup>11</sup> whether the expense of publishing in the "Canada Gazette" certain Addresses presented to His Excellency, and the Resolutions presented at a number of meetings lately held, was to be defrayed from the public monies, or from any other source.<sup>12</sup>

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: MILITARY GUARD.))<sup>13</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB rose and said he observed, with great regret, that this House was continually guarded by a strong detachment of the 71st Regt. He was at a loss to know by what authority any man assumed the right to place a guard over the chamber of the representatives of the people of the country. He could see no necessity for it, (hear, hear), and he rose for the purpose of inquiring by what authority a military guard was stationed in the building?<sup>14</sup>

MR. MORIN The Speaker.--It is there by my desire.<sup>15</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB apprehended that the Speaker had no authority to take such a step.<sup>16</sup>

MR. MORIN The Speaker thought it would be a measure sanctioned by the House.<sup>17</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Yes, the Speaker would be supported by the House.<sup>18</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said the Speaker might be, and possibly would be, supported by the majority of the members of the House; but it would not prevent him (Sir A.) from expressing his opinion on the matter. There could be no necessity for the soldiers, if the Resolutions passed by the House, stating that the city and country were in a perfect state of peace and tranquillity, were true; or, did the Ministry think that their measures were so distasteful to the country, that they were afraid of the popular indignation? He thought that for the House to be guarded by a hundred soldiers, was a thing which ought not to be. There might have been a time when it was necessary; but he apprehended, from the resolutions which had been passed, that that time had gone by.<sup>19</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN was perfectly satisfied that the conduct of the Speaker, in obtaining the soldiers to protect the House would be approved of by the House and by the country.<sup>20</sup>

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) though (sic) the hon. Attorney-General, West, should have given some reason for having the soldiers stationed round the House, instead of contenting himself with saying, that he approved, and that he thought the House would approve, of the conduct of the Speaker. Great inconvenience arose from having the doors guarded by sentries; many gentlemen had been prevented from entering the House, although they had come there as witnesses or on business. He thought it high time that the soldiers were withdrawn.<sup>21</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON, (Toronto) said, that the reason why the Attorney-General did not attempt to justify their having the military stationed there, was,

because, if he did so, it would be admitting that the Address they had passed, stating that the city was in a state of tranquillity, contained what was not true.<sup>22</sup>

MESSRS. MCFARLAND & THOMPSON thought that it was perfectly right to have the military stationed round the House, after what had lately occurred.<sup>23</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said, if it was necessary that they should have the troops at hand, they might keep them in a place where they would not be seen or in the way; but he saw no necessity of having double sentries posted at the doors. He thought it a very improper proceeding, and one which could not be justified. Surely, no member was afraid that the House would be attacked. He did not think that the people of Montreal had any intention of interfering with the debates of the House. (Loud cheers from the Ministerial side of the House.) The members might cheer, but he thought the people of the country would agree with him, when he said that there was no necessity for having soldiers stationed there. The only effect, having the soldiers there, would be to keep up the excitement which had lately prevailed, but which the House, by a sweeping majority, had declared to have now entirely ceased. He thought having the soldiers there, was a disgraceful and absurd proceeding on the part of the Ministry, and very discreditable to the House.<sup>24</sup>

MR. CAUCHON said, that the soldiers did not at all interfere with the proceedings of the House, nor did they prevent members from expressing their opinions firmly and fearlessly, because he had heard as violent speeches delivered since the soldiers were stationed around them, as he ever had before. The hon. gentleman was proceeding to justify having the soldiers there, when he was interrupted.<sup>25</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE, ... wished to know if there was any question before the House.<sup>26</sup>

MR. MORIN The Speaker said no.<sup>27</sup>

The subject was then dropt.<sup>28</sup>

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.))<sup>29</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE inquired of the Attorney General (East) if he knew anything about members of the Trinity House, at Quebec, taking any of the contracts for supplying things required by the Trinity House. He believed that the gentleman belonging to the board had taken some contract last year, and he had been lately told he had also contracted for the present year.<sup>30</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said that the Government were not aware of such being the case, but he would make inquiries.<sup>31</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE hoped he would, because he thought such a thing to be highly improper.<sup>32</sup>

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONERS.))<sup>33</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE asked whether it was true, that some of the Penitentiary Commissioners were still in receipt of \$8 a day, as he had been told?<sup>34</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said no.<sup>35</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE would like to know when the Report of the Commissioners would probably be laid before the House.<sup>36</sup>



MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said no time would be lost in doing so.<sup>37</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB thought the Report out (sic) to have been laid before the House before this. He thought the Ministry had no business to go over it and to alter it to suit their own taste. The Province had to pay for the Report, and he thought they had a right to have it laid before them in the same shape that it came from the Commissioners, whether it suited the views of the Ministry or not.<sup>38</sup>

FOOTNOTES: 9 MAY 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849, in identical accounts; PILOT, 10 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 May 1849, and BATHURST COURIER, 18 May 1849, in identical accounts; BRITISH WHIG, 14 May 1849; and PACKET, 12 May 1849.
2. BRITISH WHIG, 14 May 1849.
3. PACKET, 12 May 1849.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 10 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 May 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 18 May 1849, and PACKET, 18 May 1849, in identical accounts; and BRITISH WHIG, 14 May 1849.
7. PILOT, 10 May 1849.
8. BRITISH WHIG, 14 May 1849.
9. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849, in identical accounts; PILOT, 10 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 May 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 18 May 1849, and PACKET, 19 May 1849, in identical accounts; and BRITISH WHIG, 14 May 1849.
10. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1849.
11. PILOT, 10 May 1849.
12. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1849.
13. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849, in identical accounts; PILOT, 10 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 May 1849, BATHURST COURIER, 18 May 1849, and PACKET, 19 May 1849, in identical accounts; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 May 1849; BRITISH WHIG, 14 May 1849; and LA MINERVE, 14 May 1849.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1849.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. IBID.
29. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1849; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 May 1849.
30. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1849.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849, in identical accounts; and

MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 10 May 1849.

34. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 May 1849.

35. IBID.

36. IBID.

37. IBID.

38. IBID.

THURSDAY, 10 MAY 1849.

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Petition  
brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Galt,--The Petition of F. C. Cleeve and others, of the northern part of the District of St. Francis.

Neepigon  
Mining Com-  
pany Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of Neepigon Mining Company, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Neepigon Mining Company."

Ordered, That Mr. M'Farland do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Huron Mining  
Company Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Huron Mining Company, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Robinson do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions  
read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Donald Cameron, of the Township of Thora; praying for the adoption of certain measures to obtain the issue of Deeds of the Lands for which he and his followers have received Location Tickets.

Of O. Rémond and others, Pilots navigating the River St. Lawrence between the Ports of Quebec and Montreal; praying for certain amendments to the Bill relating to the Trinity House at Montreal.

Notarial Pro-  
fession Organi-  
zation Bill.

Mr. Jobin reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Hamilton Mer-  
cantile Library  
Association  
Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Hamilton Mercantile Library Association be engrossed.

Tenth Report  
of Committee  
on Road and  
Bridge Bills.

Mr. Armstrong, from the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Bridge Bill of  
A.M. Delisle  
and others.

Your Committee have examined the provisions of the Bill to authorize Alexandre M. Delisle, B.H. LeMoine and Jean Bte. Debien, the younger, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and have agreed to several amendments thereto, which



they herewith submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Hall took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Hall reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Christie,

Bridge Bill  
of A. Archam-  
beault and  
others.

Ordered, That the Order for engrossing the Bill to authorize Antoine Amable Archambeault, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River L'Assomption, and for other purposes therein mentioned, be discharged.

Ordered, That the said Bill be re-committed to the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills.

Library.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Boulton be added to the Standing Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library.

Bill respecting  
Aprons to  
Mill Dams.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Parliament of Upper Canada in the ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to provide for the construction of Aprons to Mill Dams over certain Streams in this Province," and to make further provision in respect thereof," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 32. Leave out "Stream" and insert "Channel," leave out "River" and insert "Stream."

Press 1, line 35. After "aforesaid" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that no Apron to any Mill Dam on the River Otonabee shall be less than thirty-two feet wide, by an inclined plane of five feet to a perpendicular of one foot, and so in proportion to the height of the Dam; and that side pieces of at least one foot in height shall be fixed on the outsides of every such Apron, to confine the water, and to prevent the timber from falling off the sides."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Boulton do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

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Commutation  
of Tenure Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act passed in the eighth year

of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act the better to facilitate optional commutation of tenure of Land en roture, in the Seigniories and Fiefs in Lower Canada, into that of franc-aleu-roturier."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rule of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cauchon took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cauchon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Weights and Measures (L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains, have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relative to the inspection of Weights and Measures in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rule of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Christie took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Christie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Bill relating to Real or Mixed Actions.

Mr. Chauveau, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the contents of the Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada as regards the District in which real or mixed Actions may be commenced, including any amendments that may have been made to the same either by the House or in the Committee to which the same was referred at the time when the proceedings of the House were interrupted by the outrage of the twenty-fifth day of April last, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have ascertained that the engrossed copy of the said Bill (which was read the third time and passed on the 25th April last,) was de-

stroyed by the fire which consumed the Building in which the sittings of the Legislature were held.

Your Committee have accordingly prepared another copy of the Bill as amended in Committee of the whole House, and agreed to, on the 23rd April last, which they beg leave to report to Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill, as reported, be engrossed.

Pères Oblats  
Bill.

Mr. Beaubien reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to incorporate "Les Révérends Pères Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie," in the Province of Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Smith of Wentworth, reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Chauveau, seconded by Mr. Chabot,

La Société  
St. Jean Bap-  
tiste de Qué-  
bec Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "La Société Saint Jean Baptiste de la Cité de Québec," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Bill for the  
remedy of  
abuses preju-  
dicial to  
Agriculture.

Mr. Watts reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Bills from  
the Council  
destroyed  
by Fire.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, to acquaint their Honors, that the eight following Bills which had been sent by their Honors to this House for its concurrence, and were still under consideration on the twenty-fifth ultimo, were consumed by the fire which, on that day, destroyed the

Buildings occupied by both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, viz:--

Bill relating to persons dying Intestate.

Bill to make better provision for the protection of the property of persons dying Intestate in that part of this Province formerly called Upper Canada:

Joint Stock Companies Bill.

Bill to provide for the formation of incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes:

Official and Legal Notices Bill.

Bill to provide for the insertion of certain Official and Legal Notices in the Canada Gazette only:

Mill Owners Protection (U.C.) Bill.

Bill for the protection of Mill Owners in Upper Canada:

Interest of Money Laws Amendment Bill.

Bill to amend and simplify the Laws relating to the Interest of Money:

Criminal Justice Bill.

Bill for the removal of defects in the Administration of Criminal Justice:

Roman Catholic Bishops (U.C.) Incorporation Bill.

Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in each Diocese in Lower Canada.

Ameliasburgh Survey Bill.

Bill to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in Upper Canada.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Marriage Op-positions Bill destroyed by Fire.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, to acquaint their Honors, that the Bill to abolish Oppositions to Marriages founded on

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promises of Marriage, which had been sent to their Honors and returned to this House with several Amendments for concurrence, and which Amendments were still under consideration of the twenty-fifth ultimo, was consumed by the fire which, on that day, destroyed the Buildings occupied by both Houses of the Provincial Parliament.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council. .

Trade by the St. Lawrence.

Mr. DeWitt moved, seconded by Mr. Cauchon, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now resolve into a Committee to take into consideration

the following Resolutions:--

1. That the great extent of this Province of Canada, the fertility of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, the magnificence of its Lakes and Rivers, the length of its inland navigation, altogether make it a very important portion of the World; and that when we consider that its Rivers drain not only Canada, but a considerable portion of the North and Western States



of the American Union, and afford the natural and cheapest means of communication between the Ocean and the centre of the Continent of North America, we are imperiously called on, at the present instant of time, to use every effort, and strain every nerve, to secure and improve the great advantages with which it has pleased Divine Providence to favor us.

2. That as England has almost withdrawn all preference in favor of Colonial produce, and by admitting bread stuffs into the British Markets from the United States and the Continent of Europe, on the same terms as her Colonies, we are, for all practical purposes, considering the greater length and greater difficulties of the navigation between Canada and the British Isles, placed in a much worse position than strangers in the markets of the Mother Country.

3. That the United States have, by adopting the bonding system for the double object of employing their Canals and Shipping and benefitting their Manufactures and Commerce, afforded facilities to our trade with Europe through their territory, which, if not counteracted by much greater facilities to our trade by the St. Lawrence than we have hitherto enjoyed, make us entertain great fears that our Commerce by the River will be, if not annihilated, so much reduced as to be of little importance.

4. That during the last two years, seven-eighths of the Vessels visiting the Port of Montreal, have made only one voyage in the season, and that while this is the case, it is apparent that the owners of Vessels must require a rate of freight so high as to leave no reward to the cultivators of our soil, little or no profit to our exporting merchant, and in some cases loss; and that if there is no profit in raising produce on the land, the land itself must become of little value, and thus not only the value of landed estate generally, but the public domain must be seriously affected.

5. That the high rate of Insurance between the St. Lawrence and the British Ports, is another source of increased expense in the export of produce by the St. Lawrence, injurious to the agricultural and commercial interests; that it is estimated that such Insurance might, by the adoption of proper measures, be reduced one-fourth from the opening of the navigation to the first day of September, and one-half from that date to the close of the season; and that as it is desirable to export our produce as early as possible after it is gathered in, it is of the highest importance that Insurance and Freight should be reduced, more particularly in the fall, to the lowest possible rate.

6. That as our great public works are nearly completed, it is of the highest importance that every obstacle should be removed that prevents their use, so that increased revenue may be derived from them, not by raising the Tolls, but rather by reducing them, so as to induce the Western Trade with the nations of the world to pass by the St. Lawrence route, thereby giving us a great,--an immense trade, which will be exceeded by that of no River on this Continent, except those which discharge themselves into the Ocean at New York, or perhaps at New Orleans.

7. That the immediate action of the Legislature of this Province is now necessary in facilitating the navigation of the lower portion of the River St. Lawrence, in order that the trade of the West may be drawn to and established on this route, before it is fixed and determined in its course through the neighbouring States, by reason of the improvements on their Canals now in progress, and other means of conveyance.

8. That in order to improve our natural advantages, we ought, as soon

as practicable, build two strong Steam Vessels, provided with very powerful engines, to ply constantly between Quebec and Father Point, for the purpose of towing any Vessels which may require their aid, giving a preference in the first place to Vessels having emigrants on board, and next to Vessels with cargoes; such Steam Vessels to be used in exploring the North Channel and the Harbours, or other portions of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, which may require exploration, and in aiding ships in distress, preventing shipwreck, and otherwise facilitating the navigation, and extending the correct knowledge of the River St. Lawrence.

9. That for the purpose of accomplishing the above objects, it is expedient to appropriate a sum of money for the construction of two strong Steam Vessels, to be provided with powerful engines, and to be employed in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding Resolution.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Flint,

Ordered, That the further consideration of the Question be postponed, until Monday, the twenty-first instant.

SIR A. MACNAB consent à remettre à plus tard sa motion pour l'introduction d'un bill à l'effet de mettre à la charge de l'indemnité pour les pertes de 1837 et 1838 la perte soufferte par la destruction du parlement le 25 avril dernier.--<sup>1</sup>

M. W. BOULTON de Toronto a aussi remis à lundi ses résolutions sur l'Union des deux Provinces et l'état du pays en général.<sup>2</sup>

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Megantic  
Registry Dis-  
trict Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Cauchon have leave to bring in a Bill to detach the Townships of Tring, Shenley, Brompton, Dorset, Forsyth, Lambton, Price, and Aylmer, in the County of Megantic, from the said County, and to unite them into a District for Registration purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Rebellion  
Losses.

Sir Allan N. MacNab moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and the Question being put, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be graciously pleased to cause the proper Officer to lay before this House, Copies of all Correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of this Province, on the subject of the Bill to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in 1837 and 1838;<sup>3</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB ... croyait que la production de cette correspondance tendrait à diminuer de beaucoup l'excitation du moment, et il regardait la mesure comme si juste et si convenable, qu'il ne croyait pas que<sup>4</sup> the Government would have any objections to bring that correspondence down to the house. He considered it due to all parties, the Governor, the Ministry, and the Government, and the country<sup>5</sup> as he believed the country were entitled to know on whose shoulders the responsibility of the Royal assent being given rested.<sup>6</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN ... did not consider it a matter of course that all correspondence should be brought down to the house, and he was not prepared to acquiesce in the present request. The time might come, when he should consider it proper to lay that correspondence before the house, but at present<sup>7</sup> matters connected with it were not yet finally disposed of. He hoped the gallant knight would not, therefore, press his motion.<sup>8</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto,) was of opinion that the matter was completely disposed of<sup>9</sup> as far as related to that correspondence<sup>10</sup>, as far as the House was concerned. It had passed both Houses, and was assented to by the Governor General.<sup>11</sup> It was true that the bill might be disallowed, but that would form the subject of another correspondence.<sup>12</sup> He did not think the instruction given to His Excellency had anything to do with what might now take place. The correspondence asked for belonged to a period prior to the assent being given, and if any correspondence had really taken place he thought it but fair that the country should know what that correspondence was. This was the only course he saw by which His Excellency could be rescued from the position he was now placed in, and would have the effect of letting the country know who was the really responsible party in advising the Royal assent to the bill. The measure was not local, but one which involved a great and important principle which might yet affect the interest of every other colony belonging to England. He had no doubt, from the excitement created on the discussion of the measure in the Assembly, that correspondence with the Home Government did take place, and it was desirable to know whether the Home Government had thrown the responsibility of assenting to it on the Governor General or otherwise.<sup>13</sup> It would have the effect of settling, in a great measure, the excitement at present existing, and take a great deal of the blame from His Excellency, if he had received advice from the Home Government. If there were a despatch, injustice had been done him,--if there were not, he took the responsibility. He felt sure that, in the same circumstances, a correspondence of that kind would have been given in England. He agreed with the Hon. Attorney General, West, that it was not a matter of course to bring down correspondence, but<sup>14</sup> in the present case after the measure had been passed and sanctioned he thought it a matter of public right, that the correspondence on the subject referred to in the address should be produced.<sup>15</sup> Il devait ajouter que pour sa part il ne doutait pas que le but de son honorable ami, le membre pour Hamilton, ne fût de diminuer l'effervescence et l'excitation qui régnaient dans le pays, par la production de la correspondance demandée.<sup>16</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT croyait qu'il était maintenant certain que les honorables membres de l'autre côté ne comprenaient pas bien encore le fonctionnement du gouvernement responsable; autrement, ils ne diraient pas les paroles qu'il venait d'entendre. Il répèterait donc ce qu'il avait déjà dit<sup>17</sup>. It was not the Governor General, neither was it the Home Government but the Ministry of Canada, who were responsible.<sup>18</sup> No blame rested on the Governor, it was on them (the Ministry) that the odium must fall.<sup>19</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said, certainly.<sup>20</sup> ((He)) wanted to know whether this was the case or not.<sup>21</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT.--In the present case the question was, were we to have responsible government or not? And it was on that point this question must go before the country.<sup>22</sup> If they were to have Responsible



Government, the Ministry were the parties who must bear all the blame; but if they were to return to the old system of referring every local measure to the Home Government, it would alter the matter.<sup>23</sup> C'était une coutume qui ne devait plus exister, et que par conséquent on ne devait pas essayer de faire renaître. Car un pareil appel de notre part serait une demande de nous ôter ce pourquoi nous avons si longtemps travaillé. Le tribunal convenable était dans le pays, c'était le peuple. C'était à la population à juger, c'était à elle à dire si elle soutiendra le gouverneur-général et le ministre; nous devons nous en rapporter uniquement à ce tribunal-là.<sup>24</sup> In his opinion the only point worth entertaining would be whether the country were prepared to stand by the<sup>25</sup> Governor in the constitutional course he had taken?<sup>26</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON, (Norfolk) thought the reasons given by the hon. gentlemen for Toronto were reasons why the correspondence should not be given.<sup>27</sup> Although the matter might be considered disposed of, and was now a law, still the Imperial Government had the power to set it aside. In this view of the case, he did not see what the House had to do with the correspondence. That part now rested with the House of Commons; and if any member moved for the correspondence there, it would be for the Imperial Government to agree to it or not as they might see fit.<sup>28</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB.--If it is moved for there, it will be given.<sup>29</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON did not see why it should be asked for here, if such would be the case.--The only power to produce such correspondence was the supreme power. He condemned the acts of<sup>30</sup> the Conservative party<sup>31</sup> who sought Her Majesty to set aside measures which had been carried through the Legislature, and assented to by her representative, as a stultifying of the principle of Responsible Government<sup>32</sup> which he asserted would not exist in this country if the appeal now made to the British Government were sustained<sup>33</sup> against the interests of the country. Petitions might be got up, praying that the bill might be disallowed, and such petitions might even be signed by 70,000 or 80,000 of the people; but even this number was only a mere fraction of the population<sup>34</sup> and a step of the grave importance of disallowing that bill should not be taken on their representation.<sup>35</sup> Was it right that a sort of back-stairs influence should be resorted to for the purpose of making the people and the Government of England believe that they represented the public opinion of the Colony? Had any addresses been presented to hon. members who supported the bill, from their constituents, asking them to resign their seats in consequence of that support? Not one and therefore it might be fairly assumed that the feeling of the country was on their side.<sup>36</sup> It did not come with good grace from hon. members opposite, now that the measure was passed to take the steps they were taking. We had the right here to govern ourselves, and to manage our own local affairs. It could never have been intended that the instructions given to Governors with reference to bills of an extraordinary nature, could exist now, except in cases which had reference to Imperial matters; bills of that kind should be sent home, but local bills never should.<sup>37</sup> Such correspondence might be moved in the British House of Commons and if it was, and the Government saw fit to release it, what would be said, if the Provincial Government on being asked for it, had produced it?<sup>38</sup> L'hon. membre s'étend ensuite fort au long sur les principes du gouvernement responsable et sur la position du gouverneur en Canada.<sup>39</sup> On these principles he would vote against the production of the



correspondence<sup>40</sup> even if the Ministry were favorable to it.<sup>41</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) thought the proposition so reasonable, that no one would object to it.<sup>42</sup> It should at once have been granted.<sup>43</sup> He thought it the best course which could be adopted to allay the feeling against the Governor General, and raising him from the low position into which he had fallen, and preserve him from insult. No previous Governor had ever experienced such treatment, nor was he aware that any nobleman, more especially a Scottish nobleman, had ever been expelled as His Excellency had been from a national society.<sup>44</sup>

Hear, hear, and ironical cheers from the Ministry.<sup>45</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON ((continued:)) If the correspondence was produced it might tend to remove the stigma which attached to his name, in consequence of his having assented to the bill.<sup>46</sup> The force which the Ministry had at their control, and which enabled them to pass the bill, would also enable them to keep back this correspondence<sup>47</sup> but they ought to remember that if they possessed the power now, they might not always possess it.<sup>48</sup> The hon. gentleman went on to comment on the acts of the Ministry. He reverted to their Secret Societies Bill, which had been disallowed by Lord Metcalfe<sup>49</sup>. Their conduct in 1844 in reference to the Secret Societies Bill, ought to be a warning to them. By that bill<sup>50</sup> carried through the Legislature by force<sup>51</sup> they thought to suppress the Orange Societies who were composed of men who had saved the Colony in 1837, and who hon. gentlemen opposite wished to disqualify as Jurors but did the Governor General sanction this bill? He did not, but sent the representatives to their constituents, and they were driven from the hustings. Such was the course pursued by Lord Metcalfe, and His Excellency Lord Elgin ought at least to have reserved the bill for Her Majesty's pleasure.<sup>52</sup> Ici, l'hon. membre parle de protestants et de catholiques, d'Anglo-Saxons et de Canadiens-français, il fait pendant quelques instants des distinctions d'origines et de religions.<sup>53</sup>

Les représentants crient de tous côtés: Ecoutez, écoutez.<sup>54</sup>

Mais M. W. BOULTON continue<sup>55</sup>. If the present Ministry were to introduce a bill to disfranchise either Episcopalians or Roman Catholics, and were able to carry it through both Houses would they maintain that according to Responsible Government, the Governor General would be obliged to sanction it? On this principle however, they had acted in the present case. Let Ministers act as they might<sup>56</sup>. There was no means of punishing them for their unjust acts, except at the hustings in four years, when it was too late, and the damage had been done. We had no power here of impeaching the Ministry, and hence the provision of reserving bills of an unusual character for the Royal assent. If the Secret Societies Bill, which Lord Metcalfe declared to be of an unusual character were so, the bill in question was still more so.<sup>57</sup> He thought the production of the correspondence would tend to show where the blame actually rested.<sup>58</sup>

M. PAPINEAU.--(En anglais) Je ne doute nullement que le gouverneur n'ait agi d'après les avis qu'il a reçu d'Angleterre en sanctionnant le bill d'indemnité, mais ce n'est pas une raison pour que nous ne dussions pas demander communication des instructions d'après lesquelles le gouvernement a agi en cette circonstance. Pourquoi venons-nous donc ici? Sommes-nous donc appelés à siéger ici jour par jour et à être privés de toutes corres-

pondances pour être tenus dans une ignorance perpétuelle sur ce qui nous concerne à un si haut degré? Est-ce là cet admirable gouvernement responsable si cher aux hons. membres? Est-ce là ce gouvernement responsable si choyé, sous le règne duquel nous sommes condamnés à voir, sans certitude de retour à un meilleur état de chose, nos vies et nos propriétés continuellement en danger; sous le règne duquel nous sommes forcés de siéger au milieu d'un tel état de troubles, pour être à chaque instant appelés par les ministres à leur donner des votes de confiance, à leur faire des éloges fastidieux sans savoir pourquoi, sans savoir si elles sont méritées?

Nous sommes sous le gouvernement responsable! Et le gouverneur, le représentant de la reine est condamné à ne pouvoir sortir de chez lui, il est renfermé dans son château, comme un malfaiteur dans sa prison; il ne peut vaquer ni à ses affaires publiques, ni à ses affaires privées. Il est une règle qui veut qu'il paraisse en ville deux fois par semaine; c'était son habitude; cependant il ne peut pas y venir, et on ne prend aucuns moyens de le faire descendre en sûreté de sa résidence. On perd son temps à préparer des adresses, non pas après des assemblées publiques convoquées pour avoir l'opinion du peuple, mais après avoir délibéré en secret. On profite des circonstances pour se créer du capital politique, en faisant circuler des adresses dans lesquelles on se fait encore donner des éloges.

Quoique la responsabilité de nos actes tombe sur tout le ministère, elle tombe aussi sur tout homme public, sur le gouverneur comme sur les autres. Nous devons savoir si l'action du gouverneur dont j'approuve la conduite a été, en cette occasion, mû ou non par quelque action étrangère. On ne doit pas nous dire que, parceque nous sommes colonies, nous ne devons pas connaître les vues du gouvernement impérial sur des questions qui nous intéressent à un si haut point. S'il était possible que sous quelque prétexte nous pussions être privés d'avoir accès aux communications et instructions du gouvernement, il nous faudrait mieux, pour le pays comme pour nous même, que nous ne fus-sions pas ici condamnés à ne donner que des votes muets, à servir de machines à un ministère qui semble décider à bien profiter d'aussi misérables avantages.

Entre la suppression de la vérité et le mensonge il n'y a pas qu'une grande distance; et, entre un ministère muet et un ministère trompeur, il n'y a pas grande différence non plus. La prétention de nous refuser communication des instructions, que nous avons besoin de connaître pour savoir à quoi nous en tenir et comment nous devons agir, est non fondée, inexcusable. Ces instructions nous sont nécessaires. Nous ne pouvons les approuver ou les désapprouver que selon que nous aurons été à même de les juger, que selon que nous les aurons trouvées bonnes ou mauvaises pour le pays; nous devons toujours être mus que d'après la considération générale pour le pays.

Je ne comprendrais pas qu'on eut le gouvernement responsable, si l'on pouvait passer des mesures de cette importance surtout, et qu'on put nous refuser sans raisons des communications de cette sorte. Il n'y a aucune raison de cacher la vérité de concentrer tous les soins du gouvernement entre les mains du cabinet, et nous faire danser ici sous les yeux des ministres, pour les voir nous dire: "nous avons des votes de confiance; que nos actes soient fondés ou non sur la raison, vous ne devez pas le savoir." Nous changons (sic) de ministres tous les quatre ans; le peuple devra les repousser, s'ils tiennent ainsi au secret; s'ils s'abstiennent à refuser toute publicité à leurs transactions. Il n'y a rien de plus dangereux dans un gouvernement que le mutisme et la concentration.

S'il y a quelques correspondances, elles doivent nous être communiquées. Nous avons besoin de les avoir, nous avons droit de les exiger; mais l'on a ni raison, ni droit de nous les refuser. Beau gouvernement responsable que celui qui ne doit jamais faire connaître ses procédés ni en donner les raisons! qui met entre les mains de quelques hommes seulement un pouvoir absolu et sur le gouverneur, et sur le conseil législatif sur la représentation, ne pouvant néanmoins ni se mettre eux-mêmes, ni le gouverneur, ni le pays à l'abri des coups et des insultes d'une troupe d'émeutiers! Y a-t-il quelque prudence, quelque discrétion pour ceux qui sont ici en majorité, quant ils sont venus en cette chambre sous des promesses qu'ils ont démenties, y a-t-il raison, justice pour ceux de nous refuser ces instructions; nous donnons pour toute réponse qu'ils ont la confiance du pays?

Qu'ils prouvent qu'ils ont cette confiance, et que, par leurs correspondances, ils ont voulu le bien du pays; qu'ils ont donné de bonnes instructions au gouvernement impérial, et qu'ils n'ont pas été poussés par la supercherie, se faisant donner des votes de confiance qui ne sont pas le vœu du pays. Je comprends que c'est sortir de la question que de considérer ici, si le gouverneur doit approuver ou non tout bill qui reçoive l'approbation des deux Chambres.

Je dis cependant que le gouverneur est obligé de sanctionner toutes les mesures qui passent dans les deux Chambres, et que la responsabilité en tombe non seulement sur lui mais encore sur les ministres. Et quand ceux-ci demandent l'approbation de leur conduite, ainsi que celle du gouverneur, les éloges qu'ils se font donner ne méritent pas la considération du pays, quand ils ne mettent sous les yeux du public que cette partie de leurs correspondances et de leurs délibérations qui peut leur être favorable, sans en donner la partie qui peut nous mettre à même de juger si leurs actions méritent ou non les éloges qu'on sollicite. Partout où vous vous êtes faits donner des éloges, vous aviez ôté aux gens le pouvoir de vous désapprouver. On ne savait pas à quoi s'en tenir; impossible de vous juger. Toujours, lorsque la production de quelques papiers ont été demandés, j'en ai supporté la demande. Je ne crains pas la vérité; je désire toujours qu'elle se produise devant le pays. Nous avons nos juges hors de la Chambre; c'est le peuple. Nous sommes ici les juges du ministère, qui doit prouver qu'il mérite la confiance des juges au-dessus de nous. La supposition que la production des papiers qu'on demande ne doit être demandée qu'en Angleterre, est trop absurde pour s'y arrêter.

Qui nous dit qu'on a quelque intérêt en Angleterre à demander communications de ces papiers. Elles peuvent n'être jamais demandées. Mais si elles sont demandées, on sait qu'il n'y aura pas de vues si petites dans la Chambre des communes que celles dont on fait preuve ici, et qu'on ne refusera pas cette demande. L'improbabilité que ça soit demandé en Angleterre, est une raison suffisante pour nous de demander qu'on nous donne connaissance de ces instructions. Nous devons être ici pour quelque chose, si toutefois il est bon d'y rester du tout, quand nous ne pouvons y dire un mot sans choquer les préjugés de quelque partie de la nation. Si les difficultés de la situation sont telles que la représentation ne peut y procéder aux affaires, pourquoi nous retenir ici seulement pour des affaires de peu d'importance, quand ce n'est pas l'action de la législature qui est appelé à maintenir la paix, mais que c'est l'action de l'exécutif, action inerte, démoralisée, qui n'agit aucunement.

Je crois qu'il importe peu que des résolutions et des adresses arrivent



de tous côtés, le pays entier regrette ce qui a eu lieu; nous le déplorons tous. Mais on dit: c'est le temps pour l'exécutif d'agir, avez-vous quelque chose à demander à la chambre? Demandez-le; ce sera accordé. Mais ils n'ont rien à demander. Ils sont dans des temps ordinaires. Ils peuvent tout faire, tout protéger excepté eux-mêmes! Dans ces circonstances, ils ne devraient pas objecter à faire leur devoir, en donnant à la chambre toutes les informations qu'ils ont pour eux-mêmes. Toujours; il semble très évident dans les circonstances que les solliciteurs généraux devraient être hors de cette chambre; devraient être à chercher à faire exécuter la loi et non pas à soulever ici les passions de leurs ennemis politiques. Ils ne devraient pas avoir de siège en cette chambre, ni être les chefs du cabinet, ce qui les conduit à commettre l'injustice d'emprisonner à tort des ennemis politiques, qu'ils sont obligés de relâcher, comme ayant été innocemment emprisonnés.

C'était la conséquence naturelle, nécessaire de leur influence en cette chambre et de leur amour du pouvoir; la chambre n'étant que la machine à sanctionner leurs résolutions, quand ils ont le courage d'en prendre, et qui doit rester muette, quand ils le désirent. Quand la production de papiers qui peuvent intéresser le ... pays sera demandé, j'en appuierai toujours la demande, qu'elle soit faite par qui que ce soit.

Aucune raison n'a été donnée pour nous refuser les papiers qui sont demandés. Les instructions de l'Angleterre peuvent intervenir avec nos droits. Nous devons le savoir, afin de pouvoir nous plaindre ou nous montrer satisfaits, selon que l'on aura voulu ou non intervenir dans nos affaires locales. Nous ne reculerons pas devant la responsabilité des ministres. Je suis un de ceux qui ont voté le bill d'indemnité et je dois en porter ma part de responsabilité, comme les autres, mais ce n'est pas une raison pour nous refuser des informations qui ne peuvent pas faire de mal, mais qui peuvent faire beaucoup de bien, si leur conduite a été approuvée, d'avance. Il est certain que si une partie du pays était mécontente de ce bill, ce serait un moyen d'appaier son ressentiment. Je ne vois pas de mal à cette production, ce n'est pas un appel de ce pays à l'Angleterre, c'est le désir seulement de voir la vérité et de la faire comprendre.<sup>59</sup>

MR. BADGLEY thought no reason at all had been alleged against the production of the papers asked for, which were most necessary<sup>60</sup>. If the Ministry had given any reason, they (the opposition) might have acquiesced in it, but they had only given a refusal. He considered that whether it were viewed as an imperial or colonial question, they had a right to the correspondence asked for. It was true that Responsible Government was now the order of the day. He contended that the minority had as much right as the majority and that it should be granted in justice to the minority of the House.<sup>61</sup> The production of the papers would not now prevent the passing of the bill; but might do much to allay irritation<sup>62</sup> at present existing.<sup>63</sup>

COL. GUGY considered that no reasons had been given why the correspondence should be withheld. He went on to speak in reply to the hon. member for Norfolk, and contended that the Governor ought to have reserved a bill like that of the Rebellion Losses. He considered that we now stood on the verge of a volcano, and had been brought to it by that bill.<sup>64</sup> It seemed to be the opinion entertained in some quarters that the Governor General was bound to assent to every bill passed by the Legislature; now there seemed to be an error in fact in this opinion; for the Governor General had sanctioned every bill passed except one, and that exception proved that the rule



was not universal. He was then acting under instructions; and the question was whether these instructions should be generally known or whether the knowledge should be confined to ministers--as certain kinds of knowledge was formerly, in ancient Rome, confined to the Patricians and Augurs. If there were no instructions, it would be the shortest way to say no; but if there were, it would be proper to let the country know whether the Governor General were obliged to do as his Ministers direct him to do--whether the Ministers possessed more power than the ancient centurion. If that were so the Governor General might be placed in what the Yankees call a "pretty awkward fix." Suppose a House of Parliament, for instance, were to carry a bill like that which the late Dr. Mercier was prepared to move in the Parliament of Lower Canada--a bill, as he said, to kick the British lion into the seas--or suppose Parliament were to pass a measure to annex the Province to the United States--would it be said that the representative of British Royalty was bound to sanction such a measure. It could only be in the wantonness of power that this request could be refused.<sup>65</sup> If the Governor were a doll in the hands of the Ministry, for God's sake, he desired to know it<sup>66</sup>, for that would raise his character, act as a sedative, at this moment, and perhaps tend hereafter to save a large amount of salary now paid to an officer<sup>67</sup>. And if his hands had been tied, the odium should pass from his shoulders. There was nothing he (Col. G.) wished so much to know as what the attributes of the Governor were.<sup>68</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said, that he certainly did not expect that the Hon. gentleman would withhold this information from the country--it was his duty to ask for it--and the Ministers took upon themselves the responsibility of refusing it. It was due to the people--to the Governor General--to the Administration--to their supporters--and to the minority--that it should be produced. Are you (said the gallant Knight) afraid or ashamed to let the country know the advice you have given, and what you have written to Her Majesty's Government on this subject? We desire to place the responsibility of all that has taken place on your shoulders, where it ought to be. The country will understand by your refusal, that you cannot justify your course--if the correspondence was favorable to you, you would at once produce it. You have made important admissions, which should not be forgotten.

The Hon. Attorney General West, admits that a correspondence has taken place since that fatal day for this Colony, in which the Governor General gave his assent to the Bill; and he tells us that there was no correspondence with Her Majesty's Government on the subject previous to it. This, indeed, was a piece of unlooked for information, that I, said the gallant Knight, was not prepared to receive. He held in his hand the Royal Instructions given to the Governor-General of this Province in 1847--in page 43 you will find the following:--

"You will reserve for the signification of our good pleasure all Bills which you consider to be of an extraordinary and unusual nature, and that require, in a particular manner, our consideration and determination." If, indeed, the Rebellion Loss Bill does not come within the meaning of this clause, I do not understand the meaning of the words. It is clear now that His Excellency has disregarded the Royal Instructions in the fatal course he has been advised to follow; but, said the gallant Knight, why did you consider the "Alien Bill," and the "Bill to build a Suspension Bridge over the Niagara River at Queenston," Bills of an extraordinary and unusual nature, and advise the Governor-General to reserve these Bills, which he has done

during the present Session of Parliament--was it because they came within the clause of the Royal Instructions I have just read? And yet you venture to tell the country that the Rebellion Loss Bill is not one of an unusual and extraordinary nature. Sir Allan said, that before taking his seat he would again express his surprise and astonishment at the statements made by the hon. Attorney General West, that there had been no communication with the Home Government before this Bill had been assented to. From what had taken place in the house of Commons, he (Sir Allan) had come to a very different conclusion.<sup>69</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN, in explanation, said there had been no correspondence previous to the passing of the Bill. There had been some since.<sup>70</sup>

(288)

*The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

(289)

YEAS.

*Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Crysler, Galt, Gugy, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Papineau, Robinson, and Sherwood of TORONTO.--(12.)*

NAYS.

*Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Fourquin, Guillet, Holmes, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Polette, Price, Sauvageau, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Watts.--(32.)*

*So it passed in the Negative.*

Railroad and  
Telegraph  
Line Bills.

*Mr. Armstrong moved, seconded by Mr. Duchesnay, and the Question being put, That one Member be added to the Standing Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills, in place of Mr. Bouthillier;*

*The House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Chabot, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Jobin, Laurin, Lemieux, M'Farland, Méthot, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Sauvageau, Taché, and Viger.--(22.)*

NAYS.

*Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Crysler, Galt, Gugy, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Papineau, and Robinson.--(11.)*

*So it was resolved in the Affirmative.*

*Ordered, That Mr. Polette be added to the said Committee.*

Municipal  
Councils  
(L.C.) Bill.

*Ordered, That Mr. Galt have leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts as to the first meetings of Municipal Councils under the Act for making better provision for the establishment of Municipal Author-*

ities in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Bill to abolish  
Imprisonment  
for Debt.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Boulton have leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Supply.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on Supply, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

Debates of  
the House.

The Order of the day for taking into further consideration the Question proposed on Monday, the fifth day of March last, That the Speaker do now leave the Chair, (for the House in Committee to consider the propriety of adopting a Standing Rule fixing the time during which each Member may speak on any Question in the Debates of the House,) being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

Municipal  
Corporations,  
&c., (U.C.)  
Repeal Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal the Acts in force in Upper Canada, relative to the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities, the regulation of Highways, the Assessment and collection of local Taxes, and other matters of a like nature, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

Assessment  
Bill (U.C.)

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns, and Cities in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

Gaspé Judicial  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relative to the Administration of Justice in Gaspé, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

School Law  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the School Law of Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

Quebec Trinity  
House Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till to-morrow.



Timber Management Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the sale and better management of Timber upon the Public Lands, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

Public Lands Management Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of the Public Lands, and to limit the period for

making free grants, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

Land Surveyors' Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make better provision respecting the admission of Land Surveyors and the Survey of Lands in this Province, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

Upper and Lower Canada Division Line Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to define the Division Line between Upper and Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed till to-morrow.

Real Property Conveyances Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for removing doubts as to the legal effect of the Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada, passed in the ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty

King George the Fourth, and intituled, "An Act for rendering valid Conveyances of Lands and other immovable property held in free and common soccage within the Province of Lower Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," and for the greater uniformity of the Law relative to Real Property in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Bill respecting Lands for Slides.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable persons to obtain Lands necessary for the construction of Slides, in certain cases, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

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Court of Chancery (U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of the late Province of Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Superior Criminal Court and Court of Error and Appeal

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to make further provision for the Administration of Justice, by the establishment of a Superior Criminal Court of Common Law, and also a Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada, and for other pur-



(U.C.) Bill. poses, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Law of Evidence The Order of the day for the second reading of  
(U.C.) Bill. the Bill to improve the Law of Evidence in Upper  
Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

University Bill. The Order of the day for the second reading of  
the Bill to amend the Charter of the University estab-  
lished at Toronto by His late Majesty King George the  
Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory government of the said Univer-  
sity, and for other purposes connected with the same, and with the College  
and Royal Grammar School forming an appendage thereof, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Bill granting aid towards the construction of Railways. The Order of the day for the second reading of  
the Bill to provide for affording the guarantee of the  
Province to the Bonds of Railway Companies on certain  
conditions, and for rendering assistance in the con-  
struction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, being  
read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Public Schools The Order of the day for the second reading of  
(U.C.) Bill. the Bill for the better establishment and maintenance  
of Public Schools in Upper Canada, and for repealing  
the present School Act, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Spirits Du- The Order of the day for the second reading of  
ties Bill. the Bill to continue and amend the Act imposing Duties  
on Spirits distilled in this Province, and to provide  
for the Warehousing of such Spirits, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Bill to supply certain Legis- The Order of the day for the second reading of  
lative provi- the Bill to supply certain Legislative provisions not  
sions in Acts. included in certain Acts therein mentioned, being read;  
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Tolls on Ves- The Order of the day for the second reading of  
sels and Pass- the Bill to impose Tolls on Vessels and Passengers  
engers Bill. brought down the St. Lawrence past any of the Canals  
thereon, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Courts of Civil The Order of the day for receiving the Report of  
Jurisdiction the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to  
(L.C.) Bill. amend the Laws relative to the Courts of Original  
Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be postponed until to-morrow.

Fifth Report  
of Committee on  
Contingencies.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, reported, That the Committte had come to a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Bill relating  
to the Will of  
the late  
R.N. Starr.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate George Carruthers, H. Hogg, and William Hatelie, and their successors, to carry into effect the last Will and Testament of the late Richard Noble Starr, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

City of King-  
ston Incorpo-  
ration Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Town of Kingston as a City, and to enlarge the limits of the said City, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Cullers Act  
Amendment  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter forty-nine, intituled, "An Act to regulate the culling and measurement of Timber, Masts, Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Toronto and  
Lake Huron  
Railroad  
Act Amend-  
ment Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills.

Ordered, That the Rule of this House requiring that Private Bills be posted up one week in the Lobby of the House, be suspended as regards the said Bill.

Bill relating  
to Actions of  
Clerks of  
Courts, &c.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the limitation of Actions of Clerks of Courts of Justice and Attornies ad lites, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Notman took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Notman reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Notman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Masters and  
Servants  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act relating to Masters and Servants in the country parts of Lower Canada, being read;

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The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Seymour took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Seymour reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

St. Roch de  
Québec Con-  
grégation Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Association called "La Congrégation des hommes de la Paroisse de Saint Roch de Québec," being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. M'Connell took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. M'Connell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. M'Connell reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.

L'Association  
St. Jean Bap-  
tiste de Mon-  
tréal Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate "L'Association St. Jean Baptiste de Montréal," in the City, Parish, and District of Montreal, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lemieux took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent

therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lemieux reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Religious So-  
cieties Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada for the relief of Religious Societies,

being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Laurin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Laurin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Laurin reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Ship-building  
Encourage-  
ment Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to encourage Ship-building in Lower Canada, by affording better security to persons advancing money or furnishing work or materials for the construc-

tion of Ships, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Polette took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Polette reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Polette reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Port Burwell  
Harbour Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and

Company of Port Burwell Harbour," being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Nelson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Nelson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in



Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Offenders  
Treaty Bill.

and surrender of certain Offenders:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act for better giving effect, within this Province, to a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension

Montreal  
Registry Of-  
fice Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Deeds and Instruments relating to Real Property in the Registry Office at Montreal:" and also,

Common  
School Educa-  
tion Bill.

The Legislative Council acquaint this House, that their Honors have agreed to the Address to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of the Bill passed during the present Session, intituled, "An Act to raise an Income of One hundred thousand pounds out of the Public Lands of Canada, for Common School Education," by filling up the blank with "Legislative Council and the."

And then he withdrew.

Lower Canada  
Bar Incorpor-  
ation Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Guillet took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Guillet reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Testatum  
Writs (U.  
C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Act of this Province, intituled, "An Act to allow the issuing of Testatum Writs of Capias ad respondendum in the several Districts of Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Galt took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Galt reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Galt reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

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L. Comte's  
Relief Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of St. Edouard, in the District of Montreal, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Primeaux and  
Trottier's  
Bridge Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize Marc Antoine Primeaux and Antoine A. Trottier to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Chateauguay, in the Parish of Ste. Martine, and to make a Plank Road from the River St. Lawrence to the River Chateauguay, in the said Parish, and to fix the Tolls to be taken upon the said Bridge and Road, and to make further provision in that behalf, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Richards took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Richards reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Waterloo  
Election.

The House proceeded, according to Order, to take into further consideration the case of John Miller, late Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of Holland, at the last General Election for the County of Waterloo.

And Mr. Miller was again brought to the Bar.

Mr. Notman moved, seconded by Mr. Burritt, and the Question being proposed, That at the last General Election for the County of Waterloo, John Miller, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of Holland, received the votes of ninety-seven persons, of whom ninety-six voted for James Webster, Esquire, and one for A.J. Fergusson, Esquire; that seven of the votes for Mr. Webster, and the vote for Mr. Fergusson, were good, while the remaining eighty-nine were invalid, being given on Lands for which no Patents from the Crown had ever issued; that Mr. Fergusson's Agent demanded that these persons should be sworn and questioned before voting, as to whether they possessed the requisite freehold qualification, but that the said John Miller refused to allow any of them to be so sworn or questioned; that the said John Miller, on the first day of voting, closed the Poll at the said Township of Holland, at or about the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded to the Township of Derby, where he recorded his own vote in favour of Mr. Webster; that the above mentioned proceedings of the said John Miller were inconsistent with his duty as such Deputy Returning Officer,

*prejudicial to the just rights of the said A.J. Fergusson as a Candidate, and of the Electors of the County of Waterloo generally, and a breach of the privileges of this House; that a Summons having been issued by this House, during the present Session, requiring the attendance of the said John Miller at the Bar of this House, to answer for his conduct as such Deputy Returning Officer, the said John Miller wilfully evaded the service thereof, in contempt of this House;*<sup>71</sup>

MR. RICHARDS said he did not see how there could be any charge against Mr. Miller as all the papers which contained the facts have been destroyed. He therefore moved an amendment, stating that fact, and giving the Returning Officer the opportunity of addressing the House, if he desired.<sup>72</sup>

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*Mr. Richards moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Malloch, That all the words after "That" be left out, and the words "the papers and evidence upon which the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Waterloo, proceeded in reporting that the conduct of the Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of Holland required the serious consideration of this House, having been destroyed in the late outrage, the said Mr. Miller be heard at the Bar, if he desire it, on the subject of such conduct, and also on his alleged contempt in evading the service of the Summons of this House for his attendance at the Bar," added instead thereof;*

Mr. Miller here said that if he had in any respect infringed the law, he was extremely sorry, and could declare that he had not done so wilfully. Nor had he evaded the summons of the House; his absence from his home at the time the messenger came being caused entirely by his being at Toronto on business.<sup>73</sup>

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*And the Question being put on the Amendment;--It was unanimously resolved in the Affirmative.*

*Then the main Question, so amended, being put;*

*Resolved, That the papers and evidence upon which the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Waterloo, proceeded in reporting that the conduct of the Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of Holland required the serious consideration of this House, having been destroyed in the late outrage, the said Mr. Miller be heard at the Bar, if he desire it, on the subject of such conduct, and also on his alleged contempt in evading the service of the Summons of this House for his attendance at the Bar.*

*Mr. Miller accordingly addressed the House.*

MR. WETENHALL then moved that John Miller be discharged from further attendance.<sup>74</sup>

MR. ROBINSON moved, in amendment, to add the words: "and his expenses be paid."<sup>75</sup>

After some little discussion, the original motion was carried, without amendment.<sup>76</sup>

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On motion of Mr. Wetenhall, seconded by Mr. Christie,

Ordered, That John Miller be discharged from further attendance at the Bar of this House.

Mr. Miller was then directed to withdraw.

Huron Copper  
Bay Company  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the style of "The Huron Copper Bay Company," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Méthot took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Méthot reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders be postponed until Monday next.

Then, on motion of Mr. Christie, seconded by Mr. Malloch,  
The House adjourned.



APPENDIX: 10 MAY 1849.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: RESOLUTIONS ON FINANCIAL STATE  
OF THE PROVINCE, AND UNION OF CANADA.))<sup>77</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON, of Toronto, gives notice that he will, on Monday next, move the House into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the following Resolutions:--

Resolved--That in 1841 an Union of the two Provinces was brought about, having for its declared object to relieve the financial embarrassments of Upper Canada, to enable her to complete her Public Works, and develope (sic) her agricultural capabilities, to restore Constitutional Government to Lower Canada, to establish a firm, impartial and vigorous Government for both, and to unite the people within them in one common feeling of attachment to British institutions and British connexion.

Resolved--That the assent of Upper Canada to the Union as expressed through the medium of the House of Assembly, was predicated on the fulfilment of certain stipulations, regarded by the body whose assent was thus conditionally obtained, as essential, to the welfare of the Western Section of the Province.

Resolved--That the assent to the Union on the part of Lower Canada was given by the Special Council, and not by the Representatives of the People, and consequently has never been regarded by the majority of that section of the Province as constitutionally obtained.

Resolved--That the stipulations made on behalf of Upper Canada were wholly disregarded--that the Union has signally failed in securing those objects, to obtain which it was professedly brought about--and jealousies and much bitter feeling have been engendered in lieu thereof between two countries whose proximity of position and common interests would, but for such an uncalled-for and unhappy interference, have naturally induced that system of intercourse and mutual accommodation which usually exists between two friendly and neighbouring States, when acting under the dictates of sound policy and Christian principle.

Resolved--That the people of Upper Canada are linked by the strongest ties of attachment, interest and origin, to the Mother Country; and although in Lower Canada these relations are necessarily modified by the great preponderance of inhabitants of French extraction, there is every ground for assurance that a judicious adaptation of laws and institutions to the local and social requirements of the two sections of Canada, respectively, will perpetuate the existing connection with Great Britain, which, while it maintains its position and hold on the North American Continent, ensures to the Colonies protection and support best calculated to secure their happiness and promote their advancement.

Resolved--That the rapid increase in wealth and population of the two sections of the Province, the yearly settlement of fresh tracts of country, the creation of new Districts, the Municipal arrangements, and the extension of the Judicial system consequent thereupon demand easy access to, and the constant attention of, the Government; that the vast extent of territory embraced in the present limits of Canada, from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence to Lake Superior, the existing form of central Government requiring a reference to Head Quarters on the smallest minutae of detail, the difficulty of obtaining accurate information from remote settlements, the varied tenure of land, the social customs widely different, the frequently conflicting principles of law and civil rights which obtain in the two sections of the

Province, are well calculated to impede the action of Government, and retard the advancement of the Country.

Resolved--That since the Union every attempt to legislate for the people, as a whole, has been productive of dissatisfaction in one or other section of the Province, and each day's experience only shews more clearly the impracticability of carrying out the scheme of the Union under its original conditions; that the provisions adapted to one section of the Province have been found wholly inapplicable or inoperative in the other, and that the system is gradually obtaining of legislating separately for Eastern and Western Canada as two distinct and independent Provinces.

Resolved--That the practical effect of the Union on this separate legislation is too frequently to place the governing power in the hands of the minority in one or other section of the Province, and thereby to create a growing dissatisfaction with a system of Government which offers under no circumstances a reasonable prospect of harmonious action.

Resolved--That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, embodying the foregoing Resolutions, and praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the present state of her loyal Province of Canada into her most serious consideration, with a view of securing to the British and French population, respectively, the enjoyment of such laws and institutions as are most conformable to the customs, usages and habits of each, and best calculated to ensure their social and moral welfare.<sup>78</sup>

((POSTPONED QUESTION RE: COMMUNICATIONS RELATIVE TO ISSUING OF DEBENTURES.))<sup>79</sup>

COL. GUGY put a question to Ministers relative to any communications from England touching the issue of debentures; mentioning that he had been informed that Barings had complained of their issue as destructive to the credit of the Province, and threatening to throw up the agency.<sup>80</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN ... ((requested)) the question ... ((be)) postponed till Monday.<sup>81</sup>

The question was deferred till Monday.<sup>82</sup>

FOOTNOTES: 10 MAY 1849.

1. LA MINERVE, 14 May 1849.
2. IBID.
3. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 12 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 May 1849, and PROVINCIALIST, 17 May 1849, in identical accounts, except that BROCKVILLE RECORDER omitted a number of speeches, and PROVINCIALIST gave an abbreviated account of a number of speeches; LA MINERVE, 14 May 1849, and LE JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 19 May 1849, in identical accounts copied from MELANGES; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849, in identical accounts, except that HAMILTON SPECTATOR had a slightly longer account; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 May 1849. MORNING CHRONICLE, 11 May 1849, noted the debate.
4. LA MINERVE, 14 May 1849.
5. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
6. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
7. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
8. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
9. IBID.
10. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
11. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
12. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
13. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
14. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
15. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
16. LA MINERVE, 14 May 1849.
17. IBID.
18. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
19. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
20. IBID.
21. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
22. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
23. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
24. LA MINERVE, 14 May 1849.
25. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
26. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
27. IBID.
28. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
29. IBID.
30. IBID.
31. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
32. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
33. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
34. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
35. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
36. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
37. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
38. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
39. LA MINERVE, 14 May 1849.
40. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
41. PILOT, 12 May 1849.

42. IBID.
43. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
44. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
45. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
46. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
47. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
48. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
49. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
50. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
51. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
52. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
53. LA MINERVE, 14 May 1849.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
57. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
58. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
59. L'AVENIR, 15 May 1849.
60. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
61. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
62. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
63. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
64. IBID.
65. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
66. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
67. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
68. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849.
69. IBID.
70. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
71. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 12 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 May 1849, and PACKET, 19 May 1849, in identical accounts.
72. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 May 1849, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 16 May 1849, in identical accounts; and PROVINCIALIST, 17 May 1849.
78. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 May 1849.
79. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 12 May 1849, and BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 17 May 1849, in identical accounts; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 12 May 1849, and GLOBE, 12 May 1849, in identical accounts.
80. PILOT, 12 May 1849.
81. IBID.
82. GLOBE, 12 May 1849.



FRIDAY, 11 MAY 1849.

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ON motion of Mr. Chabot, seconded by Mr. Méthot,

Quebec Incorporation, and Quebec Health Bills.

Ordered, That the Select Committee to which were referred the Bill to amend and consolidate the pro-

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visions contained in the Ordinances to incorporate the City and Town of Quebec, and to vest more ample powers in the Corporation of the said City and Town, and also, the Bill to provide for the Health of the City of Quebec, have leave to report from time to time.

Quebec Health Bill.

Mr. Chabot reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Health of the City of Quebec, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Petition of College Council of King's College.

Ordered, That the Petition of the College Council of the University of King's College established at York, now Toronto, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Adjournment.

Ordered, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Commutation of Tenure Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act the better to facilitate optional commutation of tenure of Land en roture, in the Seigniories and Fiefs in Lower Canada, into that of franc-aleu-roturier," be engrossed.

Bill to supply certain Legislative provisions in Acts.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide certain Legislative provisions not included in certain Acts therein mentioned, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

Montreal and Troy Telegraph Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Troy Telegraph Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Message from the Council.

Another Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in

Chancery:--  
Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Mutual Insurance Companies (U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act relating to Mutual Insurance Companies in Upper Canada:"

Laws of Patents Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws of Patents for Inventions in this Province;"  
And also,

District Courts (U.C.) Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the Act of this Province, intituled, "An Act to amend, consolidate and reduce into one Act the several Laws now in force establishing or regulating the practice of the District Courts in the several Districts of that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

University Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory government of the said University, and for other purposes connected with the same, and with the College and Royal Grammar School forming an appendage thereof, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin moved, seconded by Mr. Wetenhall, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;<sup>1</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN, in moving that the Bill to amend the Charter of the University Kings College, Toronto, be read a second time, said, that the subject had so long engaged the attention of the people of the Province, and more particularly those of Upper Canada, and had been so often discussed, that he did not think it necessary to enter into any of the details as to the early history of the University, and the questions which have been agitated in connexion with it; more especially as it was almost impossible that any man who had resided in the country for the last fifteen years, and who had paid the least attention to public affairs, could remain unacquainted with the matter in all its bearings. Many attempts had been made to settle the question which had agitated the Province, in reference to it, during the few last years. The three last administrations<sup>2</sup> of 1842, 1843 and 1844 had endeavoured to decide it, and the present administration were also willing and eager that it should be decided.<sup>3</sup> All of them had admitted the necessity of Legislation on the subject, and he thought it would be absurd for any one, at this period, to say there was no ground for legislation. And the present was a time, above all others, when he thought they would be able to legislate upon it in a satisfactory manner, from the concentration of the public mind upon the question, and from the fact, that while on the former occasions the heads of the institution had strongly protested against any legislation, they now admitted the necessity of it; and a great many persons who were opposed to the principle of the Bill, also admitted that any change was

preferable to allowing things to remain in the condition they now were,<sup>4</sup> a source of constant complaint<sup>5</sup> or nothing could be more injurious to the best interests of the Institution than continued agitation; as to its character and constitution, it weakened the Institution, and destroyed public faith in it.<sup>6</sup> If this were accomplished, it would tend in a great degree to raise the institution in public estimation. In fact looking at the subject in any way hon. members pleased, legislation on the matter was imperatively called for.<sup>7</sup> The necessity for legislation being obvious, it appeared to him that no time could be more opportune for settling the question in such a manner as--if it would not please the whole people in the Province--would at least please a very large majority of them.<sup>8</sup> Some objection had been made to the setting aside the chair of divinity but if the course of events in England had been watched it would be seen that the feeling of the people was averse to shutting the doors of there (sic) public institutions against any part of the community and that no denomination ought to have preponderance over another.<sup>9</sup> The people of Upper Canada were divided into a large number of sects and denominations, and anything which tended to, or even had the appearance of giving any one denomination a superiority over the others, would be distasteful to the majority of the people; and however desirous he might be that the Church to which he belonged should have a chair of Divinity in the University, he felt that it would be both injurious to that Church and to the University and therefore he was against any Chair of Divinity being established in the University<sup>10</sup> and however much hon. members might desire to retain it, he saw no other course to pursue which would yield general satisfaction.<sup>11</sup> In declaring that there should be no Theological Chair established, it did not necessarily follow that the education which would be received at the University would be an irreligious one.<sup>12</sup> If by this plan, he for a moment thought he was injuring the cause of religion he would retract all he had done on the subject,<sup>13</sup> but he was satisfied it would not have such an effect<sup>14</sup>. It was because he was convinced of its justice that he maintained it, and although some might deem him in error, still his own opinion, was that it was an act of justice to the country, which he also trusted, would show him to be a good son of the church to which he belonged.<sup>15</sup> ((It)) would not at all be injured by the measure. He believed it did not need to be afraid of standing in the same position as other denominations; and he thought that by depriving it of any preference it possessed--but relieving it from the invidious position in which it is now placed--he was conferring upon it the best service in his power. He believed that he was now performing the part of a good citizen, and that of a good son of the Church, in bringing forward the measure now before the House. The hon. gentleman then went on to speak of the manner in which education had been conducted in the Universities of ... Europe.--There were two systems which had been generally adopted--the Collegiate and the Professional--the latter of which he believed to be the best, and<sup>16</sup> consequently he has adopted that plan to the present bill<sup>17</sup> and this constituted the main difference between the present bill and the bill of 1843.<sup>18</sup> Although the classes might be termed literary, still they were so far religious, and this would guarantee that nothing hurtful to religion would be countenanced, and there was nothing in the measure to prevent such denominations from teaching the youth in the College the principles of religion. Lectures on religion might give a theological knowledge of divinity, but the religion of the heart must be learned somewhere else than in such an institution.<sup>19</sup> A most important point in such a measure as the present, was to give the



institution such a Charter as would prevent the possibility of its ever becoming a kind of close burrough; and the provisions of the bill, he thought, were so framed, that while it did not deprive those who were interested in the system of education pursued from having sufficient power, it provided for such an amount of external influence as would keep the system pursued in unison with the spirit of the age<sup>20</sup> abroad.<sup>21</sup> By the bill, the power of management was invested in the Senate, which would be composed of all the Professors<sup>22</sup>, such professors not belonging to any parties or denomination which would keep the institution either from becoming irreligious, or at variance with public opinion<sup>23</sup>, and of a certain number of members sent from other Educational Institutions in existence, or which might hereafter be established in the Province: and in order that there might be a set off against the persons thus sent, who would probably be of a clerical character, there would be an equal number of persons nominated by the crown. He thought by these provisions, Educational institutions of the country, and the main body of the people, would be all represented, and the University prevented from suffering from the want of knowledge in the persons entrusted with its management as to the system of education, which should be pursued, while the system would, on the other hand, be kept in accordance with the public feeling through its extra moral members.<sup>24</sup> ((It)) would maintain its standing at the head of the literary constitutions of the Country, and give the youth of the Province the highest character of instruction possible. There friendships would be formed, which might in the senate, the bar and pulpit be of great benefit to the interest of the country.<sup>25</sup> Provisions were also made in the bill for the regulations (sic) of its financial affairs, and to prevent the endowment being touched, as there was a provision prohibiting the spending more than the annual income of the University. The hon. gentleman after commenting on some other provisions of the bill, concluded by saying that several amendments had been suggested from different parties, which he had duly considered, and that to many of them he had no objections, and would have no difficulty in agreeing in; and that with regard to the representations of the masters of Upper Canada College he would be happy to meet their views with respect to composition of the Council. He did believe that it would be an improvement if more of the Council were taken from without the walls.<sup>26</sup>

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*The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, That all the words after "That be left out, and the words "the second reading of the said Bill be postponed till after the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate and report upon the state of the University of King's College, is made and laid before this House," added instead thereof;*

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) was happy to hear many of the remarks of the Attorney-General West. The question was one of the greatest importance which ever came before the Legislature, and one which should be approached without any sectarian or party feeling, and with a desire to make the measure as efficient and perfect as it was possible to make it, and to make an institution which would be free from any religious sectarian or national characteristics. They had a large endowment, and he was glad to see that the Bill prevented that Capital from being touched, which was sufficient to nourish a large institution and he thought their first object should be to get<sup>27</sup> teachers of the highest attainments<sup>28</sup>. On the masters everything would



depend.<sup>29</sup> In the present state of the Colony it might not be possible to enjoy such advantages for some time for the business of teaching was like everything else, it had to be learned just as the sciences had. He referred to the public schools of Britain,<sup>30</sup> Harrow and Rugby, and many of the other public English schools<sup>31</sup> and maintained that ((they))<sup>32</sup> derived their celebrity not so much from the rules or from the course of studies pursued there, as from the character<sup>33</sup> and talent of the gentlemen at their head.<sup>34</sup> It was the worth of Arnold that gave Rugby its high character, and take Harrow in the days of Pair, and where could they find a more popular or celebrated school; and therefore, he (Mr. B.) was of opinion, that the success of the University would depend not so much upon its rules as the talents and characters of the persons placed over it and how were they to obtain such persons as teachers? By throwing open to the whole world the high prize of being placed at the head of such an Institution, and by giving time to the people of England, Americans to come here and place themselves amongst us if they were disposed, and in a few years, if they had men of ability and learning, accustomed to instruction, at the head of the Institution, they would have plenty of young men brought up at the University who would be able to fill any situation. The hon. member then went on to refer to a gentleman of great learning and acquirements, who filled the office of Professor of mathematics in King's College, who had been obliged to yield up his office from one political cause. It was to guard against such things that he was desirous of having some modification made to the plan of appointing Professors. He did not mean to say that the Government was not the proper authority to appoint Professors, or that it should not have some power in their appointment; but it should be under such restrictions as would not be in its power to make them political appointments. He wanted to see every Professor appointed from the sole consideration of his worth as a teacher, without reference to his politics, religion, or origin--(Hear, hear.)--He wanted to get the best men that could be got for Professors, and he, therefore, desired that the Attorney General would modify his Bill so as to secure the Institution against the undue influence of casual policies.<sup>35</sup> To carry out his view, he had proposed an amendment. His desire was that no political strife should ever be allowed to enter within the precincts of the institution.<sup>36</sup> The Bill proposed that certain Colleges should send members to the Senate. His Hon. friend said it was his object to make the University free from sectarian influence--the parties sent from the Colleges would belong to certain sects or denominations--and how was it possible for six persons, probably clergymen, belonging to six denominations, each of them believing their views to be correct to get on harmoniously in such an Institution? and how would those persons attain a sufficient knowledge of the University to enable them to decide properly on the questions coming before them, when they probably would reside<sup>37</sup> at least nine months out of the twelve at the heads of their own colleges many miles removed from the institution of which they were intended to form members of senate.<sup>38</sup> They would generally be found either lending their support to parties better acquainted with the Universities, without troubling themselves as to the merits of the question brought under their notice, or opposing measures thought necessary by the Professors who would be much better qualified to judge of any matter, because they conflicted with some of their own views or prejudices.<sup>39</sup> Therefore<sup>40</sup> he (Mr. B.) thought it would be far better if the<sup>41</sup> college should be governed by a board made up of members of their own alma mater, who could not feel otherwise than interested in the university where they had received

their degrees.<sup>42</sup> He saw no objection to the financial affairs of the University being managed by persons residing abroad; but when they came to the subject of Education, he thought it should only be managed by persons interested in the University ultimately well acquainted and well qualified. Then to take another view of the case, there were some twenty-five or thirty sects in the country, and if they gave six denominations a right to appoint a member of the Senate, they deprived the other sects of equal share in the government of the University<sup>43</sup> merely because they might be small bodies. He thought them equally entitled to a voice with the larger ones; and the only feeling that would be engendered would be that justice was not meted out to their children if they were to send them to the colleges.<sup>44</sup> He thought it would be better if they were elected by the members of the University and<sup>45</sup> according to his amendment all denominations would be placed on the same footing, so the University would be governed ((by)) Masters of Art who might belong to all sects, be they Menonists or Tunkers, for he as a member of the Church of England, wished that Church to stand upon the same footing as any other church and that it should not be clothed with Legislative authority in preference to others. Religious establishments had to be legislated upon in the present day in this spirit. The Church of England could not be placed upon the same footing as it now is in England, and this province being a new country, the legislature should not give to any church a superiority over others.<sup>46</sup> There was no doubt that if the university was free to all, that it would soon comprehend persons belonging to every denomination<sup>47</sup>. The hon. member then went over the different parts of the amendments which he proposed to move in committee; they were as follows:<sup>48</sup>

1. To expunge the 17th and 18th clauses, authorizing certain Sectarian Colleges to appoint Members to the Senate of the University and, to substitute Members of the Degree of Masters of Arts to be elected by the Convocation.

2. After the 12th clause, insert the following clause:

Provided always and be it enacted. That for the better enabling every Student in the said University, to receive religious instruction, according to the creed which he professes to hold, it shall be lawful for the Convocation of the said University, from time to time as occasion may require, by Statute or Statutes to be trained and passed by them for that purpose, to assign a fit and convenient site within the precincts of the ground attached to the said University, whereon it shall be lawful for any denomination of Christians, who shall think fit to apply to the Convocation for such privilege to erect, according to a plan to be approved by the said Convocation, a Chapel, Hall or Lecture room for Divine Worship, or the delivery of Lectures in Divinity, according to the creed of the parties so applying; and also to endow any Professorship which such persons shall think fit for that purpose, either by the grant of lands or tenements, or of stocks, funds public, or freehold securities, as they shall think proper to bestow in that behalf, and to grant and invest the same to or in the name of the Chancellor Masters, and Scholars of the said University in trust for such endowment; anything in the Statutes of Mortmain to the contrary thereof in any way notwithstanding. Provided that no Lecturer, Reader or Professor, or other person appointed to officiate in any manner in such Chapel, Hall or Lecture Room, shall by reason thereof be regarded as a member of the said University, nor entitled to any voice in the government thereof, but the same shall nevertheless, be subject to such rules and regulations as the Convention shall think fit, by Statute, to prescribe, concerning the days and times

when religious instruction shall be given thereof, and for securing that the same shall not interfere with the general discipline of the said University, provided always, that no Student shall be compelled by any rule of the University, to attend any Theologic Lectures or religious Instruction, but that all attendance thereat shall be purely voluntary so far as the authority of the said University may be invoked to enforce it.

After the 16th clause, insert the following clause:--

And be it enacted, That there shall be in the said University, a deliberative Body, to be called the Senate of the said University, which shall consist of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, the President, and all the Professors of the said University, and of ten other Members of the said University of the Degree of Arts, to be enacted by the Convocation on the                      day of                      in each year, and that one half of such ten Members shall retire every second year, provided that they may nevertheless be eligible to be re-elected.--and that all Statutes shall be approved by such Senate before being submitted to the Convocation of the said University.

The hon. member went on to speak at some length to the same effect as the amendment he had read, and contended that the very greatest convenience would ensue from adopting it, as well as divest it from sectarian influence.<sup>49</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) rose for the purpose of opposing the measure now before the House,<sup>50</sup> because he saw many gentlemen, as interested in the Episcopal Church as himself, who were in favor of the bill as it stood--he knew that the hon. mover of the bill was universally regarded with the highest respect, as a member of society and a member of the Church to which he (Mr. B.) also belonged. The question, however, was, whether education should, for the future, go hand in hand with religion, or should be separated from it<sup>51</sup>, and it was excluded by the principle of the present bill.<sup>52</sup> He felt, also, that he could speak more independently than the hon. mover, for he was not like that hon. gentleman a leader of a political party, bound by party ties. He had a right to believe that the hon. member was not acting according to his principles, but was ready, at the requirement of his political friends, to sacrifice his Church and his religion to his party. (Ironical cheers.) He had the right to assume this, because it was not the first time that the hon. member had approached this subject, for in 1843 he had introduced a measure to "settle the University Question"<sup>53</sup> differing entirely from the principles of the one he now introduced. The hon. member then thought it necessary for the religious education of youth.<sup>54</sup> It was stated distinctly--in the preamble--that it was expedient to provide for the "Religious Education" of the people.<sup>55</sup> The hon. member represented the opinions of the reformers of that period, they then desired that religion form a part of education.<sup>56</sup> Was that anything like the present bill? No; for the present bill expressly excluded all religious education. He contended that this bill could not become law, for the people of the entire province--<sup>57</sup> four fifths of the people of Upper Canada and<sup>58</sup> he might say of the whole Christian world--were opposed to its principles. Even infidel France now found the necessity, for the security of society, of drawing closer the bonds between education and religion. Should we in Canada, then degrade this religious establishment at Toronto, into a mere infidel College?<sup>59</sup> Attempt to expel the theological chair entirely from the University, and to make it entirely infidel.<sup>60</sup> If the bill passed this House, he was satisfied it could not be sanctioned at home for the College had the right to hold its property and its charter against all the world<sup>61</sup>, and the right of British subjects is not to be taken



away without just cause.<sup>62</sup> Why was the property of the Church of England, only, to be interfered with? Why should not Queen's Regiopolis, and Victoria Colleges be interfered with in the same way? Except when the Church of England was concerned, collegial establishments were invited, as it was said in this bill, to come into the plan now proposed.<sup>63</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said they had private endowments.<sup>64</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON.--The hon. gentleman went on to argue that this endowment of the College was vested in the Church of England by Royal Charter.<sup>65</sup> That hon. member then read certain portions of dispatches from Lord Goderich relative to King's College, and from Lord Stanley relative to King's College in New Brunswick, showing the opinions of those two noblemen that the property endowed Colleges should not be interfered with, so as to deprive them of their Episcopalian character. This bill, however, instead of amending the charter of King's College as it professed, was intended to destroy King's College altogether, without leaving one vestige of it remaining.<sup>66</sup> And while this was to be destroyed, those of Roman Catholics, Methodists, &c., were to be preserved. He asked if it were treating the Church of England, in a manner it ought to be treated.<sup>67</sup> It was no longer to be King's College; but Toronto College, and then, while, inviting Colleges of other denominations to give up their charters, the Ministry confessed that they had no right forcibly to take those charters away. King's College was now open to all classes on precisely equal terms; a Roman Catholic could go there on the same footing as any other person.<sup>68</sup>

A voice.--By a dispensation.<sup>69</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON.--Here the hon. member explained that the dispensation was a permission to students not belonging to the Church of England, to absent themselves from prayers at chapel.<sup>70</sup> The people of Upper Canada were a moral people, and opposed to divesting the College of religious instruction.<sup>71</sup> Statistics would show this; for out of 720,000 in Upper Canada, 171,000 belonged to the Church of England; 123,000 were Methodists; 90,000 Roman Catholics; 67,000 of the Church of Scotland; and 62,000 of the Free Kirk<sup>72</sup>--were opposed to his bill, they never could agree to separate religion from scientific pursuits; the blessing of God could not rest on it.<sup>73</sup>--515,000 in all, were opposed to the principle of separating literary education from religious instruction.<sup>74</sup> Petitions had been presented to the effect that the Theological Chair should not be removed from the University. He was willing to admit that it might be interfered with to a certain extent; it was found that it did not act altogether as well as it might act; but it did not follow that the Legislature should do away with it.<sup>75</sup>

A voice.--"The College is in favor of it."<sup>76</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON.--That was like one of the things of which the hon. member for St. Maurice spoke; they had only given part of their information, which was in effect like giving falsehood to the country.<sup>77</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The hon. member for Norfolk, the President of the Council, the hon. member for Haldimand, were all members of the Church of England, and approved of the bill.<sup>78</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON.--Well, the hon. member for Norfolk said when the bill was first mentioned, that he approved of its principles; but he now found that that hon. member desired to adopt instead of it, the principle of Mr.



Draper's bill--the principle of giving a College to each denomination.<sup>79</sup> (No, no.) He looked upon it as a matter of small importance whether the Theological Chair should be paid for out of the funds of the Institution; it was the principle of having it which he contended for.<sup>80</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Mr. Draper's bill provided for the other Colleges from King's College fund; Mr. Boulton proposed to let them be provided for by private contributions.<sup>81</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON.--That was ((of)) little consequence; for if the Church of England were allowed to have a Theological Chair, it could soon provide sufficient funds for the purpose. But other rights, besides those of the College, were interfered with; for many young men had been studying theology for years, who could not, if this passed, obtain their degrees.<sup>82</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--That can easily be provided for.<sup>83</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON.--If the bill had been intituled "A Bill for the Spoliation and Robbery of the Church," he could understand that from the present Government.<sup>84</sup> If it were thought necessary to take away the endowment, for that act of spoliation and robbery to be committed; let the lands be taken away; but let the institution remain; let the Church of England maintain the proud reflection that it still possessed a Royal Charter to educate its youth, as other denominations also possessed one. He was in favor of preserving the endowment intact.<sup>85</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--It was not worth dividing,--it was all gone already.<sup>86</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON.--But he would accept one half--one third--one quarter--rather than by establishing a mere infidel college, bring down the anger and judgments of God on the Province. Why hurry through this measure?<sup>87</sup> The report of the commission should have been laid before the House and he thought it strange that it should not have been before.<sup>88</sup> It would, he confessed, be a most popular measure that would settle this question; but he thought this bill would not settle it. It was too hasty a measure, and he used that word advisedly, because the hon. member had himself apologised for the delay in introducing the bill, and he could only draw it, in moments saved from other pressing public duties. It seemed, however, that in this Legislature, might seemed to make right, and it must be remembered that gentlemen opposite were not likely to hold their seats much longer.<sup>89</sup> They might make laws, but there was a moral in the community above law.<sup>90</sup> The time then might come, when, as they were carrying this bill in opposition to the people of Upper Canada, by means of members from Lower Canada, a minority from Lower Canada might, by Upper Canada aid, commit the same spoliation of the Colleges of Lower Canada.<sup>91</sup> God forbid that the day should ever arrive. (Hear, hear.)<sup>92</sup> In the United States, it was well known that the charters of colleges, and the endowments of the Church of England had<sup>93</sup> been held sacred, and when the local legislatures of the States had tried to do away with them; the Supreme Court of the United States had held that they had no right to interfere with charters granted by the Crown of England; but in a British Colony they were.<sup>94</sup> In England too, no charter had ever been taken away without the consent of the party holding it. Again, people talked of a noble endowment; now with regard to the "noble endowment" he would mention this fact; that Glasgow University had £9000 a-year and

1200 students; while Edinburgh with £4500 per year had 2000 students. Now which did the most good--the college with the "noble endowment," or the one which united religious with scientific instruction? In Aberdeen there were two colleges--Marichal and King's which it had long been desired to unite; yet it had been found impossible to hit on any means by which that could be done; this he mentioned to show that charters were not interfered with wantonly in Great Britain. If it were desirable to put all religious bodies on the same footing why was this not done by giving endowments to the colleges of other denominations, instead of depriving the Church of England of that property which belonged to her?<sup>95</sup> He protested against altering the charter of the college. They had no right to alienate the endowment, and expel, by express enactment, the possibility of religious education.<sup>96</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) would not take up much of the time of the House, as the question was thread-bare<sup>97</sup> ((and)) admitted of no new arguments.<sup>98</sup> He differed from his hon. friend who had just spoken<sup>99</sup> in his opinion as to the right of the Legislature to interfere with the college charter.<sup>100</sup> He (Mr. S.) had examined the question fully. Chief Justice Marshall in the United States had decided that when the endowment consisted of private gifts or bequests, it could not be interfered with; but that<sup>101</sup> public endowments, whether by royal grants or otherwise, where the corporation were mere trustees, could be interfered with. He had given his assent therefore, to a bill to put King's College on a more satisfactory footing, but he could not give his assent to a measure to take the religious element away from an institution where it already existed.<sup>102</sup> If popular opinion were in favor of that, he would oppose it and try to change the public mind. He did not say that he would introduce the principle in this case, but finding it he would not alter it, and to do so would be to pronounce the country a country of infidels. That was one reason why he could not vote for the principle of the bill.<sup>103</sup> He ... desired to put all religious denominations on the same footing--as was done by the bill of 1843, which was brought in by the hon. Attorney General (West) and which was at that time declared to be the best possible measure.<sup>104</sup> He could not see why the hon. gentleman should have departed from his principle of 1843.<sup>105</sup> At that time all denominations which could produce a thousand bushels of wheat were invited to come in as religious denominations, and establish colleges in connexion with the University.<sup>106</sup> That bill was then eulogised to the skies, and he thought it strange that<sup>107</sup> now, in a few short years, nothing but the banishment of religion was thought satisfactory.<sup>108</sup> It should not be in the mammoth educational institution of the country.<sup>109</sup> He objected to this measure also, because it would not insure finality; for the other colleges would not give up their right to grant degrees<sup>110</sup> except ... a degree in divinity<sup>111</sup> merely to send a person to the convocation at Toronto.<sup>112</sup> He had reason to know that they would not do so; and if that were the case, what would be gained by the change of the other Colleges would not come into the arrangement. The table of the House would still groan with petitions for new changes. He thought the proposition of 1847 would give more satisfaction to the community.<sup>113</sup> He wished, also, to know why the Church of England should not, by the present bill, or by one brought in simultaneously with it, be put upon the same footing as other Churches, who at present possessed Colleges? Why throw the Church of England back on the necessity of subsequent Legislation? Let the endowment be taken away; but leave her her bare charter, as the other sectarian colleges possessed their bare charters, and permit

her to provide the necessary funds. That would be putting the Church of England on the same footing as other religious societies of the Province. It was said that the endowment of King's College was all gone; well that was a reason why he was against the present measure at the present time. He was in favour of dividing the endowment; but if it were almost all gone, there would be nothing to divide, and he would give up his plans. He therefore desired to see what was the state of the funds of the institution; as ascertained by the commission lately appointed, whose report he was most anxious to see before he proceeded to legislate on the subject. The hon. member concluded by moving the postponement of the further discussion of the bill, till the King's College commission had reported.<sup>114</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS could understand the desire of the hon. member for delay.<sup>115</sup> ((He)) ... admitted that some change was wanted.<sup>116</sup> The hon. member was pledged to the principle of dividing the endowment, and he declared himself willing to give up that principle, if the endowment was so diminished as to make it not worth dividing. He (Mr. Hincks) however, thought there was a majority of the House, and of<sup>117</sup> Upper Canada<sup>118</sup> opposed to the division of the funds; under any circumstances. There was too much reason to fear that the endowment had been very much diminished<sup>119</sup> whether it had been through gross mismanagement squandered<sup>120</sup>; but taking the most favourable view of the matter, he did not believe there could be more than enough of funds to found such an institution as would put a sound university education within the means of the youth of the Province. He would infinitely prefer the old charter much as he disliked sectarian education, to a plan which<sup>121</sup> divided and frittered (sic)<sup>122</sup> the endowment away, till there would not be enough for any one good establishment. The honble gentleman thought the measure would not be satisfactory because the existing colleges would not come into the plan. He did not think that was an argument against the bill; for he felt convinced that in any case the University of King's College would be so superior, that<sup>123</sup> the great mass of the<sup>124</sup> young men<sup>125</sup> of Upper Canada<sup>126</sup> would resort there, in preference to the small colleges.<sup>127</sup> The hon. member opposite had tried to show that the principle of the present bill was different from that of 1843. There was this difference--that the former bill contemplated having several theological chairs; but both provided that they should not be paid for out of the funds of the College.<sup>128</sup> Of course there would be a cry of godless colleges here, as there had been in England and Ireland; but it was well known that the amount of religion taught in Universities was in fact nothing at all. Sir James Graham, had stated openly in the House of Commons that he learned no religion at college.<sup>129</sup> The hon. member opposite had told them in one breath, that this measure would not be popular in Upper Canada, and in the next that his hon. friend had introduced it contrary to his conscience, for the purpose of acquiring popularity.<sup>130</sup> He (Mr. H.) need perhaps only allude, in reply to the church of England of which that gentleman had constituted himself the champion of religion and morality. (Laughter.) The hon. member here went over the Episcopalian members in the house, and stated his belief that the majority of them were in favour of the bill; as were large numbers of the Methodists, and of the members of the Free Church. Then it was said that this was an act of spoliation;<sup>131</sup> he considered it instead ... one of reparation.<sup>132</sup> The real spoliation took place years ago, when the endowment, intended for the whole people of the province, was seized on by the Church of England. As to the threat held out to Lower Canada, he would say that



the institutions of this portion of the Province, were none of them in the same position as King's College, being all endowed by private liberality, or else before the conquest, and guaranteed by treaty.<sup>133</sup> If ever there were any measure free from the charge of hasty legislation, it was the present one.<sup>134</sup> As to the religious instruction of students, he asked whether the learned clergy of the several denominations in the Province would not be sufficiently anxious for the religious instruction of their youth to take care that it was not neglected, even although this bill should pass--whether they would not be, at least, as anxious on this subject as the hon. member for Toronto who had constituted himself the guardian of religion and morals.<sup>135</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD hoped the hon. member did not allude to him.<sup>136</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS begged the hon. member's pardon; it was not to him he alluded but to his colleague.<sup>137</sup>

MR. PAPINEAU desired to know why the reports of the Commission on the College should not be presented before the House were asked to decide on this question. The bill purported to enlarge religious toleration, therefore he was in favour of it; but<sup>138</sup> ((he)) had heard in the debate that the Church of England had vested rights and<sup>139</sup> that it trenched on the property of the Church of England, and though that Church should have no advantages over others, it ought to have strict justice done it. He desired to separate civil instruction from religious instruction<sup>140</sup>. It was for parents to select who should be the teachers of children<sup>141</sup> until the children could choose for themselves.<sup>142</sup> He thought it unsound for the State to interfere with this. We found a different state of things in the United States.<sup>143</sup> In the United States, the Church of England had never made any progress with the people, until after the revolution; for previous to that time its connexion with the aristocracy had made it unpopular, and had thus tended much to produce the separation which had ultimately taken place.<sup>144</sup> The hon. gentleman went on to characterize Church of England exclusion as one of the most fruitful sources of the misery and revolutions in England and Ireland.<sup>145</sup> There were enough differences in the country without the element of religious bigotry.<sup>146</sup> There ought to be no preference for Jew or Christian; they all should be placed on the same footing.<sup>147</sup> This brand of discord has been hitherto kept back, for the sound philosophical principles of the people had induced them to tell their clergy to keep within the limits of their duty, and to avoid dabbling in politics. They had always done so, until an unwise Ministry had lately induced the Catholic Clergy to take part in such questions, by sending<sup>148</sup> circular addresses of different kinds<sup>149</sup> direct from the Ministerial bureaus to those parishes where the clergy were known to be warm partizans. The heads of the Catholic Church at Montreal had condemned anything but addresses in favour of good order; but addresses of a very different kind--of a political caste--had been manufactured by select members of the Cabinet, and dispersed throughout the country<sup>150</sup> and ((they)) got the Catholic Clergy to preach politics from the pulpit.<sup>151</sup> At the first settlement of Upper Canada, it was not wonderful that the Church of England possessed a superiority, for it was settled principally by High Church and State Royalists--mistaken but honorable martyrs. England with her natural leanings gave their church the preponderance, and the Government of the Province was that of a few.--But Europe became enlightened, and European emigrants flowed in, so that the Clergy Reserves, at first supposed to belong exclusively to the Church of England, were afterwards extended to other Protestant sects--the Presbyterians



and Methodists, and still later to Roman Catholics. It was now much better, in anticipation of the growing wants of Upper Canada on this question of education, rather to adopt broad principles of justice to all and at once, than to favour sect after sect, merely to gain political confederates. This justice could be done, only by adopting the principle not of godless instruction<sup>152</sup> as expressed by the hon. member<sup>153</sup> but of civil instruction. The majority of the people in Upper Canada were in favour of this: let not members from Upper Canada, then, hesitate to carry out the voluntary principle. The hon. member for Toronto had spoken according to the prejudices of his education when he spoke of infidel France. He should rather have said tolerant France; for with thirty-two millions of Catholics there were but four millions of Protestants; yet, there was no intolerance, and no oaths nor tests. On the contrary, the Catholics, whose ministers did not marry, paid twice the ordinary stipend to Protestant and Jewish clergymen, who had to maintain wives and families.<sup>154</sup> He was in favour of postponing the bill before the house. The Ministry should in all circumstances, understand that the opposition by combining their powers could in all cases prevent its passage. He thought the House should be adjourned as its sitting only added fuel to the flame of excitement at present raging. He went on to denounce the Union<sup>155</sup> Act which obliged the House to carry this measure by a majority of French Canadian members. On the whole he was not inclined to vote against the principle of the bill; but should rather vote for its postponement.<sup>156</sup>

MR. ROBINSON.--The House seemed impatient for the question and he would not take up the time unnecessarily. But as he might be charged with treating the question with indifference, he would merely say that he was by no means indifferent to it, but thought it a very important one. He concurred in much that had been said by both the members for Toronto. He did not believe the present bill, if carried into effect, would settle the question, or give that general satisfaction which the hon. and learned Atty. General seemed to anticipate. He (Mr. R.) would not pay the people of Upper Canada so poor a compliment as to suppose that a bill which so carefully excluded every thing like religious education from the institution which it was intended to establish, would satisfy them. That such was the case, he (Mr. R.) proceeded to show by reference to several clauses of the bill. Why gentlemen in Holy Orders were to be excluded as teachers to be appointed by the Government, merely because they were clergymen or ecclesiastics, he could not imagine. An hon. member had expressed his opinion that the Bishop of Toronto did not represent the feelings of the Church of England. He (Mr. R.) believed he did; he had received letters from several clergymen of the Church of England stating that they did not think it necessary to send any remarks on the bill, as the Bishop had so fully expressed their views in his petition to the House. One Rev. friend, well known to the hon. President of the Council, and a gentleman who had done, he (Mr. R.) believed as much good in his District as any man in it; after expressing in indignant terms the injustice to which the Church of England was subjected by this bill, said, in regard to the "machinery of the bill, it is cumbrous, unwieldy, and expensive, and in its working will be found to be clogged by such heterogeneous (sic) materials and conflicting interests as to render it ridiculous, and a lasting monument of Mr. Baldwin's skill in the manufacture of a University." But Mr. Speaker, the merit of originality of such a measure does not belong to the hon. introducer of this bill, for it seemed, by a work before him, (Hubert's English Universities,) that something of the same kind was recom-

mended nearly two hundred years ago. Mr. R. read the following extract:-- "Everything in the laws, instruction, customs of persons of the University which could be looked upon as monarchical, superstitious and despotic is to be done away with. Opinions are to be free. Republicans alone are to be principals of Colleges; better were it to abolish these than leave them in other hands. Neither the Chancellor, nor any ecclesiastic whatever, nor any person in authority is to exercise power, except under the strict control of the Government. All ceremonies tending to enervate and beget pride, are to be abolished. The public exercises are to take place in the presence of patriotic Senators, that these, when they may be seeking men for offices in the Republic, &c., may be acquainted with the merits of scholars. Then follows a slight model of a College to be erected &c. Funds for this pattern College were to be procured from the Cenoties (sic) of Christ Church, &c. There were to be Professorships for Theology, Civil Law, Politics (to inspire a love for the Republic), the Philosophy and Mathematics of Descartes, the Philosophy and Geography of Gassendi, Magnetism, Optics, Mecanics, Medicine, Anatomy, useful Logic, Civil Eloquence both in English and Latin." Even here it will be seen that religion had some consideration, as the Professorship of Theology was the first named. It does not appear, however, that the proposition found any favour in that day. He (Mr. R.) was more in favour of the measure of last year, for a division of the endowment, than the present one which he sincerely believed would not give satisfaction to any one; and that if the hon. Attorney General fancied he was finally settling what has been called a vexed question, or would obtain any popularity which an hon. member had said he expected, should it become a law he would be much disappointed. He should be compelled to vote against the bill.<sup>157</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN replied: The bill before the House would not place the Church of England in any different position from other Churches. It differed from the bill in 1843, only in the machinery by which the object was to be brought about. The title of that bill showed this was the case, for it was entitled a bill to separate the university powers of King's College. The protest of the people against King's College, for many years past was this--that an endowment intended for all, was, by the charter, made available only for the uses of one church. It was then no solution; but a restoration, to give back to the people their just rights. He did not desire to place the Church of England in a position inferior to other Churches; his desire had always been to put all churches on an equal footing; and when the Church of England asked for a charter like those of the other colleges he would be prepared to grant it. He believed the other colleges would not refuse to come to the plan proposed by this bill--with regard to some of them, he had good reason to think that they would come in. The hon. member for Toronto had represented the bill of 1843 as being a much better one than this, but the truth was that that bill was opposed just as strongly as this, and it was clear that the hon. member was anxious to retain the University as it was without any reform at all. It might be that this bill would not bring him popularity; all he would say was, that if he could settle the question on a satisfactory basis he wanted no popularity, and was quite ready to retire from public life.<sup>158</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON: I believe you.<sup>159</sup> ((But)) did not admit that the hon. gentleman's measure would not place the Church of England in a worse position than others were.<sup>160</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN, therefore, could not assent to postpone the measure.<sup>161</sup>

(293)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Crysler, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Papineau, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(11.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Davignon, DeWitt, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Galt, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Malloch, Marquis, M'Connell, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, and Wetenhall.--(50.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Sir Allan N. MacNab, That all the words after "That" be left out, and the words "inasmuch as the said Bill is the first attempt that has been made in this Province to adopt the principle of separating Religion from literary and scientific Education, and as all Charters to Literary Institutions in this Province recognize an opposite principle, and have provided in each of the Universities of Regiopolis, Queen's, and Victoria Colleges, that Religion shall be combined with scientific and literary Education, the said Bill be read a second time, this day six months, with the view of enabling the People of Canada to consider the introduction of such a principle in Legislation, fraught with consequences so important to themselves and to future generations," added instead thereof;

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) made one or two remarks in the midst of cries of question.<sup>162</sup>

COL. GUGY spoke against hurrying the measure through the House in a time of excitement like the present.<sup>163</sup> ((He)) expressed his opinion that this was a question on which Roman Catholic members<sup>164</sup> of Lower Canada should not vote.<sup>165</sup> It was a question between the Church of England and what were called, in the old country, dissenters<sup>166</sup> and ... it should be decided by Protestants alone. He considered the present bill interfered with vested rights of the Church of England, and<sup>167</sup> unless the Roman Catholic members desired the spoliation of their own magnificent endowments, they should pause ere they voted; and give Protestant Canada fair play.<sup>168</sup>

MR. HINCKS: Eleven Church of England men have voted with it; and only eight for the amendment.<sup>169</sup>

COL. GUGY. He was not surprised at that for there had been apostates and renegades in all ages, and the devil working in the human heart, had



caused these persons to do more harm, than was ever done by the natural enemies of the church. Besides, many of these gentlemen were connected with the ministry, and must of course uphold their party. In Lower Canada, millions of acres had been set apart for the Catholic Church; of course these were safe while good faith was kept, and no longer. The question now was whether estates given for certain purposes by the party of English Kings for the Church of England education should be wrested from their original purposes.<sup>170</sup> There were plenty of means at the disposal of this ministry to endow other churches with, and it would be better to appropriate a part of these, than to divest from the Church of England those revenues with which it had been vested by English Kings.<sup>171</sup> The enemies of the church of England, were not very great friends of the church of Rome, and when they had subdued one "Protestant Church," there was little doubt that they would direct their attacks against another "Prelatical Church", still further removed from them than the church of England.<sup>172</sup> They had it on the assertion of the most eloquent member of the House (Mr. Papineau) that the Roman Catholic clergy had been dabbling in politics, and preaching from the pulpit in favour of the present Government, and at the instigation of the Ministry. He (Col. Gagy) said<sup>173</sup> God forbid that he should preach a crusade against any church; but let there be no crusade against the church of England.<sup>174</sup>

DR. DAVIGNON.--M. l'Orateur, l'hon. membre pour la ville de Sherbrooke me permettra de lui dire qu'il est parfaitement dans l'erreur, s'il ajoute foi à l'accusation portée contre le clergé catholique de se lancer dans la politique en engageant dans ce moment les habitants du pays à voter des approbations au ministère. Non, M. l'orateur, je déclare que le clergé catholique ne fait pas de politique, mais il tient dans ce moment la même ligne de conduite qu'il a toujours tenue dans les moments orageux, c'est-à-dire qu'il prêche l'ordre et la paix et obéissance au gouvernement.<sup>176</sup>

COL. GUGY se leva alors et dit: les informations de l'hon. M. pour Rouville étant sans doute plus correctes que les miennes, je veux le croire, mais j'avais été informé que tel était le cas.<sup>177</sup>

DR. DAVIGNON continue ainsi. Avant de prendre mon siège, M. l'orateur, je ne puis laisser passer sous silence l'accusation portée pour la 20<sup>me</sup> fois et plus durant cette session, par l'hon. membre pour St. Maurice contre ses collègues d'origine française. L'honorable membre nous accuse de voter aveuglément pour toutes les mesures ministérielles; je lui dirai en mon nom et au nom de mes honorables amis que cette accusation de sa part n'est pas fondée (écoutez). Nous votons pour les mesures du ministère, parce que nous les croyons bonnes, sans être influencés par lui. Quant à la mesure soumise aujourd'hui devant cette chambre, je la crois avantageuse au Haut-Canada et surtout lorsque je vois qu'elle est demandée par presque tous les habitants du Haut-Canada et le vote qui vient d'être donné le prouve bien clairement; (écoutez) et à moins que l'hon. membre pour St. Maurice nous prouve que mes hons. amis du Haut-Canada avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur de voter ne représentent pas la majorité du Haut-Canada et que cette majorité est représentée par l'opposition, je me crois fondé à dire que cette loi est demandée par la majorité du Haut-Canada. Il est vrai que l'hon. membre pour St. Maurice invoque aujourd'hui un nouveau principe, en nous disant que la majorité est despote, mais je ne puis admettre un pareil principe, la majorité doit faire la loi.<sup>178</sup>

MR. PAPINEAU said that the policy of England, and that followed in this

country, had always been tyrannical, maintaining the interest of the few above the many, and it was unworthy of the freedom of Government now springing up in all parts of the world. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to arraign the conduct of the ministry.<sup>179</sup>

MR. MCCONNELL intended to vote for the second reading of the bill. He believed it would give satisfaction to a great body of the people in Upper Canada. The Legislature had nothing to do with religion; he thought it a matter which only lay between man and his Maker.<sup>180</sup>

((There were)) some explanations from MR. CAUCHON.<sup>181</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) spoke in explanation of some remarks which had fallen from him in an earlier part of the debate, respecting the present Government of the University and deprecated the hurrying of the second reading of a bill of such importance. The hon. member insisted on the postponement of the bill, and said, that he would otherwise read the whole of the long petition<sup>182</sup> from King's College which was said to be in favour of the bill, which had only been ordered for printing that day,<sup>183</sup> that hon. members might become acquainted with the acts therein contained<sup>184</sup> because it was impossible to know what were its contents<sup>185</sup>.

Cries of go on, go on.<sup>186</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON.--The hon. gentleman then proceeded to read the petition, commenting on its contents at great length.<sup>187</sup> ((He)) spoke in support of delaying the measure ... also to give time to lay the papers which was (sic) referred to in the petition before the House. He would therefore oppose the proceeding with the bill, till such time as the House was in possession of the contents of that petition. As the Ministry seemed determined to proceed with the bill, the honble member went over the whole of the petition from King's College, commenting on it as he proceeded, which occupied a considerable length of time, during which some personalities passed between the hon. member and Mr. Hincks. Mr. Boulton next proceeded to read amendments proposed to the bill, and which were contained in the petition, when it was suggested, that when the bill was in committee the amendments could be proposed, and the hon. member did not go over them.<sup>188</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE, after alluding sarcastically to the great ability, academical learning, and sincerity displayed by the last speaker<sup>189</sup>, thought the country would certainly believe the hon. member for Toronto was sincere, when it was known that he had stood up in defence of religion and the Church of England for three hours.<sup>190</sup> ((He)) said it might suit the temper of the hon. gentlemen opposite to consider it consistent with their duty to impute to hon. gentlemen with whom he (Mr. B.) acted an intention to place a mark, or throw a stigma, upon the Church of England; but he would tell the hon. gentleman that there was as staunch advocates of the Church of England on his side of the House as there was on theirs, and men whose ancestors had fought as long in defence of their church as any of the hon. members had done; and what consistency was evinced by the hon. members who got up every day and told the House that the Church of England had no peculiar preference, and who now accused his friends of a design to rob the Church of England of a preference it now enjoyed. They had no desire to rob the Church of England, of any preferences, but they wished the country to know that as they were the friends of civil liberty so they were equally friends of religious

liberty; if the Church of England complained, then they would tell her that she should not complain, that they thought it necessary for the peace of the country, that no denomination should be exalted above another, and much as he loved the Church of England, he had no desire to see her obtain a preference over any other Church and he thought he was doing his duty to her and to his country, when he asked that all denominations should be put on the same footing.<sup>191</sup> In the difference of race, he saw nothing to cause so much discord as in difference of religion ... He would, therefore, support the bill.<sup>192</sup>

(293)

*And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, and Robinson.--(2.)*

NAYS.

*Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Galt, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Marquis, M'Connell, M'Farland, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Price, Scott of BYTOWN, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, and Wetenhall.--(42.)*

*So it passed in the Negative.*

(294)

*Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Galt, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Marquis, M'Connell, M'Farland, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Price, Scott of BYTOWN, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, and Wetenhall.--(42.)*

NAYS.

*Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, and Robinson.--(2.)*

*So it was resolved in the Affirmative.*

*The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.*

*Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and the Question being put, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to amend the said Bill by inserting therein such provisions as may be necessary to secure in the said University the permanent establishment therein of a Professor of Divinity of the Church of England, in conformity with Lord Goderich's Despatch, on that subject, bearing date 2nd November, 1831;*

*The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, and Robinson.--(2.)*



## NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Galt, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Marquis, M'Connell, M'Farland, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Price, Scott of BYTOWN, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, and Wetenhall.--(42.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and the Question being put, That inasmuch as the said Bill does not propose to deprive the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Methodists, or any of them, of their Chartered Institutions wherein Religion is recognized and provision made for educating their respective youth in the Faculty of Divinity, and as the said Bill thus professing to amend the Charter of King's College, is a mere pretext for depriving it of its endowment, it be an Instruction to the said Committee to amend the said Bill by restoring the original Charter of King's College, and thus placing it upon an equal, though not superior, footing with the above Denominations, and giving to King's College the site and grounds at Toronto already partially built on, or such other endowment as may be deemed expedient, or placing it upon an equal footing with the Denominations above mentioned;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and the Question being put, That inasmuch as the appropriation of Crown Lands made by His late Most Gracious Majesty George the Third, and granted to King's College, was "for the promotion of the arts and sciences," and as its appropriation for such objects was fully recognized by the Parliament of Upper Canada, in the amended Charter of King's College, it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to amend the said Bill, so as to provide as well for the religious and moral learning of the youth of this Province, as for the study of the arts and sciences, as it is only by the education of a people in the sound principles of the Christian Religion, that happiness and good government can be secured to a country;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it passed in the Negative.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Chauveau took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Chauveau reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

Primeaux and  
Trottier's

Mr. Richards reported the Bill to authorize Marc  
Antoine Primeaux and Antoine A. Trottier to erect a

Bridge Bill.

Toll Bridge over the River Chateauguay, in the Parish of Ste. Martine, and to make a Plank Road from the River St. Lawrence to the River Chateauguay, in the said Parish, and to fix the Tolls to be taken upon the said Bridge and Road, and to make further provision in that behalf; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Bridge Bill of  
A.M. Delisle  
and others.

Mr. Hall reported the Bill to authorize Alexandre M. Delisle, B.H. LeMoine, and Jean Bte. Debien, the younger, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day, be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Jobin,

The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 11 MAY 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: LA MINERVE, 14 May 1849; GLOBE, 19 May 1849; PILOT, 15 May 1849, PROVINCIALIST, 21 May 1849, and BATHURST COURIER, 25 May 1849, in identical accounts, except that PROVINCIALIST did not report all speeches identically, and BATHURST COURIER omitted a few speeches; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 May 1849, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849, PROVINCIALIST, 21 May 1849, and BATHURST COURIER, 25 May 1849, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May 1849, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849, and PROVINCIALIST, 21 May 1849, in identical accounts, except that PROVINCIALIST did not report all speeches identically. The BATHURST COURIER will be used instead of the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 May, when necessary, and the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT instead of the MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May.
2. BATHURST COURIER, 25 May 1849.
3. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
4. BATHURST COURIER, 25 May 1849.
5. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
6. BATHURST COURIER, 25 May 1849.
7. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
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9. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
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24. BATHURST COURIER, 25 May 1849.
25. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
26. BATHURST COURIER, 25 May 1849.
27. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
28. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
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65. IBID.
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67. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
68. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
69. IBID.
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71. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
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136. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May 1849.
137. IBID.
138. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
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157. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May 1849.
158. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
159. IBID.
160. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May 1849.
161. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
162. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May 1849.
163. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
164. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
165. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
166. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
167. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
168. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
169. IBID.
170. IBID.
171. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
172. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
173. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
174. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
175. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
176. LA MINERVE, 14 May 1849.
177. IBID.
178. IBID.
179. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
180. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
181. IBID.
182. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
183. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
184. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
185. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
186. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
187. IBID.
188. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
189. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
190. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
191. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849.
192. PILOT, 15 May 1849.



SATURDAY, 12 MAY 1849.

(294)

Petitions  
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up,  
and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Chabot,--The Petition of Edward Burroughs  
and Louis Fiset, Esquires, Prothonotaries of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's  
Bench for the District of Quebec,--The Petition of Louis Fiset, of the City  
of Quebec, Esquire, Joint Prothonotary with another, of Her Majesty's Court  
of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec,--The Petition of Edward Bur-  
roughs, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Joint Prothonotary with another, of  
Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, and keeper  
of the Archives of the same Court,--and the Petition of Joseph F.X. Per-  
rault, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, on behalf of himself and the other  
heirs and legal representatives of the late Joseph F. Perrault.

By the Honorable Mr. Badgley,--The Petition of John Munn, Esquire, and  
others, Ship-builders, Ship-owners, and Merchants, of Quebec,--and the Peti-

(295)

tion of John Munn, Esquire, and others, Ship-builders and Ship-owners, of  
Quebec, and others interested in Shipping.

By Mr. Burritt,--The Petition of the Reverend James Cooper and others,  
on behalf of the Baptist Church of Kemptville and South Gower.

Court of  
Appeals and  
Criminal  
Jurisdiction  
(L.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to establish a Court having  
jurisdiction in Appeals and Criminal matters for  
Lower Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFon-  
taine do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concur-  
rence.

L'Association  
St. Jean Bap-  
tiste de Mon-  
tréal Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate "L'Association St.  
Jean Baptiste de Montréal," in the City, Parish, and  
District of Montreal, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and  
desire their concurrence.

Bill relating  
to Actions of  
Clerks of  
Courts, &c.

An engrossed Bill for the limitation of Actions  
of Clerks of Courts of Justice and Attornies ad lites,  
was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An  
Act for the limitation of Actions of Clerks of  
Courts of Justice and Attornies ad lites, and of all other Officers of Jus-  
tice entitled to receive fees and costs."

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and  
desire their concurrence.

Petition read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following  
Petition was read:--

Of F.C. Cleeve and others, of the northern part of the District of St.

Francis; praying for aid in support of the Richmond Academy, as petitioned for by that Academy.

Savings  
Banks Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Laws relating to Savings Banks, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments therewith.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Eleventh Report  
of Committee  
on Road and  
Bridge Bills.

Mr. Fortier, from the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

St. Anselme  
Bridge Com-  
pany Bill.

Your Committee have examined the provisions of the Bill to authorize Jean Clovis Bélanger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, in the Parish of St. Anselme, near the Church of the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester, and to incorporate the said Jean Clovis Bélanger and others, under the name of the "St. Anselme Bridge Company," and for other purposes therein mentioned, and have agreed to several amendments thereto, which they herewith submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Seventh Report  
of Committee  
on Railroad  
and Telegraph  
Line Bills.

Sir Allan N. MacNab read in his place the Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and the Question being proposed, That so much of the Report as relates to the Bill to incorporate the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, be referred back to the said Committee to amend the Bill, so as to establish the line of Road between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers according to the Line surveyed and established by Mr. Johnstone, the Engineer employed by the Company to survey the route, and in accordance with the prayer of the Petitioners for the renewal of the old Charter upon which the Bill purports to have been brought in;

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith, of Durham, That all the words after "That" be left out, and the words "so much of the said Report as relates to the Bill to incorporate the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, be received this day three months," added instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Beaubien, Bell, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Christie, DeWitt, Galt, Hincks, Holmes, Johnson, Laurin, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Morrison, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Wetenhall.--(25.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Cartier, Cauchon, Solicitor General Drummond,

Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Attorney General LaFontaine, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Notman, Polette, Price, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, and Thompson.--(17.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Niagara and  
Detroit Rivers  
Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That so much of the said Report as relates to the Bill to incorporate the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, be received this day three months.

Ordered, That the remaining part of the said Report be now received.

Sir Allan N. MacNab accordingly presented the same to the House; which was read, as followeth:--

Missisquoi  
Railroad Bill.

Your Committee have examined the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to establish a Line of Railroad between Montreal and Missisquoi, and have made several amendments thereunto, which they beg leave to submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Eighth Report  
of Committee  
on Railroad  
and Telegraph  
Line Bills.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, from the Standing Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the Bill to amend an Act incorporating the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and have made several amendments to the same, which they respectively submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

St. Lawrence  
and Atlantic  
Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend an Act incorporating the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Report on  
Petition of  
J. Bistodeau  
and others.

Mr. Bouthillier, from the Special Committee to which was referred the Petition of Joseph Bistodeau and others, of the Village of St. Hyacinthe, and other references, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

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Your Committee after having given their most serious consideration to the Petitions referred, and to the evidence and documents which have been produced in their support, had terminated their inquiry, formed their conclusions, and instructed their Chairman, on the 23rd ultimo, to report to Your Honorable House; but the lamentable destruction of the Legislative Buildings by fire, on the 25th, by destroying the Petitions, Evidence, and all other Documents relating to the subject submitted to them, has rendered it impossible for Your Committee to report until this day.



In the absence of the Petitions and Evidence, &c., which were submitted to Your Committee, it becomes necessary, in order that Your Honorable House may be better enabled to judge of the correctness of the opinion formed by Your Committee, to give an analysis of these Petitions, Evidence, and other Documents, and to cite what, in the course of their investigation, has appeared to them most worthy of attention.

1. The Petitioners, Joseph Bistodeau and others, pray for the incorporation of the Village of St. Hyacinthe, and claim as an integral part of the Village, not only all that extent of vacant land situate to the north and north-east of the Village, but also a tract of more than 500 arpents in superficies, situate to the west of the St. Denis Road. These Petitioners pretend that the tract last mentioned has always formed part of the Village, and state, in proof of this fact, that Mr. Eusèbe Cartier, in 1828, and the late Mr. Isaac Marchesseault, in 1842, proprietors of a part of these tracts of land, were appointed Trustees of the Village, and that to exclude this land now, from the limits of the said Village, would be an act of injustice towards them.

2. The Petitioners, Eusèbe Cartier and 240 others, proprietors of the Parish, oppose the dismemberment of this tract situate to the west of the Road of St. Denis, and pretend that, if it should take place, the revenues of the Parish would be considerably diminished, and that they would, in various ways, sustain considerable damage; they affirm, moreover, that this land has never formed part of the Village, that from its rural nature it should necessarily remain attached to the Parish, and they establish by evidence, that when Mr. Cartier was appointed Trustee of the Village, he possessed no property to the west of St. Denis Road, but that he was then proprietor of several emplacements in the Village of St. Hyacinthe. They also assert, that the late Mr. Isaac Marchesseault's appointment was made by two Justices of the Peace, contrary to the terms of the Act 4 Geo. 4, chap. 2, which at that time regulated the erection of Villages and their internal government, which law provides that "thirty houses not more than half an arpent apart from each other, may be erected into a Village," and they have established by plans and evidence, that there existed at that time, and still exists, between the Road of St. Denis and the residence of the late Mr. Marchesseault, a space of land having four arpents of frontage, on which there are only the Church, the Presbytery, and Mr. Cartier's house, from which they conclude that the legal limits of the Village could not extend to the residence of Mr. Marchesseault, and that in consequence this appointment was illegal; they say that it was even then regarded as such; and one of the two Justices of the Peace who made this appointment, and have given evidence before Your Committee, has declared, after having investigated the law, that he now believes that this appointment was illegal. To prove that this land is not, and never has been considered to form part of the Village, they have produced the certificates of Mr. Louis Chicoine, one of the Trustees appointed for the building of the present Church, which declares that this land forms part of his division, and is annexed to another part of the Parish, and not to the Village; and also, what appears still more important, a certificate of Mr. J. Bte. Richer, Bailiff, whose duty it is to carry into execution the police regulations in the said Village, in which certificate the said Richer declares that he has received orders from Mr. Labatte, Chairman of the Trustees of the Village of St. Hyacinthe, not to go further than the St. Denis Road, to the west, in the exercise of his duties, inasmuch as their jurisdiction does not extend on that side beyond the said Road, and



that the said Richer has acted solely in conformity with this order.

The Petitioners, Eusèbe Cartier and others, maintain that, for reasons of general interest and of grave importance to the Parish, and which appear to Your Committee to merit the attention of Your Honorable House, this tract should not be dismembered from the Parish and annexed to the Village. Among the heads of opposition which they set forth, Your Committee would call attention to the following:--1st. The considerable diminution in the revenue of the Parish which would result from the dismemberment of this tract, the value of which is more than a quarter of the total value of the whole Village. 2nd. The inability they would lie under, were this tract dismembered, of properly maintaining their Schools, thirteen of which, out of nineteen that the Parish and Village together possess, would remain at the charge of the Parish. 3rd. The almost utterly ruined condition of the Parish Church, although lately built, which must, before long, necessitate the erection of other buildings; the general opinion that when this time arrives, the Parish and the Village will each have to build its Church separately, in consequence of the increasing population of the Village, and the almost stationary condition of the Parish in this respect, and the heavier amount of the personal assessments which would fall upon the inhabitants of the Parish if this dismemberment should take place. 4th. The fact that in case the limits prayed for by the Petitioners, Bistodeau and others, should be granted, the principal outlets of the Parish and of a large part of the country leading to the Parish Church, to the Seigniorial Mill, to the Court House, to the Market, to the Railroad Depôt, &c. &c., would fall under the control of a municipality foreign to the proprietors who have made and kept up these Roads for their daily necessities.

The Petitioners, Eusèbe Cartier and others, think that before long, in consequence of the increase of land carriage to be caused by the Railroad Depôt, built in the Village of St. Hyacinthe, the principal Roads leading to the said Village must be planked or macadamized, and made Turnpike Roads; and they entertain the hope that the Legislature will not deprive them of the benefits which these Roads might obtain for them, and above all, that it will not allow a neighbouring municipality to turn to its own advantage their position and their necessities, by means of the Roads which they have made for their own use.

But the Petitioners who protest with the greatest energy against the limits prayed for by Joseph Bistodeau and others, and who, in the opinion of Your Committee, are well entitled to the special attention of Your Honorable House, are P.B. De la Bruère and others, and J.F. Tétu and L.R. Després, who, with the exception of one only, form the whole number of the proprietors of the entire tract situate to the west of the Road of St. Denis, which Joseph Bistodeau and others wish to annex to the Village. They establish by evidence, that their lands, of above 500 arpents in superficies, are, with the exception of sixteen or eighteen emplacements, entirely agricultural; that they have never formed part of the Village: and cite, in support of these facts, the certificates of Messrs. L. Chicoine and J. Bte. Richer, men-

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tioned above. They have proved, by the exhibition of certain titles, that the whole of their land has been conceded in farm lots of from 60 to 90 arpents in superficies, and that it is only on the east of the St. Denis Road that the Seigniors have conceded Lands in emplacements.

They have established by proof, that the Village does not in any way

extend to the west of the St. Denis Road; that for the last fifteen years, no emplacement has been detached from their rural properties; while on the east of this Road, the Village has, in the same time, made a very great progress, and they think that for the future, this progress will advance steadily in the same direction, at a still more rapid rate than heretofore; inasmuch as on this side are the College, the Convent, the Market--one of the best attended in the country after those of Montreal and Quebec, the Hospital, the Carding Mill, two large Foundries, all the Commercial Establishments, with the exception of one, the Court House, the Railroad Depôt, and, in fine, all the establishments which can attract a population not engaged in farming pursuits; and, moreover, in the neighbourhood of these establishments, an extent of vacant land nearly 600 arpents in superficies, in the possession of the Fabrique of St. Hyacinthe, the heirs of the late Mr. Louis Plamondon, the heirs of the Honorables Jean Dessaulles and P.D. Debartzsch, Mr. Francois Cadoret, and the Corporation of the College, the greater part of which land, possessed by the Seigniors and surrounding the Railroad Depôt, is now offered for sale in building lots, by the Seigniors themselves, and will be sufficient, they say, for many years to come, for the growth of the Village, however rapid it may be. These last mentioned Petitioners also pretend that farm properties cannot be under the rule of a Village municipality, whose Council, composed of men who are strangers to agriculture, may impose regulations not adapted to the nature of these properties; that besides it is unjust that rural property should be assessed in common with that of the Villages, and cite the Act of the 9 Vic. chap.78, passed on the Petition of certain inhabitants of the banlieue of Three Rivers, and establishing the separation of the said banlieue from the Town of Three Rivers, as an acknowledgment of the principle which they now invoke.

These Petitioners set forth that their property, comprising a superficies of more than 500 arpents, is represented only by 26 or 28 proprietors; that the property in the Village, adding thereto the 500 arpents of vacant land to the east of the St. Denis Road, is represented by more than 150 proprietors, and that in consequence, they would not have in the election of the Members of the Council, if the said property were annexed to the Village, that influence which, if alone, the number of voters would secure to them, nor the protection to which the value of their property might entitle them; and moreover, that thenceforward, to a very distant period, they would not have, in improvements on their property, any equivalent return to the taxes they would have to pay.

Your Committee would observe to Your Honorable House, that besides the facts set forth in the Petitions of the several Petitioners, and the evidence adduced on either side, extracts have been presented to them of the proceedings of the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, also of the Municipal Council of the County of St. Hyacinthe, and a letter from Mr. Etienne Parent, Assistant Provincial Secretary.

It appears by these documents, that in the year 1845, certain proprietors of the Village applied to the Municipal Council of the Parish, for the separation of the Village; that this Council acceded to their desire, and gave to the Village as limits, on the south, the River Yamaska, on the north-east, a stream on the land of Mr. Cadoret, on the north, Girouard Street, and on the south-west, the St. Denis Road; that, not content with these limits, these proprietors prayed the Executive not to sanction the Resolution of the Council; that after a correspondence of a certain length, Mr. Parent

wrote to them, under date of the 10th August, 1847, that he was commanded to inform them that His Excellency had been advised to recommend them to apply to the Council of the County, who were appointed under the Law passed during the last Session.

Some time after the receipt of this letter, a certain number of Village proprietors petitioned the Council of the County, for the erection of the Village into a Municipality; this Council acceded to their prayer, extended the limits of the Village far beyond what had been done by the Parish Council; but still gave as a limit to the west, the St. Denis Road.

Your Committee, after mature deliberation, having considered the facts set forth by the several Petitioners, the evidence and documents which have been submitted to them, are of opinion that the Village of St. Hyacinthe should be incorporated, with authority to make all necessary By-laws for the maintenance of good order, the improvement of the Streets, the health of the said Village, to guard against accidents by fire, and to do generally all that the prosperity and safety of its inhabitants may require; but Your Committee, considering that it has been clearly established that the Village is not extending to the west of the St. Denis Road, that on the contrary, it is extending to the east and north-east of the said Road; that by reason of the numerous and important public buildings erected thereon, the Village population must necessarily continue to increase there, as long as it will find lands sufficient for its wants, and that it is more than probable that it will find these lands sufficient for many years to come, believe it their duty to recommend to Your Honorable House to fix the limits of the said Village, as follows: on the north, the cordon of the lands on the River Yamaska, on the north-east, the line of division between the Land of Antoine Cabana and that of the College of St. Hyacinthe, on the south, the middle of the River Yamaska, and on the south-west, the Road of St. Denis.

The principal reasons which have determined Your Committee to come to this conclusion, are:--1st. The evident injustice there would be towards the cultivators of the Parish, to submit their principal Roads to the power of a Municipality independent of their control. 2nd. The too great and too sudden diminution of the revenues of the Parish, which, beside the loss sustained by the separation of the Village, would also have to bear that which would result from the dismemberment of a part of its territory equal in value to nearly one third of that of the Village. 3rd. The including of rural property within the limits of the Village, against the will and pleasure of its proprietors, without any apparent necessity. 4th. The decision of the Parish and County Councils, which appear to Your Committee, especially the County Council, the natural, legal, and competent authorities in this case. 5th. Finally, the decision of Your Honorable House in case of the banlieue of Three Rivers, which banlieue is to the Town of Three Rivers what the land claimed by Joseph Bistodeau and others is to the Village of St. Hyacinthe; and by which decision, Your Honorable House has, in its wisdom, recognized and submitted the inconveniences and injustice in annexing the rural property to the Village property, and of subjecting the former to a Municipal Government, in which agriculture cannot find either the protection or the legislation which it is reasonably entitled to expect.

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Ordered, That two hundred copies of the said Report in the French Language, and fifty copies in the English Language, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.



Pères Oblats  
Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate "Les Révérends  
Pères Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie,"  
in the Province of Canada, be engrossed.

Bill relating  
to Causes in  
formâ pauperis.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin have leave to bring in a  
Bill to remove all doubts as to the right of suing  
and defending Causes in formâ pauperis, before  
the Courts of Law in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was  
received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this  
House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Montreal and  
Troy Tele-  
graph Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative  
Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incor-  
porate the Montreal and Troy Telegraph Company,"  
be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into con-  
sideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 3, line 5. After "Officers" insert "And provided also, that no-  
thing herein contained shall authorize, or be construed so as to authorize,  
the said Company to cross or continue the said line on the Bridge built by  
the Honorable Robert Jones over the River Richelieu, in the Parish of Saint  
Luke, at Saint John's, near the Rapids, without the consent in writing of  
the said Honorable Robert Jones, his heirs, executors, curators, administra-  
tors or assigns, nor on any terms and conditions except such as may be or  
may have been expressed in any such written consent."

Press 6, line 30. Leave out "this Province" and insert "Lower Canada."  
The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council,  
and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amend-  
ments.

Marriage Op-  
positions Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin have leave to bring in a  
Bill to abolish Oppositions to Marriages founded  
on promises of Marriage, and to repeal the Act

therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was  
received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this  
House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select  
Committee composed of Mr. Laurin, Mr. Lemieux, Mr. Méthot, Mr. Chabot, and  
Mr. Chauveau, to report thereon with all convenient speed.

Grand River  
Navigation  
Company Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt have leave  
to bring in a Bill to increase the Stock of the  
Grand River Navigation Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was  
received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

District Courts  
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the Act of this

Province, intituled, "An Act to amend, consolidate and reduce into one Act the several Laws now in force establishing or regulating the practice of the District Courts in the several Districts of that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 4, line ult. After "Section" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, each and every Clerk of any such District Court, and the Deputy Clerk of the Crown in each District, shall hold his office in the Court House, or in some other convenient place within the District Town of his respective District, and shall keep such office open for the transaction of business pertaining to such office on every day, (Sundays and the legal Holidays excepted,) from the hour of ten in the forenoon, to the hour of three in the afternoon, and in Term time from the hour of nine of the clock in the morning, to the hour of four of the clock in the afternoon; and that no British subject, whatever his profession, calling, or employment, shall in future be deemed disqualified to hold the office of Clerk of the District Court, or Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Upper Canada, any law or enactment heretofore made to the contrary thereof notwithstanding."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith, of Durham, do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Durham, seconded by Mr. Notman,

Port Hope  
Harbour.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before

this House, copies of any Memorial to the Government of this Province from the inhabitants of Port Hope on the subject of a Survey of the Harbour at that place, with the reply thereto; the Instructions given to Peter Fleming, Civil Engineer, for such survey, together with his survey, report, plans, and estimates for such Harbour; the Instructions given to Samuel Keefer, Esquire, Civil Engineer, and his report upon that of Mr. Fleming, and any further

report thereon, by any Officer of the Board of Works; also, all and every Memorial or Petition from the inhabitants of Port Hope, or of Upper Canada, to the Provincial Government, to assume the said Harbour as a Public Work, the number of signatures, and the reply thereto; also, of any correspondence between the Provincial Government, or any Department thereof, with the

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Imperial Government or any Department of the same, on the subject of that Harbour, or of the proposed erection of any works for the public defence at that place; and of all and every Instructions given for the survey of any location thereat, by any Departments of the Imperial Government, for such purpose, as well as the plans, surveys, estimates and reports thereon; together with a Statement of the Loan by the Provincial Government to the Harbour Company there, shewing the original amount loaned, the different payments made, and the balance with interest still due thereon, and a copy of the bond or other security given for the payment thereof.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

<u>Bill relating</u> <u>to the Will</u> <u>of the late</u> <u>R.N. Starr.</u>	An engrossed Bill to incorporate <u>George Carruthers</u> , <u>H. Hogg</u> , and <u>William Hatelie</u> , and their successors, to carry into effect the last Will and Testament of the late <u>Richard Noble Starr</u> , was read the third time.
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Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to enable George Carruthers and others, to carry into effect the Will of the late Doctor Richard Noble Starr."

Ordered, That Mr. Notman do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

<u>St. Roch de</u> <u>Québec Congrè-</u> <u>gation Bill.</u>	An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Association called " <u>La Congrégation des hommes de la Paroisse de Saint Roch de Québec</u> ," was read the third time.
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Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

<u>L. Comte's</u> <u>Relief Bill.</u>	An engrossed Bill to enable <u>Louis Comte</u> to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of <u>St. Edouard</u> , in the District of <u>Montreal</u> , was read the third time.
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Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of Saint Edouard, in the District of Montreal."

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

<u>Courts of Civil</u> <u>Jurisdiction</u> <u>(L.C.) Bill.</u>	Mr. <u>Johnson</u> reported the Bill to amend the Laws relative to the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in <u>Lower Canada</u> ; and the first amendment was read, and agreed to.
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The second amendment being read a second time, as followeth:--

Clause 3, line 6. Leave out "eight" and insert "nine."

Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Méthot, That the word "nine" be left out, and the word "ten" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment;--It was unanimously resolved in the Affirmative.

The second amendment, as amended, was then agreed to.

The third amendment being read a second time, as followeth:--

Clause 3, line 7. Leave out "seven" and insert "eight."

Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Méthot, That the word "eight" be left out, and the word "nine" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment;--It was unanimously resolved in the Affirmative.

The third amendment, as amended, was then agreed to.

The fourth amendment being read a second time, as followeth:--

Clause 3, line 12. Leave out "and four" and insert "three."

Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Méthot, That the word "three" be left out, and the word "four" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment--It was unanimously resolved in the Affirmative.

The fourth amendment, as amended, was then agreed to.

The subsequent amendments as far as the twenty-fourth amendment, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The twenty-fourth amendment being read a second time, as followeth:--

Clause 16. Leave out the words "And provided also, that it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Superior Court residing at Quebec, ordinarily to assist in holding the Terms of the said Court in the District of Gaspé, but this shall not prevent any other Judges from so doing, if circumstances shall require it," at the end of the said Clause.

And the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said amendment:--It passed unanimously in the Negative.

Then the residue of the said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Gaspé Judica-  
ture Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relative to the Administration of Justice in Gaspé, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Macdonald, of Glengarry, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Macdonald, of Glengarry, reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Macdonald, of Glengarry, reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Weights and  
Measures  
(L.C.) Bill.

Mr. Christie reported the Bill to amend the Law relative to the inspection of Weights and Measures in Lower Canada; and the amendments were read, and

agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Masters and  
Servants  
(L.C.) Bill.

Mr. Seymour reported the Bill to amend the Act relating to Masters and Servants in the country parts of Lower Canada; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Port Burwell  
Harbour Bill.

Mr. Nelson reported the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of Port Burwell Harbour;" and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

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Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Neepigon  
Mining Com-  
pany Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Neepigon Mining Company:"

Bill relating  
to Hatley Muni-  
cipal Council.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Sureties of the late Municipal Council of the Township of Hatley to enforce their claims against the said Township:"  
And also,

Protested  
Bills of Ex-  
change Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the rates of damages on Protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

University  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory government of the said University, and for other purposes connected with the same, and with the College and Royal Grammar School forming an appendage thereof, being read; The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.  
Mr. Chauveau took the Chair of the Committee;<sup>1</sup>

Some discussion arose on the amendment of the hon. member for Norfolk, for allowing each sect to have lecture rooms and chapels.<sup>2</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON.--The hon. member pressed his amendment with the effect as he had done the previous day in the House.<sup>3</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE was opposed to it, as partaking of the tendency it

was their principal object to exclude from the bill. He thought feuds would arise unnecessarily between different sects and that the best way to promote the best interest of religion was to leave it in a state of the greatest freedom. He considered the cry raised of its being a godless College, absurd. Parents would look after the religious education of their children. There was too much religious strife already in the country, and which if increased would render the country uninhabitable.<sup>4</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) saw no use of the amendment.<sup>5</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE was the more opposed to it the more he thought of it. It would bring the whole concern into utter contempt; they would have Milerites, Shakers, Quakers and others.<sup>6</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE considered it besides impracticable and an absurdity.<sup>7</sup>

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) was opposed to it as having a tendency to produce mischief and heartburning.<sup>8</sup>

The amendment was lost, the hon. member for Norfolk alone voting for it.<sup>9</sup>

The remaining clauses of the bill were considered and adopted with some amendments.<sup>10</sup>

(300)

*and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;*

*And Mr. Chauveau reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.*

*Ordered, That the Report be now received.*

*Mr. Chauveau reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.*

*Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.*

*Orders  
deferred.*

*Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next.*

*Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Chabot,*

*The House adjourned until Monday next.*



APPENDIX: 12 MAY 1849.

((NOTICE OF QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: ISSUING OF DEBENTURES.))<sup>11</sup>

MR. BADGLEY gave notice of his intention to enquire of the Ministry, on Monday,<sup>12</sup> whether the Government were aware that any debentures had been issued a second time after being received at the Government office<sup>13</sup> in payment of public dues, &c.<sup>14</sup>, as much doubt existed in the public mind on the subject.<sup>15</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that the Government had not as yet re-issued a single Debenture<sup>16</sup> a second time, as the Government had taken every precaution against such a result<sup>17</sup>, although he was not prepared to say they might not do so in future; by doing so they would not increase the amount of Debentures issued, it would only be a matter of interest, and unless the Debentures had run for sometime, he did not see any great difference it would make if they were re-issued.<sup>18</sup>

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.))

MR. MACFARLANE ((asked a question.))<sup>20</sup>

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated that there had been no assistance given to the Great Western Railroad.<sup>21</sup>

FOOTNOTES: 12 MAY 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May 1849, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849, PACKET, 19 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849, in identical accounts.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May 1849.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. The debate on this matter was reported by: LA MINERVE, 14 May 1849; PILOT, 15 May 1849, and PACKET, 19 May 1849, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May 1849, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849, in identical accounts.
12. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May 1849.
13. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May 1849.
15. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
16. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May 1849.
17. PILOT, 15 May 1849.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May 1849.
19. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May 1849, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 15 May 1849, PACKET, 19 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849, in identical accounts.
20. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 14 May 1849.
21. IBID.

MONDAY, 14 MAY 1849.

(300)

Petition  
brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid  
on the table:--

By Sir Allan N. MacNab,--The Petition of the City Council of the City  
of Hamilton.

Commutation  
of Tenure Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act passed in the  
eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An  
Act the better to facilitate optional commutation  
of tenure of Land en roture, in the Seigniories and Fiefs in Lower Canada,  
into that of franc-aleu-roturier," was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council,  
and desire their concurrence.

Hamilton Mer-  
cantile Library  
Association Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Hamilton  
Mercantile Library Association, was read the third  
time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Sir Allan N. MacNab do carry the Bill to the Legislative  
Council, and desire their concurrence.

Religious  
Societies Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend certain Acts of the  
Parliament of Upper Canada for the relief of Reli-  
gious Societies, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend cer-  
tain Acts for the relief of Religious Societies."

Ordered, That Mr. Flint do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and  
desire their concurrence.

Ship-building  
Encouragement  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to encourage Ship-building in  
Lower Canada, by affording better security to per-  
sons advancing money or furnishing work or materials  
for the construction of Ships, was read the third  
time.

Mr. Méthot moved, seconded by Mr. Cauchon, and the Question being pro-  
posed, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to encourage the  
construction and repairing of sailing and steam vessels, whether employed  
as coasters or for inland navigation, or as sea-going vessels, in Lower  
Canada, by affording better security to persons advancing money, or furn-  
ishing work or materials for the construction and repair of such sailing  
and steam vessels;"<sup>1</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON, (Kent), MESSRS. BADGLEY, H. BOULTON (Nor-  
folk), and COL. GUGY spoke against the Bill<sup>2</sup>, supported the postponement  
of the measure till next session,<sup>3</sup> as tending to have a very injurious  
effect. The giving of liens upon vessels to ship chandlers and others  
was unjust, and ... would tend to discourage English merchants from  
embarking capital in the construction of vessels.<sup>4</sup>



MESSRS. METHOT, CHABOT and CARTIER spoke in favour of the Bill, urging that it was required and petitioned for by the principal ship-owners of Quebec; and that the opposition to it had been got up and instigated by interested speculators in that city.<sup>5</sup> The bill was necessary to protect the mechanics' of Lower Canada.<sup>6</sup> The discussion was continued at some length. MESSRS. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto), AT. GEN. BALDWIN, HOLMES, DEWITT speaking against it, to the effect that it would be injurious to the shipping interest of the country.<sup>7</sup>

Other hon. Members spoke in favour of the Bill.<sup>8</sup>

(300)

*The Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Boulton, That all the words after "That" be left out, and the words "the further consideration of the Bill be postponed," added instead thereof;*

*And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Boulton, of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Flint, Galt, Gagy, Holmes, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Merritt, Morrison, Notman, Price, Richards, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Thompson, and Wetenhall.--(36.)*

NAYS.

*Messieurs Armstrong, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Méthot, Nelson, Polette, Sauvageau, Taché, and Viger.--(21.)*

*So it was resolved in the Affirmative.*

*Then the main Question, so amended, being put;*

*Ordered, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed.*

*Petitions read.*

*Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--*

*Of Edward Burroughs and Louis Fiset, Esquire, Prothonotaries of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec; of Louis Fiset, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Joint Prothonotary with another, of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec; of Edward Burroughs, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Joint prothonotary with another, of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, and keeper of the Archives of the same Court; and of Joseph F.X. Perrault, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, on behalf of himself and the other heirs and legal representatives of the late Joseph F. Perrault; praying that no further proceedings may be had upon the Bill for the limitation of Actions of Clerks of the Courts and Attorneys ad lites against their clients.*

*Of the Reverend James Cooper and others, on behalf of the Baptist Church of Kemptville and South Gower; praying for the passing of the Bill*

relative to the University of King's College, without further delay.

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Of John Mann, Esquire, and others, Ship-builders, Ship-owners, and Merchants, of Quebec; praying that no alterations or amendments be made, during the present Session, to the Merchant Seamen's Act now in force.

Of John Mann, Esquire, and others, Ship-builders and Ship-owners, of Quebec, and others interested in Shipping; setting forth the incorrectness of the evidence of Edward Glackemeyer, Esquire, as given before a Committee of the Legislative Assembly on a proposed amendment to the Merchant Seamen's Act.

Twelfth Report  
of Committee on  
Miscellaneous  
Private Bills.

Mr. Chauveau, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the College of Bytown, and beg leave to report the same without amendment.

Bytown College  
Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the College of Bytown be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Sawageau took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Sawageau reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sawageau reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.

Marriage Op-  
positions Bill.

Mr. Laurin reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to abolish Oppositions to Marriages founded on promises of Marriage, and to repeal the Act therein mentioned, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fournier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Fournier reported, That the Committee had gone through the

Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Fournier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Protested Bills of Exchange Bill. Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the rates of damages on Protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 39. After "thereon" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that damages at the rate of four per cent, upon the principal sum specified therein shall be allowed and paid upon the protest of every promissory note made or negotiated within Upper Canada, and payable only at some place in the United States of America, or in any of the British North American Colonies except Canada, and not otherwise or elsewhere, and that such principal sum, together with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, to be reckoned from the day of the date of the protest, shall be reimbursed to the holder at the current rate of exchange of the day when the protest shall be produced, and repayment demanded, that is to say; the holder of any such note returned under protest shall be entitled to demand and recover from the maker or endorsers thereof, so much current money of this Province as shall then be equal to the purchase of a bill of exchange of the like amount, drawn on the same place at the same date on sight, together with the damages and interest above mentioned, and also the expense of protesting the note, and all charges and postages incurred thereon."

Press 1, line 40. After "bill" insert "or note."

Press 1, line 42. After "drawer" insert "maker."

Press 1, line 46. After "drawer" insert "maker."

Press 2, line 2. After "bill" insert "or note."

Press 2, line 11. Leave out "given" and insert "made or negotiated."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Montreal Merchants' Reading Room Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and Reading Room of Montreal.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rule of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.



Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Morrison took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Morrison reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Bill relating to Causes in formâ pauperis.

Ordered, That the Bill to remove all doubts as to the right of suing and defending Causes in formâ pauperis before the Courts of Law in Lower Canada, be engrossed.

Bill to facilitate Actions against unincorporated Companies.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate Actions against persons associated for Commercial purposes, and against unincorporated Companies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rule of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

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The Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Quebec St. George's Society Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the St. George's Society of Quebec.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rule of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.



Mr. Laurin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Laurin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Chauveau, seconded by Mr. Cartier,

Soeurs de la  
Charité of  
Bytown Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate La Communauté  
des Révérendes Soeurs de la Charité of Bytown,  
as reported from the Standing Committee on Mis-  
cellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Com-

mittee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Duchesnay took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Duchesnay reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Duchesnay reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. M'Connell, seconded by Mr. Crysler,

Manufactories  
Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to enable the British American  
Land Company to promote and establish Manufactor-  
ies in the Eastern Townships of Canada, be re-

committed to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

COL. GUGY<sup>9</sup> moved for the appointment of a Select Committee on the payment of Addresses, Petitions and Proceedings, published in the<sup>10</sup> Official Gazette.<sup>11</sup> He stated that he was led to take the step from the belief, that undue means had been taken to get up these addresses for the purpose of bolstering up the Administration. He considered the Ministry could not have taken any more unfair means than those they had taken regarding these Addresses, he had heard of no public meetings. He thought the addresses had been got up by circulars emanating not a thousand miles from the House as they all bore a strong family likeness. He confirmed what he heard stated by Mr. Papineau, that the Catholic Clergy had been preaching a crusade in favour of the Ministry both from the pulpit and elsewhere. He deeply deplored that the Clergy should have taken this step, and considered that it would eventually recoil on their own heads. The rebels of 1837 not only wished to overturn the Royal authority; but also that of the Catholic Clergy. He had received notes in which he had been informed that the Clergy of different parishes had urged on the French Canadians as their duty to God and their nationality to support the present Ministry; clerical discipline was more strict than military. He went on to anatomize some of

the addresses of the French Canadians. None of them dared to differ from the Bishop, and most of the addresses were signed by little boys and girls. Officers of the Government in this city he had known to have been employed in getting signatures. His object was to prevent the public money being expended in the publication of frauds of that kind, having a tendency to deceive the Governor General and the country. He was desirous of its being known as his opinion, that if the bill were sanctioned by the Queen, it would have the effect of absolving every British inhabitant of the Province from his oath of allegiance.<sup>12</sup>

Loud and continued cries of hear, hear, and continued ironical cheers from the Ministry and Ministerial side of the House.<sup>13</sup>

The hon. member went on to review the course of the Ministry since the excitement had commenced, he characterized the fact of arming one portion of the population against the other as madness. He had just had a note put in his hands to the effect that Mr. Bourrassa, the curé of Longueuil, had preached to his parishioners that they should support the present Ministry, because it acknowledged that they (the Canadians) were right in 1837.<sup>14</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON (Kent) said that he thought the hon. member himself<sup>15</sup> was probably already in possession of all the information he sought for, but only took this means of bringing the matter before the House<sup>16</sup> for there was no doubt that the Queen's Printer would not have printed the addresses without being authorized and being confident of being paid. He supposed that the hon. member was<sup>17</sup> sincere when he said that he did not approve of<sup>18</sup> seeing little men's names in print<sup>19</sup> appear in defence of the Governor and the Administration.<sup>20</sup> But he would tell hon. members that the persons whose names were there mentioned were the bone and sinew, the wealth and intelligence of the country. They were addresses passed at large public meetings, not in hole-and-corner meetings--<sup>21</sup> The hon. member no doubt, did not like to see the whole body of the people come out and declare that they would not feel themselves absolved from their allegiance even, if the Rebellion Losses Bill was sanctioned.<sup>22</sup> They were loyal and repudiated the idea ... they were not the men who were loyal only while in office, their loyalty was not the calculating office of the hon. members opposite who were loyal while in office, but traitorous and rebellious while out of office.<sup>23</sup> The people of Upper Canada were disposed to support law and order, and the hon. member would find that the sentiment that he expressed, would meet with very little favour with the main body of the people.<sup>24</sup> He then referred to the address from Hamilton and Lanark, and said that this was clear evidence that the people of Upper Canada were in favour of law and order, and the hon. member for Sherbrooke would find that the sentiments which he expressed would be denounced by a majority of the people.<sup>25</sup>

DR. DAVIGNON said that the statement in reference to the meeting held in his country was untrue. The Mayor of the Municipality had called on him about the propriety of holding the meeting. He had advised it, and promised to be present; and he was, and could positively state that the influence of the clergy had not been exercised at all.<sup>26</sup>

MR. J.A. MACDONALD of Kingston, quite agreed with the hon. gentleman,

when he said that the proceedings of the people of Montreal, would meet with the disapprobation of<sup>27</sup> a very large majority of the people of Upper Canada.<sup>28</sup> In Kingston, which was well known to be a Conservative constituency, and which had sent down a petition against the bill; a large meeting was held and resolutions condemnatory of the outrages committed at Montreal, and pledging the people to the maintenance of law and order, were passed, but the meeting at the same time they disapproved of the outrage, attributed them (sic) to the true cause, the passing of the Rebellion Losses Bill, a most unjust and unwise measure, the introduction of which was to be lamented, and one which was the sole cause of all the excitement and outrages which they had lately seen; and even granting that all that was said about the majority of the people of the country being in favor of it, was it fair, was it right, was it wise, for the Government to insult a very large majority of the people in the manner which had been done. And while he also agreed with what had fallen from the member for Kent, about the people coming out and expressing their abhorrence of the outrages, he must say that there had been a good many hole and corner meetings held in Upper Canada. Letters had been sent up from Montreal requesting the people to send down addresses; they had been hawked about the city of Kingston from door to door, and people persuaded to sign them by being told that if they did so it would bring back the seat of Government; and he hoped that he would have a petition down in a day or two from a large number, stating that they had been induced to sign the address, in consequence of such misrepresentations; their boys and children were got to sign the addresses; and he was told that many signatures to the address were those of boys not over five or six years old; it was by a series of tricks, such as those, that many addresses were got up, which while they condemned the outrages, also contained an approval of the conduct of the ministry. There had been very few public meetings held at which the people could freely express their opinions, and the organ of the Ministry, the Globe, warned the Reformers from attending any meetings, which showed that the Government were afraid of the expression of public opinion. And he (Mr. McD.) had no doubt that if public meetings were held, that it would be found that while the people condemned the outrages, they would at the same time condemn the measure which was the cause of them. (Hear, hear.)<sup>29</sup>

MR. MACFARLAND said that the opposite side of the House, or their supporters, were using just as infamous means of getting signatures. He had been informed of cases in which children in arms had had their names put down, because they would some day, if they lived, have a stake in the country. He knew also a school-master who made all the children sign.<sup>30</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE had not intended to have said anything on this occasion, as he did not think it a fitting time to discuss the propriety of the conduct of the Government,<sup>31</sup> but he felt himself bound to say a few words after what had fallen from hon. gentlemen<sup>32</sup>. He had been informed of an expression made use of by the hon. member for Sherbrooke before he entered the House, and he thought that it would be unbecoming of him to remain silent<sup>33</sup> without expressing his abhorrence and detestation<sup>34</sup> when he was told that an hon. member had declared that if Her Majesty assented to the Rebellion Losses Bill<sup>35</sup>, a bill which had been



sanctioned by three fourths of the Representatives of the people of the country<sup>36</sup>, it would have the effect of absolving him of his oath of allegiance. Had he been present he would have called upon the Speaker to have noted down language so infamous, but yet language quite in accordance with their acts out of doors.<sup>37</sup>

COL. GUGY (rising)--I never said so. (Cries of order, chair.)<sup>38</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE could have no desire to misrepresent an hon. Member, he was not in the House when the hon. Member made the remark, and he had only repeated it as it was told to him by hon. Members.<sup>39</sup> Perhaps the hon. members would repeat.<sup>40</sup>

COL. GUGY would oblige the hon. member.<sup>41</sup> ((He)) would repeat what he had said, he said, that if this Bill which was passed by the Legislature of Canada should be assented to by Her Majesty, that it would have the effect of absolving Her Majesty's Colonial Subjects from their allegiance.<sup>42</sup> That was his opinion, and the hon. member was welcome to it.<sup>43</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE continued.--That was just what he had said, and he called upon the Speaker to note down the words of the hon. member<sup>44</sup>.

Cheers from the Ministerial side of the House<sup>45</sup>.

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE ((continued))--That they might be brought up before the House when the proper time came.<sup>46</sup>

Laughter from COL. GUGY.<sup>47</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE.--Treason was striking abroad and attempting to brow-beat loyalty. He did not consider the present moment a fitting time to enter on the general question of the conduct of the Ministry in reference to late events, but he was glad to fix on an occasion when the par excellence loyalists enquired of the Government out of what funds the printing of the loyal addresses were to be paid; to tell them that they wanted to hide from the country the feeling that the wealth, the intelligence, of the people of Upper Canada was a different kind of loyalty.<sup>48</sup> The par excellence loyalists said more of the paltry pence it cost to publish those addresses, than of the sentiments they contained; it showed that they thought more of their pockets than their loyalty. (Hear.) He envied not the man who could think who it was who paid for the printing the addresses, when he heard that a hundred thousand people were ready to come forward and crush the seditious and treasonable attempt of a small party of abandoned men. (Cheers.) He would soon find that the loyalty of the people of Upper Canada was a very different kind of loyalty. Instead of calculating how much the printing of the addresses will cost, hon. members opposite will find that the people of Upper Canada were willing to leave their farms, their stores and their families to come down to present loyal addresses to the distinguished nobleman at the head of the Government. The face of the hon. gentleman for the County of Sherbrooke wore a sardonic smile, but he (Mr. Blake) would tell him that face would soon assume a graver appearance. They all knew of the burning of the Parliament building, of the destruction of the Records of the Province, and they all knew of the part which some gentlemen took in the matter, and he would ask hon. gentlemen a question or two, which they might answer or not just as they might think proper. He would ask the hon. Members

opposite who sent a telegraphic message to Belleville to know how many men could be sent down to aid in crushing the Government? The hon. Gentleman paused a moment in expectation of an answer. Who sent a telegraphic despatch to Brockville to learn how many thousand men could be sent down to crush the Government? (another pause.) Who went, he would ask, to the Governor General and told him that 1500 men were on their way down to turn out the Ministry? he would sit to afford hon. Gentlemen an opportunity to answer if they saw fit. (The hon. Gentleman sat down a moment amidst cries of name, name.) The hon. Member continued he would not name the persons now, but their names would soon ring from the prisoners dock.<sup>49</sup>

Cheers from the Ministerial Members, and laughter from the Opposition.<sup>50</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE ((continued:))--Because the people of the country rise and express their abhorrence at the outrage, and because the loyal addresses of the people are all published in the Official Gazette, the Government are called upon to say what it costs to print them, and at whose expense it was done. The hon. member cared nothing about the sentiments contained in the addresses, it was the expense of printing that alone concerned him; but if the occurrences had been thought of sufficient importance for men to leave their farms, their business, to express their abhorrence of the crimes and outrages lately committed, and of their determination to uphold law and order, he (Mr. B.) thought it afforded some excuse for the insertion of their loyal addresses in the Canada Gazette, even although it cost the country a few pounds, (hear, hear.) The hon. member then went on to speak of the people of Montreal in attacking the Governor, of the insults offered to him by the St. Andrew's Society, and contrasted it with the conduct of the Toronto St. Andrews's Society, and expressed his belief that the main body of the people condemned those outrages and insult as disgraceful.<sup>51</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said if he had consulted his own feelings, he should not have addressed the House on this question, but<sup>52</sup> he would avail himself of the opportunity afforded him by the motion of his hon. friend of making a few remarks; and would commence by saying that he condemned, in the most unqualified terms, the attacks that had been made upon His Excellency the Governor General and the destruction of public and private property in this city. The desire of the people of this Province, said the gallant member, to express their deep feeling of regret for the repeated insults offered to the Governor General<sup>53</sup> and ... the destruction of public property,<sup>54</sup> and their unqualified disapprobation of the conduct of those who committed those excesses is just what he would have expected from them, thus alike honorable to their heads and their hearts.<sup>55</sup> But while he was glad that the people had done so, he concurred in what had fallen from members on his side, that unfair means had been taken to obtain an expression of approval of the conduct of the Ministry from the people of Upper Canada.<sup>56</sup> While petitions were spontaneously got up and forwarded from four or five parts of the country, hundreds, and he might say thousands, of them had been concocted, perhaps in the Executive Council Office, and sent by post from this House, by the Government and their supporters, to every hole and corner of the country, not asking the people to come forward with their expressions of regret alone, but asking them to express their confidence in the present Government.<sup>57</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE said those petitions did not emanate from parties in the House, they originated in the Districts where they were signed.<sup>58</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB had been told that a hundred of those addresses had been printed and sent over the country. He had not seen any copies, and would be much obliged if the hon. gentleman would oblige him with a sight of one.<sup>59</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE did not know to what the hon. member alluded.<sup>60</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said--the form of the address to His Excellency, which he was told was printed and circulated by members opposite.<sup>61</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE.--There was no address to His Excellency printed or sent to any part of the country, that he was aware of. There was an address to Her Majesty, of which he had seen printed copies.<sup>62</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB continued: he did not mean to say that any member of the Executive Council had sent copies of the address through the country to get it signed, but it had been done by some of their friends or supporters.<sup>63</sup> That they will succeed to a large extent cannot be doubted, for the paid agents of those gentlemen on presenting these petitions, ask the people, "Do you approve of the burning of the Parliament House?--and do you approve of the pelting of the Governor General?" "No." "Then sign this petition," and it is done. No man, said the gallant member, can read one of these petitions without seeing with what studious care the true state of the case is kept out of view. Why, Mr. Speaker, said Sir Allan, have we not seen hon. members hard at work at the table before you, for hours in getting up these petitions with their circular letters?--and he was told; and he believed that hon. gentlemen would not deny it, that for the last two Sundays all the congregation in the French Churches of Lower Canada had been called upon from the pulpit to sign these petitions, which were immediately put into circulation after Divine Service. He was also informed upon very good authority, that between two and three thousand names were signed to the address by the boys at the school of the "Christian Brothers" in this city and this said the hon. gentleman, would be called an expression of public opinion, and of confidence in the present administration, all of which will be intrusted (sic) to one of their own body, wick (sic) he was informed had left this morning to present to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.<sup>64</sup> He thought the proceeding not a very creditable one, and it would have been much better to have left the people to express their own opinions freely, without instructing them as to what they should say.<sup>65</sup> We have reason to believe, said the gallant knight, that nearly one hundred petitions, with each from 200 to 6000 signatures, were presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he would be pleased to withhold the Royal assent to that infamous Indemnity Bill, to all of which he was advised to say, "that they should receive his best consideration," which as it turns out, was no consideration at all. Among the goodly number was one from Glengarry with 800 signatures. Since which His Lordship has received another of a different nature from the same county. The latter materially affected His Lordship's position and was honored with publication under the Royal Arms. The former, the gallant knight said, he supposed was handed over to ministers, never again to see the light of day; he would ask hon. members to take the trouble of reading and comparing these petitions and their answers.<sup>66</sup> The gallant knight then proceeded to refer to the remarks of



Mr. Blake about the message sent by Telegraph, and denied having any knowledge of them.<sup>67</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE asked if he did not get a message from Belleville informing him that 2000 men were ready to march down to Montreal.<sup>68</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB never did.<sup>69</sup> The hon. member from Kent says, that we the opposition, don't like to see the opinion of the great body of the people. This he would deny, and would tell the hon. member that he (Sir A.) also liked to see fair play; why were we refused the publication of these petitions; while the administration went forth to the country at the public expense in those addresses, expressing confidence in themselves, which had been coaxed out of the people, by the means he had stated, in their laudable desire to respect the Queen's Representative, and to put down riot and confusion. Notwithstanding all the industry, said Sir Allan, the ministry have shown in their attempts to mystify and deceive people, he was sure it would serve their purpose but for a short time, their acts and the course they have taken are matters of history, and will again come to the surface, in spite of their endeavours to hide themselves behind the smoke they have raised. The hon. member from Wellingland asks me if I have not attended meetings? I addressed the mob as he calls it--I was never present at a public meeting in Montreal.<sup>70</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON of Kent, were you not at the great meeting at Bonsecours Market?<sup>71</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB.--No, said the gallant Knight nor at any other meetings and he trusted that the member for Kent would, in return, permit him to inquire if he Mr. Cameron had not attended public meetings? No! Sir Allan continued, did he understand the hon. gentleman to say he was not present at the great meeting in the Champ de Mars the night the House was burnt?<sup>72</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON said he was then, but it had escaped his memory.<sup>73</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB would merely remark that he thought it rather a strange place for a minister of the Crown to be. He (Sir A.) supposed the hon. Commissioner wanted information and to discover what was going on; all he could say was if the hon. Commissioner did see and hear and say what was going on, he did not make much use of his information, he (the gallant Knight) blamed the Government very much for having permitted the Representative of Her Majesty to be insulted in the manner in which he had been,--the great mistake the people made was in not pelting the ministers instead,--that would have been all right, and few people would have found fault with them for so doing. All great men are liable to be exposed to danger? If this side of the House had been invited, in conjunction with the members of the administration, to escort the Governor, we would ... cheerfully have given our humble services. The course of ministers was to shelter their own persons within stone walls, surrounded with troops, leaving the Governor General to be escorted into town by a handful of Dragoons, and then bring a cowardly charge in the address against "the ambitious Ministry." When the greatest excitement prevailed in Montreal, and when 6,000 of its most respectable inhabitants addressed His Excellency the Governor General to disallow this disgraceful measure,

had he been advised to say it was not the intention of his Government to pay those implicated in the rebellion, all would have been quiet and little more would have been said. You cannot wonder, Mr. Speaker, at the excitement that pervaded this city. Is it surprising that the people here, seeing the course of legislation, and its inevitable tendency, and the manner in which rebellion was justified on the other side--murders, treason, and arson pardoned, without even a remark from this side of the House, until indeed it was attempted to reward the perpetrators of all those enormities out of the pockets of the loyal subjects of Her Majesty--should have recalled to their minds the scene of 1837-'38! Are those loyal subjects likely, under such circumstances, to forget the sacrifices they made, the privations they endured, the sufferings to which they were exposed? Will they not recall to their minds the intentions of the rebels and the Roll that was found of upwards of 100 respectable persons who were marked out for destruction? How many of them are still lamenting the loss of a relation, a father, of a brother, barbarously sacrificed by rebels to their Sovereign. The Hon. Sol. General (West) seems to have worked himself up into a great state of excitement, and tells hon. gentlemen on this side of the House that they have branded themselves together for purposes of treason and sedition,--in fact, that they are a pack of traitors; he tells us how brave and loyal are the people of Upper Canada. He (Sir Allan) only wished he could lay his hands upon the speech he delivered on this subject, at the beginning of the Session; those brave and loyal men were then all rebels, and their loyalty was the "spurious Canadian loyalty".<sup>74</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE.--"I tell the hon. gentleman I did not say so."<sup>75</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB continued--He did not think the hon. gentleman recollected what he really did say. He (Sir A.) has the speech in question, as reported in the Gazette, Herald, Courier, and Pilot; they all seem to have understood the hon. gentleman precisely as the hon. members did on this side of the House, and have reported his speeches accordingly. Perhaps the hon. gentleman may now feel that he was wrong and wished to put himself right. He (Sir Allan) had no objections whatever to his doing so; but where he talks about revolution and sedition, he would take leave to tell him that the Government which he supports, when they added one-third of new members to the Legislative Council, all of one way of thinking, for the purpose of passing the Rebellion Losses Bill, the Representation Bill, and their kindred measures, made a very important revolutionary movement, and that it will be regarded as such by every honest and thinking man in the empire. In every political proposal they, the hon. members on his side of the House, must not leave out of the question the political views and objects of the proposer, and they discover, from the principles he lays down, his intentions. Already had a bill passed, altering the qualifications of the voters in U.C. who sent them there, and without any applications on their part, or even consulting the hon. members on this side of the House. They, the Ministry, have created a new franchise for Lower Canada at the same time abridging that of Upper Canada. They have swamped the Legislative Council in order to carry their measures. There is, said Sir Allan, no better way of destroying the constitution than by discrediting and disgracing either branch of the Government. No man will support or

obey a disgraced Government, and few men will, upon reflection, defend it. There was a time continued Sir Allan, when we Canadians felt proud of the Constitution. In 1812, and in 1837-38, we proved ourselves ready to die for it. Exulting we felt that we were, at least, as free as any people on earth. We enjoyed full protection for our liberties, our lives and our properties. We have now a despotic Government without any control. They, the Ministry, control the Governor General; they appoint Legislative Councillors by the dozen; therefore they are the Government--stock, lock and barrel--and soon the country would find it out to their cost.<sup>76</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE expressed his great pleasure to hear the gallant knight condemn the outrages, as there was an impression among the mob that he and the leaders of the party he belonged to, approved of their conduct, or at least countenanced them.<sup>77</sup>

Several members spoke of the manner in which the petitions from Upper Canada were got up.<sup>78</sup>

MR. WETENHALL admitted he had sent up one to his county, but it was not used, as the people had framed one and got it unanimously signed before his arrival there.<sup>79</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN contended that the course which had been followed was justified by numerous precedents both in this country and England. He was glad to see that the course pursued by the hon. member for Sherbrooke had been carefully avoided by all succeeding speakers.<sup>80</sup>

COL. GUGY spoke at some length, ridiculing the passion and temper displayed by the Solicitor General West.<sup>81</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE justified the passionate tone in which he had spoken, as being justified after the very extraordinary language which had fallen from the member for Sherbrooke. He spoke warmly because he had a heart and feelings. There were some persons who spoke as ((if)) they had neither feelings nor heart. He had never dragged his private affairs nor that of his family before the public; he never fixed a claim upon any member of it--<sup>82</sup>

COL. GUGY--That's a lie.<sup>83</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE ((continued:))--He had never stood up in open day and fixed the foulest stain known to the laws of honour upon any female belonging to his family.<sup>84</sup>

COL. GUGY rose to order. If that kind of language was allowed he must be permitted to reply to it.<sup>85</sup>

MR. THOMPSON moved, that the Speaker note down Col. Guky's words.<sup>86</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE hoped that the question would be withdrawn, and the debate stopped.<sup>87</sup>

((There were)) a few words from one or two members.<sup>88</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE proceeded to say that he had not made any charge against any member. He was only stressing the reasons why he had no controul over his feelings.<sup>89</sup>

Several members spoke against the impropriety of continuing the debate any longer.<sup>90</sup>



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Printing and  
Advertising  
in the Gazette.

Mr. Gugy moved, seconded by Mr. Christie, and the Question being put, That a Select Committee composed of Sir Allan N. MacNab, the Honorable Mr. Hincks, Mr. Morrison, the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, and the mover, be appointed to enquire and report whether the printing and advertising in the Gazette, of divers Addresses and Petitions to His Excellency the Governor General, as well as divers proceedings of meetings, have been or are to be paid out of the Public Funds of the Province;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Galt, Gugy, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Robinson, Seymour, and Sherwood of BROCKVILLE.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chaweau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Wetenhall.--(44.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Common School  
Education Bill.

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council acquaint this House, that His Excellency the Governor General has appointed to-morrow, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to be attended with the Address of both Houses, on the subject of the Bill passed during the present Session, intituled, "An Act to raise an income of One hundred thousand pounds out of the Public Lands of Canada, for Common School Education;" and that their Honors have ordered that such Members of the Executive Council who are Members of their House, do wait upon his Excellency at that time, on the part of their House.

And then he withdrew.

Ordered, That such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province, do attend His Excellency the Governor General, on the part of this House, to-morrow, at two o'clock, P.M. with the Address of both Houses on the subject of the Bill, intituled, "An Act to raise an income of One hundred thousand pounds out of the Public Lands of Canada, for Common School Education."

Commission of  
Solicitor Gen-

Mr. Gugy moved, seconded by Mr. Christie, and the Question being put, That an humble Address

eral for  
Lower Canada.

tor General for Lower

Canada;--It passed unanimously in the Negative.  
be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Commission of the Solicitor

Enquiry res-  
pecting an  
Armed Force, &c.

Mr. Gugy moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, and the Question being put, That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire and report whether, within the last fortnight, any Arms were delivered to any part, and what part, of the population of this City; what quantity of Arms was delivered; under what authority; under whose command the persons so armed were placed; from what stores, and for what end or purpose, and what use was made of such Arms, and how long they were retained, and how many, if any, were returned to store, and to what store; whether any and what sums of money were distributed among or paid to the persons who had so taken Arms, from what funds, and under what authority; whether any special direction was given to the Justices or persons so selected to cause Her Majesty's Troops to fire upon any and what part of Her Majesty's subjects, or whether any stipulation or promise to that effect was

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made or exacted, or attempted to be made or exacted; and further to enquire and report whether any and which of the Officers in the service of the Provincial Government interfered unduly with any Justice of the Peace while engaged in the administration of Criminal Justice; and lastly, to enquire and report whether any and what person or persons holding office under the Crown, advisedly urged and incited any and what part of the population to engage in any tumultuous or riotous proceedings;--It passed unanimously in the Negative.

Transfer of  
Real Property  
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Richards have leave to bring in a Bill to simplify the transfer of Real Property in Upper Canada, and to render certain rights and interests therein liable under

execution.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rule of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Orders deferred.

Ordered, That the Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Fortier, seconded by Mr. Cauchon,  
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 14 MAY 1849.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON VESSELS AT GROSSE ISLE.))<sup>91</sup>

COL. GUGY gave notice that he would, tomorrow, move the appointment of a special committee to enquire whether any vessel had arrived at Grosse Isle before the Medical Superintendent had repaired there, &c., &c.<sup>92</sup>

((NOTICE OF QUESTION RE: LOSSES CAUSED BY OUTRAGE IN MONTREAL.))<sup>93</sup>

MR. THOMPSON gave notice that he would enquire, on Wednesday next, of the Ministry, whether the law was at present sufficient to secure indemnification to the parties who suffered loss by the late outrages in Montreal.<sup>94</sup>



FOOTNOTES: 14 MAY 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 17 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 May 1849, and PACKET, 26 May 1849, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 May 1849, and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849, in identical accounts.
2. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
3. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
4. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
5. IBID.
6. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
7. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
8. IBID.
9. The debate on this matter was reported by: STANSTEAD JOURNAL, 24 May 1849; PILOT, 17 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 May 1849, and PACKET, 26 May 1849, in identical accounts; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 May 1849, and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 May 1849, and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849, in identical accounts. Parts of PILOT, 17 May 1849, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 May 1849, are identical. LA MINERVE, 14 May 1849, commented that: "Ce Monsieur (Gugy) soutenu de 7 à 8 de ses amis paraissait déterminé a ruiner la Législation, en mettant tout en oeuvre pour la fausser ou arrêter complètement son cours."
10. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
11. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
12. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
16. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
17. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
18. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
19. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
20. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
21. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
22. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
23. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
24. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
25. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
26. IBID.
27. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
28. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
29. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
30. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
31. IBID.
32. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
33. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
34. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
35. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
36. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.

37. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
38. IBID.
39. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
40. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
41. IBID.
42. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
43. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
44. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
45. IBID.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
49. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
53. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
54. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
55. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
56. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
57. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
58. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. IBID.
63. IBID.
64. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
65. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
66. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
67. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
78. IBID.
79. IBID.
80. IBID.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. IBID.

- 88. IBID.
- 89. IBID.
- 90. IBID.
- 91. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 17 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 May 1849, and PACKET, 26 May 1849, in identical accounts.
- 92. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
- 93. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 17 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 May 1849, and PACKET, 26 May 1849, in identical accounts.
- 94. PILOT, 17 May 1849.

TUESDAY, 15 MAY 1849.

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Petitions  
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Wetenhall,--The Petition of the Reverend James Beaven, D.D., Professor of Theology and of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy in the University of King's College at Toronto.

By the Honorable Mr. Macdonald,--The Petition of the Reverend George Romanes, Moderator, and the Reverend Andrew Ball, Synod Clerk, on behalf of the Commission of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland.

By Mr. Smith, of Wentworth,--The Petition of Francis Kennedy and others, of the Township of Barton, County of Wentworth.

Testatum  
Writs (U.  
C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Act of this Province, intituled, "An Act to allow the issuing of Testatum Writs of Capias ad respondendum in the several Districts of Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill relating  
to Real or  
Mixed Actions.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada as regards the District in which real or mixed Actions may be commenced, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pères Oblats  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate "Les Révérends Pères Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie," in the Province of Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Beaubien do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence."

Bill to supply  
certain Legis-  
lative provi-  
sions in Acts.

An engrossed Bill to supply certain Legislative provisions not included in certain Acts therein mentioned, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to supply certain necessary Legislative provisions not included in certain Acts therein mentioned."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Municipal  
Corporations  
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to provide, by one general Law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada, was read the third time.



The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Seymour, and the Question being put, That the following engrossed Clause (A.) be added to the Bill, by way of Rider, and do follow the 209th Clause thereof:--

Clause A. "And be it enacted, That notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, such of its provisions as relate to or in any manner affect the Municipal Councils of the several Districts in Upper Canada as constituted immediately before the passing of this Act, shall come into effect and have operation in each of the said Districts whenever the Municipal Council of such Districts shall in and by a By-law, lawfully passed by a majority of the votes of the said Council at their second meeting after the passing hereof, declare their desire to adopt the provisions of this Act; and that the said provisions shall not, nor shall any of them, come into operation or effect until the passing and adoption of such By-law as aforesaid;"

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

## YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, Crysler, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Robinson, and Seymour.--(8.)

## NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Johnin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, M'Farland, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Sawageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, and Wetenhall.--(41.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to provide, by one general Law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations, and the establishment of Regulations of Police in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada;"

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

## YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Bouthillier, Burritt, Ameron of KENT, Cauchon, Chabot, Chau-

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veau, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Johnin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, M'Farland, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, and Wetenhall.--(36.)

## NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Crysler, Gugy, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(14.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following

Petition was read:--

The Petition of Thomas Walsh, of the Village of Rawdon, County of Leinster; representing that he has been deprived of his right of pre-emption in the sale of certain lots of land in the said Village by the local Agent of Crown Lands, and praying for an investigation, and relief in the premises.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend James Beaven, D.D., Professor of Theology and of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy in the University of King's College at Toronto, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying that the Bill to amend the Charter of the said University may be so amended as to preserve, with all necessary powers, the Faculty of Theology therein.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend George Romanes, Moderator, and the Reverend Andrew Ball, Synod Clerk, on behalf of the Commission of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying that the Bill to amend the Charter of the University of King's College at Toronto, may not pass into Law.

Ordered, That the Petition of Francis Kennedy and others, of the Township of Barton, County of Wentworth, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying that the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the City of Hamilton, and which proposes to extend the limits of the said City, may not pass into Law.

Petition of the  
Rev. J. Beaven  
to be printed.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend James Beaven, D.D., Professor of Theology and of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy in the University of King's College at Toronto, be printed for the

use of the Members of this House.

Twelfth Report  
of Committee  
on Road and  
Bridge Bills.

Mr. Fortier, from the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as follows:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada, for the construction of Macadamized Roads, and of Bridges and other works of a like nature, and have agreed to certain amendments thereto, which they respectfully submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Joint Stock  
Road and  
Bridge, &c.,  
Companies

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada, for the construction of Macadamized Roads, and of Bridges and other works of a like nature, as reported

(L.C.) Bill.

House, for Saturday next.

Thirteenth  
Report of Com-  
mittee on Road  
and Bridge  
Bills.

Mr. Fortier, from the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, presented to the House the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the provisions of the Bill to authorize Antoine Amable Archambeault, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River L'Assomption, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and have agreed to several amendments thereto, which they beg leave to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Bridge Bill  
of A. Archam-  
beault and  
others.

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize Antoine Amable Archambeault, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River L'Assomption, and for other purposes therein mentioned, as reported from the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Saturday next.

St. François du  
Lac Church  
Trustees Bill.

Mr. Fourquin reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to make valid the election of the Trustees for building a Church in the Parish of St. François du Lac St. Pierre, and to enable them to complete the same, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Saturday next.

Bathurst  
District  
Lands Bill.

Mr. Bell, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to annex certain unsurveyed Lands to the Bathurst District, for Judicial purposes, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have duly considered the Bill referred to them, and have had before them the Honorable Mr. Price, Commissioner of Crown Lands, who states that from the position of the tract of unsurveyed Lands in question, he is of opinion that it ought to be attached to the Bathurst District for judicial purposes,--Your Committee therefore beg leave to recommend the said Bill for the adoption of Your Honorable House, without amendment.

Adjournment.

Ordered, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock, A.M.

Weights and  
Measures  
(L.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Law relative to the inspection of Weights and Measures in Lower Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains, do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Grand River  
Navigation

Ordered, That the Bill to increase the Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company, be en-



Company Bill.

grossed.

Transfer of  
Real Property  
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to simplify the transfer of Real Property in Upper Canada, and to render certain rights and interests therein liable under execution, be engrossed.

Bill to facili-  
tate Actions  
against unin-  
corporated  
Companies.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, reported the Bill to facilitate Actions against persons associated for Commercial purposes, and against unincorporated Companies; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

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Quebec St.  
George's So-  
ciety Bill.

Mr. Laurin reported the Bill to incorporate the St. George's Society of Quebec; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

School Law  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the School Law of Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains, reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Real Property  
Conveyances  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for removing doubts as to the legal effect of the Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada, passed in the ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King

George the Fourth, and intituled, "An Act for rendering valid Conveyances of Lands and other immoveable property held in free and common socage within the Province of Lower Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" and for the greater uniformity of the Law relative to Real Property in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Chabot, and Mr. Galt, to report thereon with all convenient speed.

Quebec Trinity  
House Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec,

and for other purposes, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lyon took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lyon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and



made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Court of  
Chancery  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of the late Province of Upper Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Superior Cri-  
minal Court and  
Court of Error  
and Appeal  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to make further provision for the Administration of Justice, by the establishment of a Superior Criminal Court of Common Law, and also a Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada, and for other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Law of  
Evidence  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to improve the Law of Evidence in Upper Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Tolls on Ves-  
sels and Pass-  
engers Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to impose Tolls on Vessels and Passengers brought down the St. Lawrence past any of the Canals thereon, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Spirits  
Duties Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to continue and amend the Act imposing Duties on Spirits distilled in this Province, and to provide for the Warehousing of such Spirits, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Infants Real  
Estate Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the sale and disposition of the real estate of Infants in certain cases therein men-

tioned, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Quebec  
Health Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for the Health of the City of Quebec, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Crysler took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Crysler reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Township of  
Elgin Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to constitute a new Township, to be called the

Township of Elgin, out of part of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, being read;  
The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Ordered, That the Rule of this House, requiring that Private Bills be posted up one week in the Lobby of the House, be suspended as regards the said Bill.

Bill granting aid towards the construction of Railways.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for affording the guarantee of the Province to the Bonds of Railway Companies on certain conditions, and for rendering assistance in the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, being

read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Savings Banks Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Laws relative to Savings Banks, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Jobin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Jobin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Jobin reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.

Municipal Councils (L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts as to the first meetings of Municipal Councils under the Act for making better provision for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

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St. Anselme Bridge Company Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize Jean Clovis Bélanger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, in the Parish of St. Anselme, near the Church of the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester, and to incorporate the said Jean Clovis Bélanger, and others, under the name of the "St. Anselme Bridge Company," and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Laurin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Laurin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John  
Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in  
Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz.:--

Personal  
Property  
Attachment  
Bill. (U.C.)

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize Attachments against personal property for sums of Ten pounds and under, in certain cases in Upper Canada:"

Huron Mining  
Company Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Huron Mining Company:" And also,

Mount Hermon  
Cemetery Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Mount Hermon Cemetery," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Joint Stock  
Companies  
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Ameliasburgh  
Survey Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in Upper Canada;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Laurin,  
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 15 MAY 1849.

((EXPLANATION OF INSULTING LANGUAGE USED BETWEEN MESSRS. GUGY AND BLAKE.))<sup>1</sup>

In the course of this day, COL. GUGY rose and desired the indulgence of the House, while he entered on an explanation of a matter personal to himself, relative to events which took place<sup>2</sup> during the debate of yesterday, which it appeared proper to him, should be made in the House, as the occurrences took place in it, and<sup>3</sup> because the occurrences were not only public as far as the House was concerned but had found their way into the newspapers.<sup>4</sup> He was desirous of stating that there were occasions when men felt it better to perish than to submit to<sup>5</sup> insinuations of an insulting kind, and in the present state of society he had generally found it the better course<sup>6</sup> when such language was used towards him, to give the person using it such an insult as to put it out of his power to remain quiet under it, and so yesterday<sup>7</sup>, under the impression, then, that the hon. Solicitor General (West) had applied to him language of a most offensive description<sup>8</sup>, he felt it his duty to get up and answer in a manner which he thought justified by the language<sup>9</sup> in words which gentlemen never used except in the last extremity. Having done so, he shortly after received, through the hon. member for Montreal, a communication from the hon. Solicitor General (West) which was eventually at his (Mr. Guky's) request put in writing<sup>10</sup> and he now read the note in his hand.<sup>11</sup> In consequence of this he had ascertained, both verbally and in writing, from the hon. member for Montreal and the hon. Solicitor General (West) that<sup>12</sup> it was not the intention of the hon. Solicitor General to alluded (sic) to him personally when he used the terms which he (Col. G.) deemed offensive, and, therefore, he<sup>13</sup> felt it due to himself and to the House, that, being corrected in his understanding of the drift of these words, he<sup>14</sup> felt bound to recall, and he did now recall, the expression which he had used<sup>15</sup> in reference to the hon. Solicitor General<sup>16</sup>.

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE said it certainly was pleasant to him to hear the explanation of the hon. gentleman<sup>17</sup> ((and he)) desired also to make some explanation on the matter, so far as he could, consistently with his duty to himself and to Society.<sup>18</sup> Everyone must feel that when any gentleman condescended to use such language as had been used in a Public Assembly that he could not long retain the confidence of the country<sup>19</sup> and the House. Either the use of such language must be abolished, or the utility of that Chamber must be at an end; for men could not meet to discuss measures of any kind, if language like that used yesterday were tolerated.<sup>20</sup> He would now repeat what the hon. gentleman failed in comprehending, probably, because he was not listening to him at the moment he (Mr. B.) made use of one of the expressions in question. What he did say was, that he did not act so and so, mentioning a scene of circumstances which he need not now repeat, wishing the House to understand that not having acted so, he had not that<sup>21</sup> peculiar preparation of coolness<sup>22</sup> which some members thought he should have<sup>23</sup>, the want of which was objected to him as a fault, and which was a fault. He was sure the hon. gentleman would not undertake to say that he had been guilty of any of these crimes.<sup>24</sup> So much for the language which he had used, for the misapprehension of it, and the retraction of the term used by the hon. gentleman, which he (Mr. B.) was as glad to hear as the hon. gentleman could be to make it<sup>25</sup>--glad that the affair was thus ended. He



would go further, and would say that if, in the course of his observations, he had adopted language urged on him by the personal remarks applied to himself--if he had adopted language more personal than the House could approve or than his own feelings told him it was right that he should adopt, he must apologize to the hon. member for having done so.<sup>26</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN expressed his pleasure at the manner in which the differences between the gentlemen had been settled. He was sure that the whole House must approve of the conduct of the hon. gentlemen; they had followed the course which ought to be pursued in all such cases.<sup>27</sup>

The matter then dropt.<sup>28</sup>

FOOTNOTES: 15 MAY 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 May 1849, and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849, in identical accounts; and PILOT, 17 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 May 1849, and PACKET, 26 May 1849, in identical accounts copied from MONTREAL HERALD. STANSTEAD JOURNAL, 24 May 1849, and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849, noted the debate. The MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849, will be used instead of the MONTREAL GAZETTE.
2. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
3. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
4. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
5. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
6. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
7. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
8. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
9. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
10. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
11. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
12. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
13. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
14. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
15. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
16. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
17. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
18. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
19. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
20. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
21. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
22. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
23. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
24. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
25. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
26. PILOT, 17 May 1849.
27. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 19 May 1849.
28. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 16 MAY 1849.

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Bridge Bill of  
A.M. Delisle  
and others.

AN engrossed Bill to authorize Alexandre M. Delisle, B.H. LeMoine, and Jean Bte. Debien, the younger, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read

the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize Alexandre Maurice Delisle, Benjamin Henri LeMoine, and Jean Baptiste Debien, the younger, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Ordered, That Mr. Armstrong do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Primeaux and  
Trottier's  
Bridge Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize Marc Antoine Primeaux and Antoine A. Trottier to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Chateauguay, in the Parish of Ste. Martine, and to make a Plank Road from the River St. Lawrence to

the River Chateauguay, in the said Parish, and to fix the Tolls to be taken upon the said Bridge and Road, and to make further provision in that behalf, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize Marc Antoine Primeaux and Antoine A. Trottier to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Chateauguay in the Parish of Sainte Martine, and to make a Plank Road from the River St. Lawrence to the River Chateauguay in the said Parish, and to fix the Tolls to be taken upon the said Bridge and Road, and to make further provisions in that behalf."

Ordered, That Mr. DeWitt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Lower Canada  
Bar Incorpora-  
tion Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, was read the third time.

Mr. Chabot moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, and the Question being put, That the Bill do

pass;<sup>1</sup>

MR. FOURNIER objected to the bill, on the ground that the Bar should not be Incorporated. Several bills, at different times, having that object, had been rejected by the House, and he hoped the present bill would be rejected too.<sup>2</sup>

MR. CARTIER thought it a pity a bill of that kind had not been passed long since, both for the interest of the profession and the public. He went on to speak, to the effect, that the Bar of Lower Canada was in a very degenerate state, and that it was a consequence of the great facility with which persons were admitted to practice,--that the present required preparation was a mere form.<sup>3</sup>

((There were)) a few more words<sup>4</sup>.

The motion was carried; MR. FOURNIER only standing up in the negative.<sup>5</sup>

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the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Chabot do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Masters and Servants (L.C.) Bill. An engrossed Bill to amend the Act relating to Masters and Servants in the country parts of Lower Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Armstrong do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Ogle R. Gowan. The Honorable Mr. Price, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 18th April last, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, copies of all correspondence connected with the appointment to Office, and removal therefrom, of Ogle R. Gowan, Esquire as Supervisor of Tolls, west of Lachine.

Appendix (W.W.W.W.) For the said Return, see Appendix (W.W.W.W.)

Ordered, That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Petition read. Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petition was read:--

Of the City Council of the City of Hamilton; praying for certain amendments of the Municipal Corporations Bill.

Walpole and Woodhouse Boundary Line Bill. Mr. Thompson reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to define the boundary line between the Township of Walpole, in the Niagara District, and the Township of Woodhouse, in the Talbot District, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Saturday next.

Thirteenth Report of Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills. The Honorable Mr. Robinson, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to constitute a new Township, to be called the Township of Elgin, out of part of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, and have agreed to

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report the same without amendment.

Ninth Report of Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Sir Allan N. MacNab, from the Standing Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--



Line Bills.

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the Bill to amend the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act, referred to them, and beg leave to report the same for the consideration of Your Honorable House, without amendment.

Toronto and  
Lake Huron  
Railroad Act  
Amendment  
Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Final Report  
of Committee  
on Library.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, from the Standing Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library, presented to the House the final Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

It is with feelings of profound regret that Your Committee have to record the total destruction of the Library, at the burning of the Houses of Parliament on the 25th of April last; the entire collection having been consumed, with the exception of about 200 volumes, which were with difficulty rescued from the flames. The minutes of the proceedings of Your Committee at its several meetings during the present Session, together with the original Reports, three in number, which had been presented to the House, having also perished, the following Memorandum has been prepared of the contents of the Reports and Proceedings aforesaid, as well for the information of Your Honorable House, as for the purpose of preserving a succinct record of the past deliberations of Your Committee.

The First Report was on the subject of Rules. It proposed the rescinding of the old Rules of the House respecting the Library, and the adoption of others, more suited to its actual condition. This Report was printed, and the new Rules, as agreed to by the House, recorded upon the Journals.

The Second Report recommended the sanctioning of various small purchases of Books made from time to time, for the Library, up to the date of the Report, and submitted lists of French and English works which the Committee suggested should be purchased during the ensuing recess, to be added to the Library. It further recommended that a Messenger, who had been nominally styled Library Messenger ever since his appointment to the service of the House some years ago, but who had not been exclusively employed in that capacity, should thenceforth be set apart for attendance upon the Library, daily, throughout the year, except at such times as he might not be required for that purpose, when he should continue, as formerly, to act as a general House Messenger.

The Third Report was relative to copies of Bouchette's Map of British North America, and of Doucet's Work on the Laws of Lower Canada, which had been purchased by the House in the Session of 1847, in aid of those undertakings, and which still remained undisposed of, with the exception of ten copies of the Map loaned, by order of the Speaker to Mr. Bouchette, (to be replaced this summer,) and a few copies of the Map which had been presented, by a similar authority, to public bodies in the Province, or sent to France. The Report recommended that such of the remaining copies of the Map and Book as could be spared by the House, should be distributed among various educational and other institutions in either Province. It further stated that, in view of the liberality hitherto extended by the House to literary enterprise in Canada, it had determined upon recommending that pecuniary

assistance should be afforded to the following literary undertakings, which they deemed, upon due deliberation, to be deserving of encouragement:--

1st. That 150 copies of Mr. Christie's "History of Canada" should be purchased by the House.

2nd. That 50 copies, when published, of a manuscript work, by Mr. Gorrie, on the "Civil Laws of Lower Canada," should be taken. (The original of this work, which had appeared to Your Committee to be very commendable, was unfortunately destroyed at the fire.)

3rd. That a collection of papers upon various questions of "Parliamentary and Election Law," by Mr. Alpheus Todd, should be published at the expense of the House, and £100 granted to Mr. Todd for the preparation thereof. (This work was also destroyed at the fire.)

4th. That 200 copies of a small work on "Agricultural Chemistry," by Mr. Aubin, should be subscribed for.

5th. That 50 copies of a compilation, entitled, "Petit Guide du Jeune Notaire," by M. Eugène L'Ecuyer, should also be purchased by the House.

6th. That a grant of £150 should be made to enable the House to procure copies of some valuable manuscript papers relative to the early History of Canada, in the possession of the State of Massachusetts, and at present deposited in Harvard University, near Boston, the authorities of that State having kindly intimated that they would give every facility to a person to be sent by any public body in Canada for that purpose.

The Third Report concluded with recommending that the surplus copies of the above-mentioned works should be hereafter distributed, under Mr. Speaker's direction, to various learned bodies and institutions in either Province. This Report was presented to the House on the very day of the conflagration, and it embodied the sole remaining proceedings of the Committee up to that date.

Your Committee, in adverting to the melancholy catastrophe which has deprived Your Honorable House, and the Province at large, of its valuable Library, a loss which it must be the labour of years to replace, feel the necessity of re-considering their former recommendations, and of making such modifications therein as may suit the altered circumstances which have since arisen. While they sincerely trust that efforts will be hereafter made to replace, as far as possible, the collection which has been destroyed, they are not prepared, at this late period of the Session, to recommend any large appropriation for this purpose; but would confine themselves for the present, to the suggestion, that in lieu of the purchases recommended in their Second Report, Mr. Speaker be authorized during the ensuing recess, to procure such Books of Reference merely, as may be deemed indispensably necessary for the use of Members in the business of legislation. And as they doubt not, much sympathy will be felt abroad for the heavy loss which the Legislature and the People of this Province have sustained by the destruction of the only Libraries therein, of any magnitude, to which the public at large could obtain access; and as they think it highly probable that wealthy individuals and Literary Institutions in England might be found, who would come forward with donations of books in aid of the re-construction of the Library, were the circumstances of the case properly brought under their notice, they would recommend that Mr. Speaker be instructed to write or to cause to be written, official letters to the Speakers and Librarians of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, the Speakers of the several Colonial Legislatures in North America and the West Indies, &c., and to the Custodians of Public Libraries in England, or otherwise to bring under the notice of parties in

the Mother Country, and in our Sister Colonies, the efforts which are being

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made to replace the valuable Library of which this House has been deprived, with the view of affording opportunity to those who might be disposed to assist in a work of so much interest and importance to the people of this Colony.

The recommendation of Your Committee, in their Second Report, for the permanent employment of a Messenger in connection with the Library, they do not desire to repeat, feeling that there is no longer any necessity for the same.

With regard to the recommendations in the Third Report, the total loss of the Maps and Books therein proposed to be distributed, disposes, of course, of Your Committee's suggestions on this head. Upon the question of pecuniary aid recommended in this Report to certain literary undertakings, Your Committee, notwithstanding the increased necessity which now exists for economy in the public expenditure, are not disposed to alter their former opinions as to the propriety and expediency of affording to the parties before mentioned, some encouragement in their useful and meritorious labours; and they trust that Your Honorable House will sanction their recommendations on behalf of those gentlemen. The procuring copies of the papers on Canadian affairs in the Harvard University, they also consider to be highly advisable, more particularly now that so many of the Historical Records of the Province have been wholly destroyed; but as there is a probability that these documents may be printed by the State Government, they defer for the present their recommendations concerning them.

As respects the manuscript work of Mr. Gorrie, which, as already stated, was consumed at the fire, Your Committee, in expressing their deep concern for the loss incurred by Mr. Gorrie, would suggest that a gratuity of £50 should be granted him, as an encouragement to re-commence his commendable labours. The proposed publication by Mr. Todd having also been destroyed, together with all his valuable papers, in which were embodied the fruit of his researches into the law and practice of Parliament for several years past, Your Committee recommend that a gratuity of £100 be awarded him, in token of the sympathy felt by Your Honorable House for the losses he has sustained.

The attention of Your Committee has also been directed to a work entitled, "Digest of Precedents or Decisions by Select Committees appointed to try the merits of Upper Canada Contested Elections," from 1824 to 1849, which has been skilfully compiled by Mr. Alfred Patrick, an officer of Your Honorable House, from original documents and other sources, for the guidance and information of parties who may be hereafter concerned in Controverted Elections before Committees under the "Grenville Act" of Upper Canada. The usefulness of this volume as a work of reference, which, under any circumstances must have been considerable, has been much enhanced by the total loss of the original papers from which it was compiled, and though it does not pretend to the character of an official publication, yet its pages now present the only record in existence of the past proceedings and decisions of Committees on Upper Canada Elections; it is, therefore, in the opinion of Your Committee, deserving of the encouragement of Your Honorable House. They accordingly recommend that the sum of £100 be granted to Mr. Patrick in aid of his meritorious publication, on condition of his depositing fifty bound copies of the same in the Library, for future reference, and presenting a



bound copy to each of the Members of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Bathurst  
District  
Lands Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to annex certain unsurveyed Lands in the Bathurst District, for Judicial purposes, be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Flint, seconded by Mr. Bell,

Ameliasburgh  
Survey Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in Upper Canada," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Adjournment.

Ordered, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until Friday next.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the Orders of the day, for to-morrow, be postponed until Friday next.

Salaries of  
additional  
Judges, &c.  
(U.C.)

Mr. Solicitor General Blake moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of making provision out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, and by the funding of certain Fees of Office receivable or to be receivable under any Law for that purpose by different Officers of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in Upper Canada, for such additional Judges and Officers of those Courts as an amended system of Judicature for that section of the Province may require;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, acquainted the House that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lemieux took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lemieux reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Friday next.

Bankruptcy  
Bill. (L.C.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General La-Fontaine have leave to bring in a Bill to make provision for the continuance and completion of proceedings in Bankruptcy now pending in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.



St. Andrew's  
Church Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison have leave to bring in a  
Bill to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of  
St. Andrew's Church, Montreal.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House  
suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Writs of Pre-  
rogative Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond have  
leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating  
to Writs of Prerogative, and for other purposes

therein mentioned.

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He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine, seconded by Mr. Jobin,

Court Houses  
and Gaols,  
(L.C.)

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into  
a Committee, to consider the expediency of pro-  
viding means for the building of certain Court  
Houses and Gaols in Lower Canada.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. M'Farland took the Chair of the Committee;<sup>6</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE.--The hon. member read the following resolutions:--

1. That it is expedient, That provision be made for erecting a proper Court House in the City of Montreal; containing sufficient accommodation for all the Courts held in the said City, and for the Registry Office for the County of Montreal.

2. That it ... is expedient, that such Court House be erected on the ground belonging to the Civil Government, and lying between Notre Dame Street and the Champ de Mars, in the said City; that it be constructed under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Public Works, according to a plan to be approved by the Governor in Council, and that the said Commissioners be authorized to offer premiums for the best plans.

3. That it is expedient that provision be also made for the construction of a proper Court House and Gaol at Kamouraska, Aylmer and Chicoutimi, respectively, under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Public Works, and upon plans to be approved by the Governor in Council.

4. That for defraying the expense of constructing the said Court Houses and Gaols, and the cost of the ground for those last mentioned, it is expedient to empower the Governor in Council to raise by way of loan upon Debentures, to be issued for that purpose, a sum not exceeding £        for the Court House at Montreal, and a sum not exceeding £        for the Court House and Gaols and the sites thereof at Kamouraska, Aylmer and Chicoutimi, respectively; and to make the interests on such debentures not exceeding in any case        per cent, payable half-yearly, and the principal at such periods as he shall think most for the public advantage.

5. That for the purposes of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the said debentures, it is expedient to levy a tax of per cent, upon all moneys paid into any civil Court sitting at the places where the said Court Houses are respectively to be erected,--upon all moneys levied under any writ of execution, issued out of any such Court, or arising from any sale made under any Commission of Bankruptcy, issued at such places,--to appropriate the moneys arising at such places, respectively, from all fines and penalties paid into the hands of the Clerks of the Peace of the Clerks of the Crown, or from the forfeiture of recognizance,--and also to empower the Governor in Council to impose such tax upon all proceedings in the Courts of Civil Jurisdiction sitting at the said places respectively, or in appeal from judgments of such Courts, upon the closing of inventories, assemblies of relations and friends, insinuations or registrations in the offices of such Courts, appointments of Tutors or Curators, and other like matters, or the registration of Deeds or Instruments in the Registry Office at such places respectively,--as shall in his opinion be sufficient to produce sums sufficient to pay the said interest and principal at the periods appointed for the payment thereof; the sums raised at each of the said places respectively, to be appropriated to the payment of the principal and interest of the moneys expended at the places where such sums shall be respectively raised, and to be paid to such officers, and accounted for in such manner as the Governor in Council shall appoint.<sup>7</sup>

A conversational discussion arose on the above resolutions.<sup>8</sup>

MR. ROBINSON objected to the resolution relative to the issue of debentures by the Governor in Council, as if money could not be raised from local funds; the charge would fall on the consolidated fund.<sup>9</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said it could not do so.<sup>10</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said a few words to the same effect.<sup>11</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) had no objection to the interest being put at 8 or 9 per cent. He thought the present case an instance of the folly of the Usury Laws, as having the effect of preventing money from being invested in the Province.<sup>12</sup> It was thought necessary in the present instance to do away with these Laws for a special purpose, while for all other special purposes the obstacles existed.<sup>13</sup>

MR. BADGLEY concurred that building Court Houses was a matter of necessity, but he differed from the hon. gentleman as to the mode of raising the funds.<sup>14</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) thought that the resolutions would hold out false hopes if the funds were to be contributed by localities.<sup>15</sup>

COL. GUGY thought that fees received by the Sheriffs should be applied to that purpose. He considered the fees received by those Officers excessive.<sup>16</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said they received those fees by law; but he did not express any opinion as to the necessity of reducing Sheriff's fees.<sup>17</sup>

COL. GUGY would not then move any amendment, but he thought the fees received by those Officers ought to be reduced, and the money applied to other purposes.<sup>18</sup>

MR. CHABOT considered it necessary that Courts of Justice and Gaols

should be constructed, and should have been done so long since. He did not see any other means of doing so than by those now proposed, and he would assuredly support the resolutions.<sup>19</sup>

MR. ROBINSON moved in amendment, That the words Governor and Council be expunged.<sup>20</sup>

Which was lost.<sup>21</sup>

The Resolutions were adopted seriatim.<sup>22</sup>

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. M'Farland reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Friday next.

Montreal Merchants Reading Room Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and Reading Room of Montreal, be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Richards, seconded by Mr. Holmes,

Joint Stock Companies Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of incorporated Joint Stock Companies for the manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ship Canal Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain and the River St. Lawrence, being read;<sup>23</sup>

MR. HOLMES moved a special Committee on the Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a Canal between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence.<sup>24</sup>

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time;

MR. FOURNIER ... opposed the bill, as having a tendency to ruin the interest of the City of Quebec, and desired to have it postponed.<sup>25</sup>

MR. HOLMES could not consent to postpone the Bill.<sup>26</sup> ((He)) spoke of the vast advantages of such a Canal, which would be constructed by private enterprise and be of incalculable benefit to the trade of the St. Lawrence.<sup>27</sup> He moved, that it be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. Cauchon, Methot, Merritt, Robinson, Beaubien, and Egan.<sup>28</sup>

MR. CAUCHON wished a postponement.<sup>29</sup>

MR. HOLMES had no objection to put the names of Mr. Cauchon and Mr. Methot on the Committee.<sup>30</sup>

The motion was then adopted.<sup>31</sup>

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and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Holmes, the Honorable Mr. Merritt, the Honorable Mr. Robinson, Mr. Beaubien, Mr. Egan, Mr. Cauchon, and Mr. Méthot, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That the Rule of this House requiring that Private Bills be posted up one week in the Lobby of the House, be suspended as regards the said Bill.

School Law Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains, reported the Bill to  
(L.C.) Bill. amend the School Law of Lower Canada; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Quebec Trinity Mr. Lyon reported the Bill to consolidate the Laws  
House Bill. relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes; and the amendments, as far as the eleventh amendment, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The eleventh amendment being read a second time, as followeth:--

Clause 3, line 20. After "be" insert "Three hundred and fifty pounds."

Mr. Christie moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, and the Question being put, That the words "and fifty" be left out;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, DeWitt, Galt, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Taché.--  
(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Solicitor General Blake, Duchesnay, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Holmes, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Méthot, Morrison, Papineau, and Polette.--(16.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The eleventh amendment was then agreed to.

The twelfth amendment being read a second time, as followeth:--

Clause 3, line 22. After "be" insert "Three hundred pounds."

Mr. Christie moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Boulton, and the Question being put, That the words "Three hundred" be left out, and the words "Two hundred and fifty" inserted instead thereof;

The House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The twelfth amendment was then agreed to.

Then the residue of the said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Quebec Mr. Crysler reported the Bill to provide for the  
Health Bill. Health of the City of Quebec; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Court of The Order of the day for the House in Committee  
Chancery on the Bill for the more effectual Administration of



(U.C.) Bill.

Justice in the Court of Chancery of the late Province of Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Galt took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Galt reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Friday next.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

St. Roch de  
Québec Congrégation Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Association called "La Congrégation des hommes de la Paroisse de Saint Roch de Québec:"

Commutation  
of Tenure Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act the better to facilitate optional commutation

of tenure of Land en roture, in the Seigniories and Fiefs in Lower Canada, into that of franc-aleu-roturier:" And also,

Inland Bills  
of Exchange  
and Promissory  
Notes Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law regulating Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and the protesting thereof, and Foreign Bills in certain cases," with several Amendments;" to which they desire the

concurrence of this House: And also,

Roman Catho-  
lic Bishops  
(L.C.) Incor-  
poration Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in each Diocese in Lower Canada;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Official and  
Legal Notices  
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the insertion of certain Official and Legal Notices in the Canada Gazette

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only;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Superior Cri-  
minal Court  
and Court of  
Error and  
Appeal (U.C.)  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to make further provision for the Administration of Justice, by the establishment of a Superior Criminal Court of Common Law, and also a Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada, and for other purposes, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

*Mr. Holmes took the Chair of the Committee;*<sup>32</sup>

The object of the bill was to make several amendments in the system pursued in the Courts of Chancery and of appeals in Upper Canada, among others, to render the presence of three Judges necessary in the Courts of Appeals, instead of one only, as at present.<sup>33</sup>

The measure was opposed by MESSRS. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto), H. SMITH (Frontenac), J.A. MACDONALD (Kingston) and PAPINEAU.<sup>34</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE replied in a long ... speech, in which he powerfully advocated the necessity of the utmost care and attention in the construction of Courts of Justice, eulogizing the conduct of the Judges in England, which he said had for a long course of years been unimpeachable; and denouncing as the cause of all mis-government in any country, not so much the mis-constitution of the government as the mal-administration of the law in the Courts of Justice.<sup>35</sup>

The several clauses of the Bill were then submitted and adopted.<sup>36</sup>

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*and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;*

*And Mr. Holmes reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.*

*Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Friday next.*

Notarial Pro-  
fession Organi-  
zation Bill.

*The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada, being read;*

*The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.*

*Mr. Burritt took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,*

*Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;*

*And Mr. Burritt reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.*

*Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.*

London Muni-  
cipal Council  
By-Laws Bill.

*The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm certain By-Laws passed by the Municipal Council of the London District, imposing rates to be levied on Lands and other property therein, being*

*read;*

*The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.*

Orders  
deferred.

*Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Friday next.*

*Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Richards, The House adjourned.*

FOOTNOTES: 16 MAY 1849.

1. This matter was reported by: PILOT (Supplement), 19 May 1849, and PACKET, 26 May 1849, in identical accounts.
2. PILOT (Supplement), 19 May 1849.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 May 1849, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849, PILOT, 19 May 1849, and PACKET, 26 May 1849, in identical accounts, except that MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT's account is only partially identical, and PACKET did not report the resolutions.
7. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
8. PILOT, 19 May 1849.
9. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. PILOT, 19 May 1849.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849; and PILOT (Supplement), 19 May 1849, and PACKET, 26 May 1849, in identical accounts.
24. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
25. According to PILOT, 19 May 1849, Fournier spoke "in a very excited manner, and in a very loud voice."
26. PILOT (Supplement), 19 May 1849.
27. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
28. PILOT (Supplement), 19 May 1849.
29. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 17 May 1849. GLOBE, 23 May 1849, noted the matter. GLOBE, 23 May 1849, commented that "Mr. Blake made a splendid speech...."
33. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 23 May 1849.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.

FRIDAY, 18 MAY 1849.

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University  
Bill.

THE Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being proposed, That the engrossed Bill to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory government of the said University, and for other purposes connected with the same, and with the College and Royal Grammar School forming an appendage thereof, be now read the third time.<sup>1</sup>

MR. J.A. MACDONALD (Kingston) said it was not his intention to take up the time of the house by discussing the principles of the Bill, but he was desirous of placing his views upon record. He thought the Bill would not finally settle the question; that in a very few years some change would be loudly called for, in a measure which would deprive a very large portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada from the advantages of the University. The hon. gentleman then spoke at some length on the principles of the Bill which he introduced two years ago, and concluded by moving the following amendments<sup>2</sup>.

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The Honorable Mr. Macdonald moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, That the words, "now read the third time" be left out, and the following words added instead thereof: "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next, with an Instruction to the Committee to consider the propriety: 1st. Of restoring to the University of King's College its Royal Charter, by repealing the Statute of Upper Canada which amended the same. 2nd. Of vesting the Endowment of the said University in a General Board to be incorporated by the Legislature, and of adding to such Endowment an appropriation of Public Lands, so as to make it sufficient for the purpose, first, of granting to the four Colleges now established in Upper Canada, as well as to any Colleges which may be hereafter established by any Christian Denomination in that section of the Province, an annual sum, not to exceed for each College, the sum of £           ; secondly, of establishing in each District or Union of Counties, Grammar Schools affording a higher order of education than that now attainable in the Common Schools of Upper Canada, each Grammar School to be endowed with an annual sum not to exceed £           , nor to be less than £           ; thirdly, of establishing and properly endowing an Agricultural School and Farm in each District or Union of Counties in Upper Canada;"

((There was)) some discussion in which MESSRS. ROBINSON, SOL. GEN. BLAKE, RICHARDS, W. BOULTON (Toronto), AT. GEN. BALDWIN, etc., took part<sup>3</sup>.

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bidgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Crysler, Gagy, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(14.)



NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Dumas, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Galt, Hall, Holmes, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Watts, and Wetenhall.--(43.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Dumas, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Galt, Hall, Holmes, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Watts, and Wetenhall.--(44.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Crysler, Gugy, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(14.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory government of the said University, and for other purposes connected with the same, and with the College and Royal Grammar School forming an appendage thereof;"

The House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

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YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Davignon, DeWitt, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Galt, Hall, Holmes, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Marquis, M'Connell, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Watts, and Wetenhall.--(43.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(10.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry the Bill

to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec Trinity  
House Bill.

An engrossed Bill to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal Trinity  
House Bill.

An engrossed Bill to repeal a certain Act and Ordinance therein mentioned relative to the Trinity House of Montreal, and to consolidate and amend the provisions of the said Act and Ordinance, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to repeal a certain Act and an Ordinance therein mentioned, relating to the Trinity House at Montreal, and to amend and consolidate the provisions thereof."

Ordered, That Mr. Cauchon do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Courts of Civil  
Jurisdiction  
(L.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Laws relative to the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada, was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Duchesnay, seconded by Mr. Taché,

Ordered, That the twenty-first and twenty-second Paragraphs of the seventy-seventh Clause, which are in the words following, be cut out of the said Bill:--

"At the Village of St. Hyacinthe, in and for the Circuit called and to be called the St. Hyacinthe Circuit, from the tenth to the nineteenth day inclusively, of each of the months of February, June, and October; which said Circuit doth and shall include and consist of the County of St. Hyacinthe, the Township of Milton in the County of Shefford, the Parish of St. Barnabé in the County of Richelieu, and the Parishes of St. Hilaire and St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville in the County of Rouville.

"In the Parish of St. Denis, in and for the Circuit called and to be called the Richelieu Circuit, from the twenty-first to the thirtieth day inclusively, of each of the months of February, June, and October; which said Circuit doth and shall include and consist of the County of Richelieu, (except the Parish of St. Barnabé, and the Islands of the said County which lie in the River St. Lawrence on the north side of the main or ship channel) and the Parishes of Contrecoeur, St. Antoine, and St. Marc, in the County of Verchères."

And the said Paragraphs of the said Clause were accordingly cut out of the Bill, at the table.

Ordered, That the following engrossed Paragraphs be added to the seventy-seventh Clause of the said Bill, by way of Rider, and do follow the twentieth Paragraph thereof, after the words "St. Armand West:"--

"At the Village of St. Hyacinthe, in and for the Circuit called and to be called the St. Hyacinthe Circuit, from the tenth to the nineteenth day inclusively, of each of the months of February, June, and October, which

said Circuit doth and shall include and consist of the County of St. Hyacinthe, the Township of Milton in the County of Shefford, the Parishes of St. Charles and St. Barnabé in the County of Richelieu, and the Parishes of St. Hilaire and St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville in the County of Rouville.

"In the Parish of St. Ours, in and for the Circuit called and to be called the Richelieu Circuit, from the twenty-first to the thirtieth day inclusively, of each of the months of February, June, and October; which said Circuit doth and shall include and consist of the County of Richelieu, (except the Parishes of St. Charles and St. Barnabé, and the Islands of the said County which lie in the River St. Lawrence on the north side of the main or ship channel) and the Parishes of Contrecoeur and St. Antoine, in the County of Verchères."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Gaspé Judicature Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Law relative to the Administration of Justice in Gaspé, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Soeurs de la Charité of Bytown Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate La Communauté des Révérendes Soeurs de la Charité of Bytown, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate La Communauté des Révérendes Soeurs de la Charité at Bytown."

Ordered, That Mr. Egan do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Tolls on Vessels and Passengers Bill.

An engrossed Bill to impose Tolls on Vessels and Passengers brought down the St. Lawrence past any of the Canals thereon, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to impose Tolls on Vessels and Passengers brought down the Saint Lawrence, past any of the Canals thereon."

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Infants Real Estate Bill.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the sale and disposition of the real estate of Infants in certain cases therein mentioned, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Spirits Duties Bill.

An engrossed Bill to continue and amend the Act imposing Duties on Spirits distilled in this Province, and to provide for the Warehousing of such Spirits,



was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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Huron Copper  
Bay Company  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate certain persons under the Style of "The Huron Copper Bay Company," was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Grand River  
Navigation  
Company Bill.

An engrossed Bill to increase the Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Marriage Op-  
positions Bill.

An engrossed Bill to abolish Oppositions to Marriages founded on promises of Marriage, and to repeal the Act therein mentioned, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill relating  
to Causes in  
formā pauperis.

An engrossed Bill to remove all doubts as to the right of suing and defending Causes in formā pauperis before the Courts of Law in Lower Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

London Muni-  
cipal Council  
By-Laws Bill.

An engrossed Bill to confirm certain By-Laws passed by the Municipal Council of the London District, imposing rates to be levied on Lands and other property therein, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Notman do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Municipal  
Councils  
(L.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to remove doubts as to the first meetings of Municipal Councils under the Act for making better provision for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Galt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and



desire their concurrence.

Report of Com-  
mittee on Ex-  
piring Laws.

Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, from the Standing Committee on Expiring Laws, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as follows:--

Your Committee have carefully examined the List of Expiring Laws drawn up by the Law Clerk to Your Honorable House, and think it expedient to continue the following Acts and Ordinances until the end of the next Session of the Provincial Parliament:--

The Act 4 and 5 Vic. c.88, intituled, "An Act to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork:"

The Act 8 Vic. c.6, intituled, "An Act for the better preservation of the Peace, and the prevention of riots and violent outrages at and near Public Works while in progress of construction:"

The Act 8 Vic. c.27, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act or Ordinance therein mentioned, relative to the Registration of Titles to and incumbrances upon real property in Lower Canada:"

The Act 8 Vic. c.43, intituled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

The Act 9 Vic. c.38, intituled, "An Act to empower Commissioners for inquiring into matters connected with the public business to take evidence on Oath:"

The Act 2 Geo. 4, c.8, intituled, "An Act for the better regulating the Common of the Seigniory of Laprairie de la Madeleine:"

The Act 2 Geo. 4, c.10, intituled, "An Act to enable the inhabitants of the Seigniory of La Baie Saint Antoine, commonly called La Baie du Fêbvre, to provide for the better regulation of the Common in the said Seigniory," as amended and extended by the Act 4, Geo. c.26; and also, the said Act 4 Geo. 4, c.26, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Chairman and Trustees of the Common of the Seigniory of the Baie St. Antoine, commonly called the Baie du Fêbvre, to terminate certain disputes relating to the limits of the said Common, and for other purposes appertaining to the same:"

The Act 3 Will. 4, c.14, intituled, "An Act further to suspend certain parts of an Act or Ordinance therein mentioned, and to consolidate and further to continue for a limited time the provisions of two other Acts therein mentioned, for more effectually ascertaining the damages on Protested Bills of Exchange, and for determining disputes relating thereto, and for other purposes:"

The Ordinance 2 Vic. (3rd Session) c.7, intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of King George the Third, chapter nine, commonly called the Road Act:"

The Ordinance 2 Vic. (3rd Session) c.29, intituled, "An Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes and the building of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Church Yards," as amended and extended by the Ordinance 4 Vic. c.23; and also, the said Ordinance 4 Vic. c.23, intituled, "An Ordinance to extend the provisions of a certain Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes for civil purposes, to Parishes canonically erected before the passing of the said Ordinance.

And the Ordinance 2 Vic. (3rd Session) c.65, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the inspection of Fish and Oil."

And beg leave to recommend that a Bill be passed for continuing the said Acts and Ordinances.

Expiring  
Laws Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, have leave to bring in a Bill to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ship Canal  
Bill.

Mr. Holmes reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain and the River St. Lawrence, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Inland Bills  
of Exchange and  
Promissory  
Notes Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws regulating Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and the protesting thereof, and Foreign Bills in certain cases," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 17. Leave out from "notes" to "shall" in line 33.

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Press 1, line 33. Leave out "are" and insert "is."

Press 9, line 44. Leave out from "thereof" to "Schedule" in Press 10, line 1.

In the Schedules to the Bill:

Schedule No. 2.

Press 11, line 22. Leave out from "signature" to "protested" in line 24.

Press 11, line 26. Leave out "(L.S.)"

Schedule No. 3.

Press 12, line 1. Leave out from "signature" to "protested" in line 3.

Press 12, line 5. Leave out "(L.S.)"

Schedule No. 5.

Press 13, line 3. Leave out from "signature" to "protested" in line 5.

Press 13, line 7. Leave out "(L.S.)"

Schedule No. 6.

Press 13, line 29. Leave out from "signature" to "protested" in line 31.

Press 13, line 33. Leave out "(L.S.)"

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Militia Act  
Amendment  
Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Militia Law of this Province in so far as regards the enrolment of and fines imposed upon Quakers, Menonists, and Trunkers.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Mount Hermon  
Cemetery Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "The Mount Hermon Cemetery," be now taken

into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 2, line 5. After "street" insert "(saving always the right of indemnity of the Seignior)."

Press 4, line 22. Leave out "aforesaid" and insert "hereinafter mentioned."

Press 9, line 5. Leave out from "of" to "the" where it occurs the second time in line 6.

Press 8, line ult. Leave out from "exceeding" to "two" in Press 9, line 1.

Press 9, line penult. Leave out from "prescribe" to "two," and insert "not exceeding."

Press 10, line 12. Leave out from "prescribe" to "two" in line 13, and insert "not exceeding."

Press 10, line 13. After "pence" insert Clauses (A.) (B.) (C.) (D.) (E.) (F.) and (G.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that every part of the Cemetery shall be inclosed by walls or other sufficient fences or railings of the height of eight feet at least."

Clause (B.) "And be it enacted, that the said Corporation shall keep the Cemetery and the buildings and fences thereof in complete repair, and in good order and condition, out of the monies to be received by them in virtue of this Act."

Clause (C.) "And be it enacted, that the Corporation shall make all necessary and proper sewers and drains in and about the Cemetery for draining it and keeping it dry; and they may, from time to time, as occasion requires, cause any such sewer or drain to open into any existing sewer, with the consent in writing of the persons having the management of the street or road, and of the owners and occupiers of the lands through which such opening is made, doing as little damage as possible to the road or ground wherein such sewer or drain may be made, and restoring it to the same or as good condition as it was in before being disturbed."

Clause (D.) "And be it enacted, that if the said Corporation at any time cause or suffer to be brought or to flow into the River Saint Lawrence, above low water-mark, or into any spring, well, stream, canal, reservoir, aqueduct, pond, or watering place, any offensive matter from the Cemetery, whereby the water therein shall be fouled, they shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings, currency."

Clause (E.) "And be it enacted, that the said penalty, with full costs of suit, may be recovered by any person having right to use the water fouled by such offensive matter, by a civil action in any Court of competent jurisdiction; provided always, that the said penalty shall not be recoverable, unless the same be sued for during the continuance of the offence, or within



six months after is has ceased."

Clause (F.) "And be it enacted, that in addition to the said penalty of twelve pounds ten shillings, (and whether the same be recovered or not,) any person having right to use the water fouled by such offensive matter, may sue the said Corporation in a civil action in any Court of competent jurisdiction, for any damage specially sustained by him by reason of the water being so fouled, or if no special damage be alleged, for the sum of two pounds ten shillings for each day during which such offensive matter is brought or flows as aforesaid, after the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time when notice of the offence is served on the said Corporation by such person."

Clause (G.) "And be it enacted, that the said Corporation shall make regulations for ensuring that all burials within the Cemetery are conducted in a decent and solemm manner."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Township of  
Elgin Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to constitute a new Township, to be called the Township of Elgin, out of part of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Chabot, seconded by Mr. Laurin,

Roman Catho-  
lic Bishops  
(L.C.) Incor-  
poration Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in each Diocese in Lower Canada," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Solicitor General Blake took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Solicitor General Blake reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Criminal Jus-  
tice Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake have leave to bring in a Bill for the removal of defects in

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the Administration of Criminal Justice.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.



The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Adjournment.

Ordered, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow, at ten o'clock, A.M.

Salaries of additional Judges, &c. (U.C.)

Mr. Lemieux, from the Committee to consider the expediency of making provision out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, and by the funding of certain Fees of Office receivable or to be receivable under any Law for that purpose by different Officers of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in Upper Canada, for such additional Judges and Officers of those Courts as an amended system of Judicature for that section of the Province may require, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, and by the funding of certain Fees of Office receivable or to be receivable under any Law for that purpose by different Officers of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in Upper Canada, for such additional Judges and Officers of those Courts as an amended system of Judicature for that section of the Province may require.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That so much of the said Resolution as refers to Courts of Equity be committed to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of the late Province of Upper Canada.

Ordered, That so much of the said Resolution as refers to Courts of Law be committed to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to make further provision for the Administration of Justice, by the establishment of a Superior Criminal Court of Common Law, and also a Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada, and for other purposes.

Court Houses and Gaols (L.C.)

Mr. M'Farland, from the Committee to consider the expediency of providing means for the building of certain Court Houses and Gaols in Lower Canada, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient that provision be made for erecting a proper Court House in the City of Montreal, containing sufficient accommodation for all the Courts held in the said City, and for the Registry Office for the County of Montreal.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient that such Court House be erected on the ground belonging to the Civil Government, and lying between Notre Dame Street and the Champ de Mars, in the said City; that it be constructed under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Public Works, according to a Plan to be approved by the Governor in Council, and that the said Commissioners be authorized to offer Premiums for the best Plans.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient that provision be also made for the construction of a proper Court House and Gaol at Kamouraska, Aylmer and Chicoutimi, and for the repairs or re-building of the Court House and Gaol in each of the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, respectively, under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Public Works, and upon Plans to be approved by the Governor in Council.

4. Resolved, That for defraying the expense of constructing the said

Court Houses and Gaols, and the cost of the ground for those last mentioned, it is expedient to empower the Governor in Council to raise by way of Loan, upon Debentures to be issued for that purpose charged upon and payable out of the Special Fund hereinafter mentioned, a sum not exceeding Forty thousand pounds for the Court House at Montreal, and a sum not exceeding Three thousand pounds for each of the Court Houses and Gaols, and the sites thereof, at Kamouraska, Aylmer, and Chicoutimi, and the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, respectively; and to make the interest on such Debentures, not exceeding in any case eight per cent, payable half-yearly, and the principal at such periods as he shall think most for the public advantage.

5. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of providing for the payment of the principal and interest of the said Debentures, it is expedient to levy a tax of one per cent upon all monies paid into any Civil Court sitting at the places where the said Court Houses are respectively to be erected,--upon all monies levied under any writ of execution issuing out of any such Court, or arising from any sale made under any Commission of Bankruptcy, issued at such places,--to appropriate the monies arising at such places respectively from all fines and penalties paid into the hands of the Clerks of the Peace or the Clerks of the Crown, or from the forfeiture of recognizances, not forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province; and also to empower the Governor in Council to impose such tax upon all Proceedings in the Courts of Civil Jurisdiction sitting at the said places respectively, or in appeal from judgments of such Courts, upon the closing of Inventories, assemblies of relations and friends, insinuations or registrations in the offices of such Courts, appointments of Tutors or Curators, and other like matters, or the registration of Deeds or Instruments in the Registry Offices at such places respectively, as shall, in his opinion, be sufficient to produce sums sufficient to pay the said interest and principal at the periods appointed for the payment thereof; the sums raised at each of the said places respectively to be appropriated to the payment of the principal and interest of the monies expended at the places where such sums shall be respectively raised, and to be paid to such Officers and accounted for in such manner as the Governor in Council shall appoint.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and the Question being proposed, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Seymour, That all the words after "That" be left out, and the following words added instead thereof: "the said Resolutions be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending the same, by leaving out the words "Governor in Council" in the 4th Resolution, and inserting the words "Municipal Council, or other District or Local Body which may be duly constituted for that purpose;" by inserting the words "and if the amount so levied should not be sufficient to make the payments as before mentioned, the deficiency shall be made good by levying a tax on the inhabitants of any or

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all of the Districts or localities respectively where the said Court Houses and Gaols are to be erected, so that in no case shall any portion of the cost of such Court Houses and Gaols, or the land on which they are to be built, be paid from the Consolidated Revenue of this Province" after the words "payment thereof" in the 5th Resolution; and leaving out the words "Governor in Council shall appoint" at the end of the said 5th Resolution,

and adding the words "Municipal Council, or other District or Local Body which may be duly constituted for that purpose shall appoint" instead thereof;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Fergusson, Flint, Galt, Johnson, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Thompson.--(11.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Solicitor General Blake, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Fortier, Holmes, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Notman, Papineau, Price, Richards, and Watts.--(16.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Court Houses  
and Gaols  
(L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine have leave to bring in a Bill to make provision for the erection or repair of Court Houses and Gaols at certain places in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Court of  
Chancery  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of the late Province of Upper Canada, and another reference, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Galt took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Galt reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Superior Cri-  
iminal Court and  
Court of Error  
and Appeal  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to make further provision for the Administration of Justice, by the establishment of a Superior Criminal Court of Common Law, and also a Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada, and for other purposes, and another reference, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Armstrong took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Armstrong reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.



Supply.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read;

Mr. Christie moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, and the Question being proposed, That considering the amount of the Public Debt and Interest thereof, exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand pounds per annum, and the other fixed and permanent charges to which the Province is pledged, together with the state of its Revenue and Resources, it is, in the opinion of this House, expedient to suspend all Public Works, those of indispensable necessity excepted, until such times as the circumstances of the country will admit of their being resumed with a prospect of their completion, without a recurrence to further loans for the purpose:

2. That it is expedient also to reduce the expenses of the Legislature, of the Civil List, and the ordinary annual charges of the Civil Government of the Province, as far as may be consistent with the due efficiency of the Public Service.

3. That in conformity with the above, it is expedient to reduce all salaries exceeding Five hundred pounds currency, by at least one half the excess over that amount:

4. That it is expedient to fund all Fees of Office, and to allow fixed Salaries in lieu thereof, to the incumbents:

5. That the salary paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province to Her Majesty's Governor General thereof, is excessive, disproportionate to the means of the Province, and burthensome to it, and that, in the opinion of this House, the Salary to Her Majesty's Representative in this Province ought to be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury:

6. That the Attornies and Solicitors General, as the principal Law Officers of the Crown in this Province, are in matters of law, and legal questions of public interest, the responsible Advisers of the Executive Government thereof, and as such are referred to frequently by it, as well in cases where private rights are concerned, as in those of a public nature, That, in the opinion of this House, they therefore ought not to take the lead, conduct, nor participate in the political business of the Government, nor ex officio to occupy seats in the Executive Council, nor to deliberate therein as Members thereof; but to be exempt therefrom, and restricted to the official duties appertaining to their station in Her Majesty's Courts of Law, which are now, by reason of the attention of those Officials to the political business of the Government, performed by substitutes, and at great additional expense to the country, and that they should be professionally consulted only in legal matters by the Executive, when for its information and guidance it may be necessary to refer to them for their opinion and report thereupon, and which, in the opinion of this House, should be as free of all suspicion of political bias, as are and ought to be the decisions of the Judges in Her Majesty's Law Courts:

7. That, in like manner, the Commissioners of Public Works, whose functions are immediately connected with and subordinate to the Executive Council, and who being directly accountable to it for all contracts they may enter into, and public monies expended by them pursuant thereto, ought also, in the opinion of this House, to be relieved from serving in the said Council, and from deliberating therein as Members thereof, their position as Members of the said Executive Council being incongruous, if not incompatible, with their just and necessary responsibilities towards it:

8. That Her Majesty's Executive Council in this province, besides uniting in itself functions that in England are divided between Her Majesty's



*Privy Council and the Ministerial Cabinet, constituted as it is, solely of salaried Officials--Heads of Departments, is subject to the suspicion of mercenary, as well as of undue party influences, in the conduct of public affairs, and is in fact a Bureaucracy of political partisans, not only ill-*

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*adapted to promote the peace, welfare and good government of the Province, but absolutely of a character to agitate and unsettle it:*

9. *That in the opinion of this House, the introduction into the said Executive Council, of at least a number equal to that of the officials therein, of unpaid and non-stipendiary Members independent of the Executive, selected from among the most eminent in the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests in the Province, would prove a salutary reform in the constitution and character of the said Executive Council, and entitle it to a greater portion of the public confidence and support than, under its present organization, it can be expected ever to acquire:*

10. *That in the opinion of this House, the examples set by previous Administrations in making the Ministerial post, or office, of Executive Councillor a stepping stone to non-political offices of the highest grade and emolument, and of permanent tenure, and in particular those of the present Administration immediately upon their attainment to power, in conferring Judgeships upon two of their colleagues, are instances not only elusive of the responsibilities sought for and assumed, and a conversion to sordid and selfish purposes, of the important trust confided to them, by turning their position, as Constitutional Advisers of the Queen's Representative, to private account, in helping themselves to profitable retirements from their political pursuits; but they are also of a nature to bring into disrepute the Judgment Seat, by throwing it open rather to the competition of political agitation and intrigue, than to professional worth and eminence, and are, moreover, evidences of a policy derogatory to Her Majesty's Government, making it that of a party, and avowedly protective of party interests, with equal if not greater zeal than those of the public, holding out, with a view to perpetuate their own power, as a principle, and the policy by which they are to be guided in the administration of the Government, a preference for partisans over all others, in their appointments to office under the Crown; against all which this House deem it to be its bounden duty to record the expression of its disapprobation, and to protest, as unfitting to be drawn into precedent hereafter, or practically followed, and in fact of a nature to bring into contempt the existing system of so-called "Responsible Government," and truly to characterize it as "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," to entrap the unsuspecting, and of a tendency to enslave the country, reduce the Representative of the Sovereign to the level of an agent to the political partisans and adventurers, and this House into an arena for agitators, speculators in politics, and place-hunters, contending for office and emolument at the public expense:*

11. *That in the opinion of this House, the Law expenses or costs of Justice generally in all Her Majesty's Law Courts throughout this Province are an exorbitant tax and grievance upon the people thereof, requiring the immediate attention of Her Majesty's Executive Government, and measures of redress; and that an humble Address, on the subject, be presented to His Excellency the Governor General accordingly:*

12. *That it is expedient to erect a Tribunal or Jurisdiction in this Province for the Trial of Impeachments:*

13. That this House renews its votes with respect to the abolition of the Feudal Tenure, of the 28th July, 1841, as follow:--

"1. Resolved, That from the increasing improvement of the Country, and from the abuses which have grown out of the operation of the Tenure of Lands now existing in that part of the Province hitherto called Lower Canada, commonly known as the "Seigniorial Tenure," the said Tenure has become less adapted to the wants, prosperity and advancement of the Province, and in many instances burthensome and oppressive to the people.

2. Resolved, That the different Legislative enactments passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom touching and concerning the said Tenure, have not attained the end sought for by their framers; and that it is expedient to adopt other efficient and equitable means for relieving the people from the above difficulties, and of gradually substituting for the Seigniorial system, a free Tenure more consonant to their condition, interests and wishes.

3. Resolved, That in the changes to be made in the Laws of Tenure, due regard should be had to the vested rights of all parties concerned, and provision made for ascertaining the same with a view to an equitable adjustment."<sup>4</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE in moving that the resolutions which he had given notice of at the beginning of the session respecting the public debt of the Province, and the propriety of the house adopting some mode for the purpose of reducing the expenditure, took occasion to remark upon the large fees paid to all the public officers. The sum expended on the Governor General was about \$35,000, \$10,000 more than was paid the President of the United States, that his house at Monklands which had been heretofore rented at £170, had been leased at £450, for five years, notwithstanding that ... the government had expended some thousand pounds on the improvements, that the Attorney Generals, had each £1100, besides one clerk at £300, and another at £200. That the Solicitor Generals had £600 each; that the amount paid and due the Queen's Printers during the last 18 months, amounted to no less than \$16,000; that the postage of the House during the year was 2,200. In fact, he remarked, that the expenditure exceeded the appropriation which had been made by Parliament by a large sum. He went over a number of other terms to show the necessity for the greatest economy and importance of reducing the expenditure in some way or another. He also remarked on the present constitution of the Executive Council, maintaining that the Attorneys General out (sic) not to be mixed up with politics at all, and should not have a seat in the cabinet.-- The manner in which some members were placed on the bench rendering the proceedings connected with their preferment such as to assume the appearance of an "artful dodge;" and the manner in which friends and partizans were provided for rendered their present system very much like a system of jobbing. He also stated his belief that the tax paid by the people for the administration of justice in her Majesty's Courts of Canada amounted to about £100,000. The honble. member commented on the resolutions as he read them over<sup>5</sup>.

As he merely wished to have them on the Journals of the House, and bring them up next Session, no discussion took place.<sup>6</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE then asked Attorney General Baldwin whether he thought it proper for the Attorney Generals to have a seat in the Executive Council.<sup>7</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN answered that in the position in which Canada was placed, he thought it was necessary that they should have a seat in the Cabinet.<sup>8</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE also made some allusion to the Solicitor General's not attending the Courts and Queen's Counsel being paid for performing their duties.<sup>9</sup>

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*On motion of Mr. Galt, seconded by Mr. M'Connell,*

*Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Question be postponed.*

*The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.*

*Mr. Lyon took the Chair of the Committee;*

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE made some remarks inaudible in the Reporter's Gallery.<sup>10</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE called the attention of the Government to the expenses of printing the Canada Gazette.<sup>11</sup>

MR. RICHARDS was glad the hon. gentleman had called the attention of Government to that, as it was a subject which ought to engage their attention.<sup>12</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said, it would be looked after.<sup>13</sup>

MR. J.S. MACDONALD (Glengarry) called the attention of the Government to the useless expense of collecting customs at Coteau du Lac.<sup>14</sup>

MR. GALT made a few remarks we did not hear, relative to Turnpike trusts.<sup>15</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT said that subject had engaged the attention of the Government, and that there had been a bill proposed to enable Government to dispose of them.<sup>16</sup>

MR. SEYMOUR called the attention of the Committee to the falling off of the revenue, and desired to know how it could be made to pay the expenses of the Government. He thought it would be better to have the salaries of all the officers of the Government put much lower than they were. The hon. and gallant knight had been accused of getting up the excitement in the country for the sake of getting into office; he (Mr. S.) would have the remuneration put so low as not to make it worth while to get into office for the sake of salary. The hon. gentleman went over a list of officers he considered too highly remunerated. He thought the salary of the Governor too high for a poor country like Canada. The Speakers of the two Houses, who got a salary of £1,000 a-year each, for services of three months, he thought entirely too high. The Government printer received upwards of £4,000 a-year, which he thought ought to be reduced. The money collected from seventeen Custom Houses did not pay for the expense of their maintenance.<sup>17</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE said the Government had under their consideration the reduction of expenditure, but that it was absurd to take up one or two items then. With regard to the salaries of public officers, his office had cost two or three times the amount of his ... salary; there might be some men philanthropic enough to accept office for nothing, but he had not the pleasure of their acquaintance. He had no reason to think the revenue would fall short of the amount; though he could not say what effect the late disturbances might have in driving trade from our shores.<sup>18</sup>

The question of concurrence was put on a number of items<sup>19</sup>.

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lyon reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Christie,  
The House adjourned.



FOOTNOTES: 18 MAY 1849.

1. This matter was reported by: HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849. The GLOBE, 23 May 1849, noted the matter.
2. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
3. IBID.
4. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 May 1849; LA MINERVE, 21 May 1849; and BRITISH WHIG, 25 May 1849.
5. BRITISH WHIG, 25 May 1849.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 May 1849.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.

SATURDAY, 19 MAY 1849.

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School Law  
(L.C.) Bill.

AN engrossed Bill to amend the School Law of  
Lower Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine do carry  
the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Port Burwell  
Harbour Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of Port Burwell Harbour," was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Notman do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bytown College Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the College of Bytown, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Egan do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Law of Evidence (U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to improve the Law of Evidence in Upper Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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Roman Catholic Bishops  
(L.C.) Incorporation Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in each Diocese in Lower Canada," was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chabot do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without Amendment.

Fourteenth Report of Committee on Road and Bridge Bills.

Mr. Fortier, from the Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, presented to the House the Fourteenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the contents of the Bill to authorize the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads to purchase the St. Michel Road, and to open a Road to the Village of Sault au Recollet, and have agreed to the same without any amendment.

St. Michel  
Road Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads to purchase the St. Michel Road, and to open a Road to the Village of Sault au Recollet, be engrossed.

Bill relating  
to Mortgagers  
and Mortgagees  
(U. C.)

Mr. Richards reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Sale under Execution of the interest of Mortgagers and Mortgagees in real estate in Upper Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Laurin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Laurin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Laurin reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Calvinistic  
Baptist Church  
(Perth) Land  
Title Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, have leave to bring in a Bill to confirm the Title of the Calvinistic Baptist Church in Perth, to a certain piece of Land in the said Town.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Egan, seconded by Mr. Johnson,

River des Prai-  
ries Bridges.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of repealing part of certain Acts authorizing certain persons to erect Bridges over the River des Prairies.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Sauvageau took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Sauvageau reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the fourth Section of the Act 10 & 11 Vic. chap. 97, intituled, "An Act to authorize Pierre Vicau and others to build a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies," and also the fourth Section of the Act 10 & 11 Vic. chap. 98, intituled, "An Act to authorize Paschal Persillier dit Lachapelle to erect a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies," with the exception of that part of the said Sections, respectively, which provides for the distance to be left between the Pillars of the Bridges erected under the authority of the said Acts.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

<u>Bill relating to</u> <u>Bridges over the</u> <u>River des Prairies.</u>	<u>Ordered</u> , That Mr. <u>Egan</u> have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal certain provisions of the Acts therein mentioned, authorizing the construction of Bridges over the River <u>des Prairies</u> .
--	--

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Egan, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Malloch, Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Chauveau, to report thereon with all convenient speed.

<u>Militia Act</u> <u>Amendment Bill.</u>	<u>Ordered</u> , That the Bill to amend the Militia Law of this Province in so far as regards the enrolment of and fines imposed upon Quakers, Menonists, and Tinkers, be engrossed.
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<u>Seat of Gov-</u> <u>ernment.</u>	The Honorable Mr. <u>Sherwood</u> moved, seconded by Mr. <u>Armstrong</u> , and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing to His Excellency, That, in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when a different and much more satisfactory arrangement may be made as regards the place of convening Parliament, than at present exists:
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That it was the cause of complaints on the part of many of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, that the Parliament was, in 1843, removed altogether from within the limits of their Province.

That it was suggested at that time, as each Province had enjoyed the advantages of having a separate Legislature within its limits from the first establishment of its Representative form of Government, down to the time of the Union, that after the Union it would be an act of common justice only for the Representative of the Sovereign to convene Parliament alternately at Toronto in Upper Canada, and at Quebec in Lower Canada; but the Legislature, to whom the subject was submitted, thought otherwise, and advised Montreal as the place to be selected, which advice was received and acted on: That within a very short period of time, however, this House has been seen the Building in Montreal occupied by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, rented and fitted up as it was at a great expense to the country, wilfully burnt before their eyes, and the Libraries belonging to the respective Houses, and their records and proceedings, consumed with it:



*That such then being the state of the case, and with the view of removing every obstacle that may have a tendency to hinder, or in any way interfere with the well-working of the Union, this House most respectfully begs leave to recommend His Excellency to adopt the suggestion referred to,--that after the present Session, His Excellency will be*

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*pleased to convene the Parliament alternately at Toronto and Quebec, during periods not exceeding four years at each place; the first sitting, under this arrangement, to be held at such of the two places mentioned as His Excellency, in his discretion, may deem most advisable for the general good: That the plan here submitted is not without precedents in other countries, and that it can now more easily than at any antecedent period be carried out, inasmuch as all former records and proceedings in Parliament have been destroyed:*

*That each branch of the Legislature will now have to commence anew; and with a view to alternate sittings as herein recommended, their records and proceedings ought henceforward to be made out in duplicate, so that one copy may be deposited in the vaults of the Parliament House at Toronto, and the other within the walls of the Citadel of Quebec, where they will be secure from the ravages of fire, and from the attacks of external and internal foes:*

*That the Parliament Buildings at each of the Cities of Toronto and Quebec, are the property of the Province; that they are commodious and comfortable, and can be made ready for the reception of the Legislature at a comparatively small expense: That under this arrangement, the Members of the Legislature will have a better opportunity of ascertaining and understanding, by personal observation, the condition, the wants, and the wishes of the whole people, instead of being confined, as they now necessarily are, in their knowledge of public affairs, to the narrow limits of their respective sections of the Province;<sup>1</sup>*

MR. H. SHERWOOD made a speech of considerable length, the greater part of which I did not hear.<sup>2</sup> ((He)) stated that he did not take that step from any party motives, nor was the proposition original, as an Address to the Queen had been formerly passed by the Assembly, and sent to the Queen, to the same effect. He thought nothing could be better calculated to carry out the Union than by placing the seat of Government alternately in Upper and Lower Canada, for periods not exceeding four years. He thought nothing could be more fair and equitable than this proposition. In some parts of Upper Canada, persons had to travel 800 or 900 miles to get out a common patent but this they would have no objections to do, if persons in Lower Canada, every four years, would do the same. With regard to the expense, he had been informed that large boxes with pigeon holes might be easily made, and the offices of the public departments removed at a few hours notice--The heavy records have been all destroyed, and all there were remaining might be had in duplicate; and they not be put to any inconvenience. There were public buildings in both Quebec and Toronto. He would not vote to have Parliament either at Quebec or Toronto permanently. His great object was to consolidate parties, and carry out the Union. He did not take the present step in consequence of the destruction of the Parliament Houses in Montreal; he

had in any case intended to have tested the feelings of the house upon it; and he thought the present the best time, when every body was dissatisfied with the outrage which had been committed.<sup>3</sup>

MR. J.A. MACDONALD (Kingston) rose to a question of order; he did not think that question could be discussed without permission being granted by a message from the Governor.<sup>4</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said a few words to the effect, as we understood, that it was not necessary.<sup>5</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB would ask of the Attorney General West, if the Government gave its consent to the present motion?<sup>6</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said that as a member of the Government, he was neither in favor of it nor the reverse.<sup>7</sup> The government was not prepared to support any scheme, this was a plan proposed by a member over whom the government had no influence, and members of the government would vote as they thought right.<sup>8</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB opposed the motion, which he characterized as being absurd the plan which the hon. gentleman proposed would entail enormous expense on the country.<sup>9</sup>

MR. CHAUVEAU opposed it.<sup>10</sup> OR MR. CHAUVEAU said a few words in favor of the motion, characterizing the outrages which had been committed in Montreal, as deserving of the reprobation of the civilized world. He did not think that the Government would be justified in allowing Montreal to remain the Seat of Government.<sup>11</sup> The difficulties with regard to moving the Government offices would be a sufficient objection to the scheme of the member for Toronto. He then proceeded to show the necessity of removing from Montreal on account of the disturbances which were not yet over; Montreal had always been famous for these outrages, even before the union.<sup>12</sup>

MR. ARMSTRONG said that he was not surprised at the proposition of Sir A. MacNab, who was of course anxious to have the union dissolved, which this measure would have the effect of preventing. He was not surprised that he should wish to favour the people of Montreal who had given him (Sir Allan) so strong a support. He was not so favourable to Upper Canada as he had been, for Upper Canada was coming down en masse to support him, it was then such, whereas Upper Canada was now coming down for a much different purpose.<sup>13</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB said that he was proud to have received the support of the people of Montreal.<sup>14</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT said this was not a Government measure-- that he would give it his cordial support and he thought the time had arrived to put it into effect. He found the hon. and gallant Knight had supported a similar proposition in 1841, and for the reason, that alternate Parliaments would have the effect of bringing the people of both sections of the Province together. The argument of expense did not hold at the present time. They had seen enough of the people of Montreal to prevent them keeping the Seat of government in that city. He remembered the arguments which had been used in 1843 to bring it down here

were, that they would have around them an enlightened public opinion. The hon. member contrasted this with the late outrages. He did not make the disturbances the only reason of removing the Seat of Government from Montreal; he only mentioned it as one sufficient consideration. His principal reason was that it would tend to the better working of the Union, which he thought would ultimately be of the greatest advantage to the country. He was opposed to a federal Union of the Provinces, as it would cause a great additional expense and we should have to pay a tax to support two governments; he considered this one of the advantages we enjoyed over the United States. He looked to the day when they would be able to retrench the expenses of Government and be able materially to reduce customs duties, even to do away with them altogether.<sup>15</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON was strongly in favor of the motion.<sup>16</sup> ((He)) thought it desirable that public men should have fixed principles or good memories.<sup>17</sup> He remarked that Sir Allan McNab had seldom ever heard of a Parliament travelling like a "van" now on the 10th September 1841 Sir Allan Napier McNab seconded by Mr. Buchanan, had moved<sup>18</sup> that the House concur in the Report of a Committee to have Parliament alternately in Quebec or Toronto; and the gallant Knight now characterized it as absurd.<sup>19</sup> Sir Allan looked a little put out at this reference to the past.<sup>20</sup> The reason in force then must be the same as now. Here the hon. member read the reasons then given, which were in effect like those now urged.<sup>21</sup> One ... was the benefit which was to be derived from the acquaintance which the people of the different sections of the Province would form with each other.<sup>22</sup> He (Mr. B.) considered those reasons such as every honest man on the floor of this House should support and he did not think the hon. and gallant Knight could make so good a speech against as he then made in favor of the proposition. There were strong reasons why the Seat of Government should be removed from this place.<sup>23</sup> They should recollect that if they remained in Montreal they would be obliged to erect buildings to accommodate Parliament, whereas in Toronto and Quebec there were all the buildings at their command, which would require a small sum to fit them up. In these places there would be as here a mob ready for any deed of violence, at the command of any one who would make an inflammatory speech; they wanted a place where they could meet free from accusation, where they would not have the men of respectability, the elite of the town banding themselves together to insult the Queen's representative. ... In Montreal<sup>24</sup> they had seen outrages of an abominable kind, and it was certain that those outrages would be repeated. He had heard it said in this town that certain measures should not go into effect without bloodshed<sup>25</sup>, that they had now no Parliament house to destroy, that the Government house would be the next mark for their attacks. Was it possible that Government could remain within the very vortex of sedition? This was no ephemeral feeling from ephemeral ((men)), there were parties in Montreal influenced by jealousy and race who were determined that no Reform government should conduct affairs peaceably in this city.<sup>26</sup> He would call it the Paris of Canada, where a mob could be collected by the tinkling of a bell; and he thought it ought to be removed from here at all events. It was true it might cost a little more expense, but, as was appositely remarked by the gallant Knight, in 1841, it would be no public loss.<sup>27</sup>

MR. GALT would have remained silent but for the remarks of the President of the Council, who had stated that this was not a Government question.



If the hon. President of the Council had extended his research, he would have found that a precisely similar question had been made a Government measure in 1843. The hon. member here read from one of the Journals of the House, an extract of a message sent down to the House in 1843, recommending to its consideration the propriety of fixing the Seat of Government either at Montreal or Kingston in preference to Quebec or Toronto, and discountenancing the project of having the Government in the two sections of the Province alternately. The Ministry at present in power were in power then, and they then considered the removal of the Government a Cabinet question. He had taken the trouble to look at the debate at the period, and he found strong expressions from Mr. Baldwin in favour of the question being considered a Government one. Here the hon. member read from a speech of Mr. Baldwin, to the effect that if they had not made the removal of the Seat of Government from Kingston a Cabinet question, they would have been scoffed at and derided; and he expected that the hon. Attorney General West would have taken the same view now that he had taken then. The hon. gentleman further read from speeches of the Ministry at that period, to the effect that Montreal was the best place for the Seat of Government; and from a speech of Mr. Sullivan, ridiculing the idea of an alternate Parliament, and characterized it as a perambulating menagerie. He (Mr. G.) thought it strange that the Ministry should, after that, come down to the house and coolly tell them that the present question was not a Government one; he doubted if that assertion would satisfy the house or the country. (Hear, hear.) He regretted to hear it and by the President of the Council that the present time was most proper to consider the removal of the Seat of Government; and give, as a reason, that this city had been visited by certain outrages which had disgraced it. He (Mr. G.) asked if that were a reason to give this house for the removal of the Seat of Government? He thought the disturbances had been magnified by the personal apprehensions of honorable members. He thought that if the Ministry, with the armed power of the Empire at their command, could not keep the peace of this city, they were totally unfit to hold the reins of the Government of the country. Besides, two days after the disturbances, they had voted that the country was in a state of profound peace, and now gave the disturbances as a reason for removing the Government. He considered the reasons given by the hon. member for Norfolk as arguments in favor of retaining the Seat of Government where it was. Disloyalty and disaffection would not be the less likely to show themselves if the Seat of Government were removed. He thought Montreal the best place for the amalgamation of the two races, and the best place to keep the Government, to carry out the working of the Union. If they removed the Government from this city, it would look as if they had run away from a mob. Human nature was the same all over the country, and he had heard of riots at both Quebec and Toronto. He asked if there were ever such causes for rioting before? The hon. gentleman went on to recite cases of perambulating Parliaments which had not worked well; he also went on to argue, that alternate Parliaments would involve the country in great additional expense. He concluded by moving ... that the consideration of the Resolutions be postponed.<sup>28</sup>

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*Mr. Galt moved, seconded by Mr. Davignon, and the Question being put,*



*That the further consideration of the said Question, being postponed;*

DR. DAVIGNON seconda la motion de l'hon. membre pour Sherbrooke et l'accompagna des remarques suivantes.

Le Dr. Davignon, en secondant la motion de M. Galt pour remettre la question de la translation du siège du gouvernement, s'exprimait ainsi.

M. l'orateur, les mêmes raisons qui m'ont engagé à opposer les résolutions de l'hon. membre pour Saguenay m'obligent encore aujourd'hui à seconder la motion de mon honorable ami pour le comté de Sherbrooke. Je suis d'avis que cette question appartient à l'administration, et je dirai que ce n'est pas le temps de discuter le mérite d'une semblable question; ce serait dans mon humble opinion très impolitique que d'adopter les résolutions de l'hon. membre pour Toronto, ce serait paraître capituler devant la mob. Que le gouvernement continue avec les mesures qu'il a déjà prises et il réussira à rétablir la paix et la tranquillité dans la ville. Tous les honnêtes gens, n'importe à quel parti ils appartiennent, lui donneront leur appui.

Quant aux excès commis par la mob en cette ville, je n'ai pas de mot assez fort pour exprimer combien je les abhorre, mais on trouvera des mobs partout. Quant au plan de siéger alternativement à Québec et Toronto, je ne crois pas qu'il réussisse et ce serait trop coûteux, et je le répète, au lieu de discuter cette question aujourd'hui, donnons au ministère notre support entier, et je ne crois pas me tromper en disant que supportée par cette chambre l'administration sortira victorieuse, et réussira à faire fonctionner en dépit des mécontents notre système de gouvernement. Il est vrai M. l'orateur, qu'étant bien jeune en cette chambre, mes opinions ne seront pas d'un grand poids, mais j'ai cru de mon devoir d'exprimer mes sentiments, et je le répèterai, n'ayant pas l'air de céder devant l'éméute.<sup>29</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE spoke in a low voice and was nearly inaudible in the Reporters' Gallery. He was understood to say, that the motion of the hon. member for Toronto, was not similar to the question which had been made a Cabinet measure in 1843. He was not prepared to deny that there might be advantages in having alternate Parliaments in Upper and Lower Canada; but it would also occasion great inconveniences; all the employés of the Government would have to change their residences each time the Parliament was removed. He would vote against the motion of the hon. member for Toronto, in view of the late disturbances; but he did not say, that at another time he would not have voted for it.<sup>30</sup>

MR. FOURNIER supported the resolutions<sup>31</sup> ((and)) said a few words about the outrages.<sup>32</sup>

MR. HOLMES said, that though he did not find his name recorded upon the Journals of the House in 1841, which he could only account for from the late period of the session when the resolutions were proposed, he had no hesitation in saying, he should at that time have recorded his voice in favor of the measure, which was identical with that now proposed by the hon. member for Toronto. In 1843, when the subject of removal from Kingston of the Government was moved by his hon. colleagues, the Attorney General West, to the city of Montreal, he had strongly supported the measure; he did so under the conviction that Montreal was the most

eligibly situated point for the Seat of Government,--and under the conviction that public opinion in Montreal would be exercised beneficially in support of the Legislature,--under the conviction that the inhabitants, however much any section of them might disapprove of any particular measure, had too high a sense of constitutional government to countenance much less to enact the disgracefully unconstitutional opposition to measures which had been supported and passed by two-thirds of the representatives of the Province, which literally they had done. Unfortunately--and deeply did he deplore the fact--he had been mistaken in his judgment of at least one portion of his constituency. Their late deplorable and disgraceful exhibition of their disregard for constitutional government, which proved to be not only devoid of respect for law and order but actuated by degrading influences,--their acts of incendiarism,--their attacks on private as well as public, property, entailing, as it did eternal disgrace upon the city, demonstrates too clearly that cogent reasons could be advanced for, and the hon. member for Toronto was on that score warranted in moving for the removal of the Seat of Government; but while he admitted so much, he must oppose the motion. He was sent there to advocate the interests of his constituents, as well as general interests; and though the minority of his constituents--those who did their utmost to oppose his election--had, during the last few weeks, disgraced themselves and the city, on which they had inflicted injuries of a far more serious nature than even was now apparent, he felt it was not right nor proper, by his vote to aid the passing of a resolution which would inflict upon a vast number of most respectable citizens, but more especially the industrious classes, the injury of removing the Seat of Government, however much the riotous portion of the population persisted in such a infliction. But, said the hon. member, another reason induces me to vote against the resolutions now before the House, and that reason is and ought to be the chief. This, Mr. Speaker, said Mr. Holmes, is not the time for discussing so important a question. The removal of the Seat of Government should not be determined at a moment which would give to the decision an appearance of acting under the influence of a mob; the doing so would be unworthy of the Government, and derogatory to the dignity and character of the Legislature. Procrastinate the discussion. First put down the riot, disaffection, treason--call it what you will. When quiet is restored--when disorder is crushed and punished, the question may with propriety be discussed; but not till then. He should vote, therefore, in support of the amendment, and against the resolutions of the hon. member for Toronto.<sup>33</sup>

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) would vote against the motion of his hon. colleague, if it were thought that he were influenced by the disturbances which had taken place. The hon. member went on to speak in favor of having a fixed Government at Quebec and Toronto. He did not think the Union would ever work; and he thought the people of Upper Canada were against it.<sup>34</sup>

MR. G. SHERWOOD (Brockville) said, that the motion of the hon. member for Toronto had been supported by some on the ground that it would tend to the better working of the Union, and by others for a contrary reason. He believed the hon. member for Norfolk had got into disgrace

with his party the other day for having opposed the Union, and that he now made his present speech to get in favor again. He (Mr. S.) considered that the constant removal of the officers of Government would be a source of great expense, for it could not be supposed that they could be removed without paying their expenses, as well as the expenses of removing their families. He did not think the records could be easily removed; and that the expense of the whole would be immense. The disturbances had been used as an argument; he (Mr. S.) deprecated them, as being both injurious to the country and the party for whose benefit they had been professedly got up. He took the present as the first opportunity he had to express himself on that subject. He considered the disturbances a strong argument against Montreal as the Seat of Government; but he did not think it probable that another place would be proposed to-day. He did not think it should ever have been removed from Kingston; and that its removal was a violation of the pledge given by Lord Sydenham. The hon. President of the Council had made some remarks about retrenching the expenses of the Government; he (Mr. Sherwood) would ask why they had not taken some step to do so before, and he thought the hon. gentleman had unhappily brought that subject forward. He would vote against the Resolutions of the hon. member for Toronto, and also against the motion for postponement, as he desired to see the question settled. If Kingston were the place proposed, he would vote for it.<sup>35</sup>

MR. CAUCHON considered the system of alternate Parliaments very fair, and that great advantages would be the result. He was not afraid of the mob. It had been mentioned that there had been a mob at Quebec, but they had been so well "mobbed" that they were glad to put themselves under the protection of the troops.<sup>36</sup> And he considered it a reason why the seat of Government should be there. In great commercial cities it was impossible to prevent a mob rising, in a slow time without notice, and destroying property in the United States; great commercial cities were not chosen for the seats of Government.<sup>37</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE.--After some reference to the removal of the Seat of Government from Kingston to Montreal in 1841 which he voted for, but which Mr. Moffatt voted against on the ground of the House being liable to be assailed by a mob--said that it was not because there had been rioting in Montreal that he was in favor of removing the Government from it; there were other reasons, if the Government remained in this city there would be a large sum of money required to build new Parliament buildings, and the question was, whether it was right for them, in the present state of affairs, to put their hands into the Public Cash and take out £80,000 or £100,000 to erect such buildings, when they already had suitable buildings at Quebec and Toronto. He was certain that very few members would be in favor of expending such a large sum for such a purpose at present; and he felt disposed to support the motion of the hon. member, because he thought to have the Parliament sit in each section of the Province would be an act of justice to each of them, and because of the good effect it would have in bringing the inhabitants of each section of the Province in closer communication, and make them better acquainted with each other, and this was a very strong ground in favor of the motion, because nineteen-twentieths of the evils which they labored under rose from their not knowing each other, and would disappear when the people of each section became better acquainted with their neighbors. There



was a better feeling in Montreal, and the member for Sherbrooke would not deny that there were many men of wealth, intelligence and influence in the city who were advocates for separation from the Mother State, and for annexation to the neighboring Republic; and he (Mr. P.) could easily understand why these persons sympathised with the mob, and why they endeavored to keep up the excitement which lately prevailed, because they probably thought it would help them to attain the end they had in view, and such being the case, the city was liable to be kept in a state of excitement. He voted for the Government coming down to Montreal, and one of the reasons he did so was, because he thought they were coming down to a very large mercantile city, where they would be under the influence of public opinion. That had been lately exercised in a manner which he had never contemplated, and he was now satisfied they had now come to the wrong place; and as it was quite evident that a mob could be raised in a few minutes at any time and for almost any object; he thought it would be unwise in the Government to subject itself any longer to any further insults at the hands of a mob. There was no other city in the Province in which the same thing could have occurred which had taken place in this city because there was not the same feeling existing in any other city that there was in Montreal, and he never knew of a single instance where property had been destroyed by a mob; for those reasons he was prepared to support the Resolutions.<sup>38</sup>

MR. GALT thought it a foul assertion to accuse the man of wealth, influence, and intelligence, with being actuated by designs against the Constitution, and to accuse them of being at the head of the riots. They regretted them as much as the hon. member did; and if they had been called upon to come forward and aid the Government in maintaining the public peace, as they should have done, they would have come forward with alacrity, and rendered much more influential service than what was jocularly called the Elgin fusileers (sic).<sup>39</sup>

MR. H. SHERWOOD spoke at some length, to the effect that the main reason why he proposed the scheme he had introduced, was to save the Province the expense of building new public buildings which they would be obliged to do if they remained in Montreal, while they had already suitable buildings at Quebec and Toronto.<sup>40</sup> If they stayed in Montreal they would expend ... erecting buildings, the interest on which would ... four years to £24,000; while the removal, every ... would only cost from £1000 to £2000.<sup>41</sup>

MR. LYON spoke of the impropriety of erecting new buildings in a city where they were liable to be destroyed by a mob. He ridiculed the idea of a perambulating Government, as being absurd, and advocated the removal of the Seat of Government to some central part of the Province, near to the division line of the two sections of the Province, and spoke strongly in favor of removing the Government to Bytown, as being well adapted for the seat of Government.<sup>42</sup>

COL. GUGY thought that the effect of adopting the scheme of the member for Toronto would be to throw both sections of the Province into confusion, and to lead to the dissolution of the Union.<sup>43</sup>

MR. RICHARDS did not like the scheme of the Parliament removing from



one city to another every four years. He would like to see the Government take the matter into consideration and come down next Session, with a mature and well considered measure.<sup>44</sup> ((He)) thought that the people of Upper Canada would never consent to have a large sum of money ... in buildings in the city of Montreal.<sup>45</sup>

MR. ROBINSON would vote for the amendment, because he thought it was not the time to discuss the question, for they could not disguise the fact that the people of the province, from the one end of it to the other, declared that it depended upon the conduct of Her Majesty's Government whether a much greater change in the seat of Government than the one now proposed would require to be made (laughter and ironical cheers;) for he believed that if the matter was not settled in a manner very different from what it was generally said it would be, there would be such a cry for the dissolution of the Union as it would be impossible to get over; and he thought it was merely wasting time to discuss where the Seat of Government was to be, until that question was settled.<sup>46</sup>

COL. PRINCE.--He said that he ... from his honourable friend from Toronto on this.... He could see no reason for taking away the seat of government because the House was burnt down, as he ... was done entirely by accident!<sup>47</sup>

Here the hon. ((gentleman)) was interrupted with shouts of laughter from both ((sides)) of the House.<sup>48</sup>

COL. PRINCE ((continued:))--He quite agreed with the member for Simcoe, that they should wait the decision of the ministry in England, before discussing the matter<sup>49</sup>. The collection of people had been ... of the most respectable class, and the burning was ... accident, brought about by insults to a loyal ... populace of Montreal, who had stood by them in ... difficulty, and must now be supported.<sup>50</sup>

Letting the ... bag with a vengeance.<sup>51</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said that reference had been ... this being an open question to members of the Government while in 1843 the measure to remove the ((seat of)) Government from Kingston was a ministerial one ... difference in the position could be easily understood ... he informed them that the action of the Home Government had made it imperatively necessary that the ... cabinet should take some decided course in the ... was not at all surprising that the members of the ... should differ much upon a question of ... rests like this, and he could see no ... for themselves in the matter. He had never been ... the evils of alternate parliaments, but he had always ... in favor of them notwithstanding as he believed them ... be the means of more closely uniting the two sections ((of the)) province. He had voted in favor of the same ... in 1841, with that view. The inconvenience of removing public offices, apart from the expense, he did not ... serious objection to the scheme.<sup>52</sup>

Calls for question were now loud<sup>53</sup>.

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*The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

## YEAS.

Messieurs Beaubien, Cartier, Christie, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Eggar, Flint, Galt, Guy, Holmes, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Nelson, Papineau, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Sauvageau, and Viger.--(27.)

## NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Duchesnay, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot, Notman, Polette, Price, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Watts, and Wetenhall.--(36.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing to His Excellency, That, in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when a different and much more satisfactory arrangement may be made as regards the place of convening Parliament, than at present exists:

That it was the cause of complaints on the part of many of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, that the Parliament was, in 1843, removed altogether from within the limits of their Province:

That it was suggested at that time, as each Province had enjoyed the advantages of having a separate Legislature within its limits from the first establishment of its Representative form of Government, down to the time of the Union, that after the Union it would be an act of common justice only for the Representative of the Sovereign to convene Parliament alternately at Toronto in Upper Canada, and at Quebec in Lower Canada; but the Legislature to whom the subject was submitted, thought otherwise, and advised Montreal as the place to be selected, which advice was received and acted on: That within a very short period of the time, however, this House had seen the Building in Montreal occupied by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, rented and fitted up as it was at a great expense to the country, wilfully burnt before their eyes, and the Libraries belonging to the respective Houses, and their records and proceedings, consumed with it:

That such then being the state of the case, and with the view of removing every obstacle that may have a tendency to hinder, or in any way interfere with the well-working of the Union, this House most respectfully begs leave to recommend to His Excellency to adopt the suggestion referred to,--that after the present Session, His Excellency will be pleased to convene the Parliament alternately at Toronto and Quebec, during periods not exceeding four years at each place; the first sitting, under this arrangement, to be held at such of the two places mentioned as His Excellency, in his discretion, may deem most advisable for the general good: That the plan here submitted is not without precedents in other countries, and that it can now more easily than at any antecedent period be carried out, inasmuch as all former records and proceedings in Parliament have been destroyed:

That each branch of the Legislature will now have to commence anew; and with a view to alternate sittings as herein recommended, their records and proceedings ought henceforward to be made out in duplicate, so that one copy may be deposited in the vaults of the Parliament House at Toronto, and the other within the walls of the Citadel of Quebec, where they will be secure from the ravages of fire, and from the attacks of external and internal foes:

That the Parliament Buildings at each of the Cities of Toronto and Quebec, are the property of the Province; that they are commodious and comfortable, and can be made ready for the reception of the Legislature at comparatively small expense: That under this arrangement, the Members of the Legislature will have a better opportunity of ascertaining and understanding, by personal observation, the condition, the wants, and the wishes of the whole people, instead of being confined, as they now necessarily are, in their knowledge of public affairs, to the narrow limits of their respective sections of the Province;

Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, That all the words after "That" be left out, and the words, "in the opinion of this House public convenience requires that some one central City or Town should be selected as the permanent Seat of the Provincial Government, and the place for convening the Legislature" added instead thereof;

MR. ROBINSON said, that he had heard that it was the intention of the Government to remove the seat of the Government to Quebec immediately after the Session, was that true?<sup>54</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said, not that he was aware of it.<sup>55</sup>

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Flint, Galt, Gugy, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Sauvageau, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Smith of WENTWORTH.--(23.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Carter, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Holmes, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot,

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Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Sherwood of TORONTO, Taché, Thompson, Viger, Watts, and Wetenhall.--(38.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing to His Excellency, That, in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when a different and much more satisfactory arrangement may be made as



regards the place of convening Parliament, than at present exists:

That it was the cause of complaints on the part of many of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, that the Parliament was, in 1843, removed altogether from within the limits of their Province:

That it was suggested at that time, as each Province had enjoyed the advantages of having a separate Legislature within its limits from the first establishment of its Representative form of Government, down to the time of the Union, that after the Union it would be an act of common justice only for the Representative of Sovereign to convene Parliament alternately at Toronto in Upper Canada, and at Quebec in Lower Canada; but the Legislature, to whom the subject was submitted, thought otherwise, and advised Montreal as the place to be selected, which advice was received and acted on: That within a very short period of time, however, this House has seen the Building in Montreal occupied by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, rented and fitted up as it was at a great expense to the country wilfully burnt before their eyes, and the Libraries belonging to the respective Houses, and their records and proceedings consumed with it:

That such then being the state of the case, and with the view of removing every obstacle that may have a tendency to hinder, or in any way interfere with the well-working of the Union, this House most respectfully begs leave to recommend to His Excellency to adopt the suggestion referred to,--that after the present Session, His Excellency will be pleased to convene the Parliament alternately at Toronto and Quebec, during periods exceeding four years at each place; the first sitting, under this arrangement, to be held at such of the two places mentioned as His Excellency, in his discretion, may deem most advisable for the general good: That the plan here submitted is not without precedents in other countries, and that it can now more easily than at any antecedent period be carried out, inasmuch as all former records and proceedings in Parliament have been destroyed:

That each branch of the Legislature will now have to commence anew; and with a view to alternate sittings as herein recommended, their records and proceedings ought henceforward to be made out in duplicate, so that one copy may be deposited in the vaults of the Parliament House at Toronto, and the other within the walls of the Citadel of Quebec, where they will be secured from the ravages of fire, and from the attacks of external and internal foes:

That the Parliament Buildings at each of the Cities of Toronto and Quebec, are the property of the Province; that they are commodious and comfortable, and can be made ready for the reception of the Legislature at comparatively small expense: That under this arrangement, the Members of the Legislature will have a better opportunity of ascertaining and understanding, by personal observation, the conditions, the wants, and the wishes of the whole people, instead of being confined, as they now necessarily are, in their knowledge of public affairs, to the narrow limits of their respective sections of the Province;

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Flint, That all the words after "representing to His Excellency" be left out, and the words, "That at the time of the Union the Seat of the Provincial Government was, after due consideration, fixed at Kingston, and the first Parliament of United Canada, held at that place:



"That the Government purchased a large and valuable tract of land in Kingston, for the purpose of erecting thereon the Public Buildings required for the accommodation of the Government and Legislature, and that this tract still remains public property, and available for such purpose;

"That the inhabitants of Kingston expended large sums of money in providing for the increase of population consequent on its being made the Capital of the Province, in the expectation, and on the assurance, of its remaining permanently the Metropolis:

"That the subsequent removal of the Seat of Government to Montreal was deeply injurious to the prosperity of Kingston, and ruinous to very many of its inhabitants who had embarked their capital in providing accommodation for the influx of population:

"That, in the opinion of this House, Kingston, from its central situation at the foot of the great chain of Lakes, and at the head of the River St. Lawrence, from its accessibility at all seasons of the year, and from the strength of its position and fortifications, is peculiarly well adapted for the Seat of the Government of this Province:

"That these considerations, as well as the recollection of the uninterrupted peace kept, and respect for the law shewn, by the people of Kingston, while it remained the Capital of the Province, induced this House to recommend His Excellency to appoint Kingston again as the Seat of Government and the place for convening the Provincial Legislature, should he, in the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, be pleased to remove it from its present location," added instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

#### YEAS.

Messieurs Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Crysler, Flint, Hall, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Richards, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(10.)

#### NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Galt, Gugy, Guillet, Holmes, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, M'Connell, Merritt, Méthot, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Prince, Robinson, Sauvageau, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, Watts, and Wetenhall.--(51.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing to His Excellency, That, in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when a different and much more satisfactory arrangement may be made as regards the place of convening Parliament, than at present exists:

That it was the cause of complaints on the part of many of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, that the Parliament was, in 1843, removed altogether from within the limits of their Province:

That it was suggested at that time, as each Province had enjoyed the

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advantages of having a separate Legislature within its limits from the first establishment of its Representative form of Government, down to the time of the Union, that after the Union it would be an act of common justice only for the Representative of the Sovereign to convene Parliament alternately at Toronto in Upper Canada, and at Quebec in Lower Canada; but the Legislature, to whom the subject was submitted, thought otherwise, and advised Montreal as the place to be selected, which advice was received and acted on: That within a very short period of time, however, this House has seen the Building in Montreal occupied by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, rented and fitted up as it was at a great expense to the country, wilfully burnt before their eyes, and the Libraries belonging to the respective Houses, and their records and proceedings, consumed with it:

That such then being the state of the case, and with the view of removing every obstacle that may have a tendency to hinder, or in any way interfere with the well-working of the Union, this House most respectfully begs leave to recommend to His Excellency to adopt the suggestion referred to,--that after the present Session, His Excellency will be pleased to adopt the suggestion referred to,--that after the present Session, His Excellency will be pleased to convene the Parliament alternately at Toronto and Quebec, during periods not exceeding four years at each place; the first sitting, under this arrangement, to be held at such of the two places mentioned as His Excellency, in his discretion, may deem most advisable for the general good: That the plan here submitted is not without precedents in other countries, and that it can now more easily than at any antecedent period be carried out, inasmuch as all former records and proceedings in Parliament have been destroyed:

That each branch of the Legislature will now have to commence anew; and with a view to alternate settings as herein recommended, their records and proceedings ought henceforward to be made out in duplicate, so that one copy may be deposited in the vaults of the Parliament House at Toronto, and the other within the walls of the Citadel of Quebec, where they will be secure from the ravages of fire, and from the attacks of external and internal foes:

That the Parliament Buildings at each of the Cities of Toronto and Quebec, are the property of the Province; that they are commodious and comfortable, and can be made ready for the reception of the Legislature at comparatively small expense: That under this arrangement, the Members of the Legislature will have a better opportunity of ascertaining and understanding, by personal observation, the condition, the wants, and the wishes of the whole people, instead of being confined, as they now necessarily are, in their knowledge of public affairs, to the narrow limits of their respective sections of the Province;

Mr. Lyon moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, That all the words after "representing to His Excellency" be left out, and the words "That the recent destruction of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal, on the night of the 25th April last, by a mob, and the total loss of the valuable Libraries of both Houses of Parliament, and of the Records of the Province therewith, will impose upon the Provincial Government the necessity of constructing new Houses of Parliament, and providing new accommodation for the Provincial Legislature:

"That in order to avoid a recurrence of so great a public calamity, and to preserve from destruction, by similar outrages, the Records of public proceedings and of the various interests of the inhabitants of this Province, as well as the Public Libraries which may hereafter be provided, it is advisable to establish the Seat of Government at some place less liable than Montreal to sudden bursts of popular violence, and more likely to be subject to the influence and control of the civil authorities:

"That with the experience of so recent an example of disregard for public interests evinced by the populace of Montreal, it would be impolitic to expend more of the money of the people of Canada in either the erection or fitting up of Buildings in Montreal suitable for the purposes of Legislation or of the Government:

"That the Seat of Government should be placed at some point removed from the frontier, whereby it would be secure from the casualties consequent upon an invasion by a foreign foe, and whereby the settlement of large tracts of the valuable waste lands of the Crown would be induced, without detriment to the interests of the rest of the Province, thereby expanding and strengthening the country:

"That a large portion of the people of Canada deem it unjust to the western section of the Province that the Seat of Government should be located so far within Lower Canada as it now is; and that the people of Lower Canada would likewise consider it unreasonable to place the Seat of Government at a like distance from them within Upper Canada:

"That with a view of removing all such grounds of complaint, and of uniting the people of Canada, the Capital thereof ought to be located at some place more central for both sections of the Province, having due regard to population and territory, and situate, if possible, on or near the confines of both:

"That the situation of the Town of Bytown presents all those advantages already enumerated; situate at a reasonable distance from the frontier, fortified by nature as a strong military position, and capable of being rendered impregnable to a foreign enemy, and that it is located so literally upon the Boundary Line of Upper and Lower Canada, as to be the point where the two Provinces are in fact connected by means of a substantial Wire Bridge, called the "Union Suspension Bridge," and thus it is evident that there is no other point where the jealousies of the two Provinces respecting the site of the Seat of Government are so likely to be absorbed:

"That the said Town of Bytown is, moreover, accessible from all parts of Canada by means of the River Ottawa and the Rideau Canal, the entrance to which it commands; and by a comparatively small outlay, the said River might be made to communicate with Lake Huron, through Lake Nipissing and the Georgian Bay, thus opening up at once a vast territory of rich and fertile lands which at present lie comparatively unknown and altogether unimproved, and tending to develop the internal resources of the country, and to open new channels of commerce and industry, in the general benefits of which the whole United Province would participate:

"And, that in addition to the foregoing considerations, the Provincial Government is possessed of a large tract of land in the said Town, on which the Public Buildings could be erected; the Town itself is surrounded by scenery at once beautiful and grand, and the atmosphere is remarkable for



its purity and healthy properties, all which induce this House to recommend His Excellency to establish the Seat of the Provincial Government at Bytown," added instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

## YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Crysler, Egan, Flint, Hall, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, Richards, Seymour, and Sherwood of

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BROCKVILLE.--(13.)

## NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchessnay, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Galt, Guy, Guillet, Holmes, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Marquis, M'Connell, Merritt, Méthot, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Prince, Robinson, Sauvageau, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, Watts, and Wetmore.--(47.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

## YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Duchessnay, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Watts, and Wenthall.--(34.)

## NAYS,

Messieurs Beaubien, Bell, Cartier, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Egan, Flint, Galt, Guy, Holmes, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacTavish, Malloch, M'Connell, Nelson, Papineau, Price, Robinson, Sauvageau, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Viger.--(29.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Committee to draw up Address.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, the Honorable Mr. Boulton, and Mr. Armstrong, be appointed to prepare and

report the draught of an humble Address to His Excellency the Governor General in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.

Address reported.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton reported from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly; and the same was read, as followeth:--



To His Excellency The Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach Your Excellency with feelings of respect, and to represent:--

That the time has arrived when a different and much more satisfactory arrangement may be made as regards the place of convening Parliament than at present exists.

That it was the cause of complaints on the part of many of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, that the Parliament was, in 1843, removed altogether from within the limits of their Province.

That it was suggested at that time, as each Province had enjoyed the advantages of having a separate Legislature within its limits from the first establishment of its Representative form of Government down to the time of the Union, that after the Union it would be an act of common justice only for the Representative of the Sovereign to convene Parliament alternately at Toronto in Upper Canada, and at Quebec in Lower Canada; but the Legislature, to whom the subject was submitted, thought otherwise, and advised Montreal as the place to be selected, which advice was received and acted on. Within a very short period of time, however, we have seen the Building in Montreal occupied by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, rented and fitted up as it was at a great expense to the country, wilfully burnt before our eyes, and the Libraries belonging to the respective Houses, and their records and proceedings, consumed with it.

That such then being the state of the case, and with the view of removing every obstacle that may have a tendency to hinder or in any way interfere with the well working of the Union, we most respectfully beg leave to recommend to Your Excellency to adopt the suggestion referred to, that after the present Session, Your Excellency will be pleased to convene the Parliament alternately at Toronto and Quebec, during periods not exceeding four years at each place. The first sitting under this arrangement to be held at such of the two places mentioned at Your Excellency, in your discretion, may deem most advisable for the general good. That the plan now submitted to Your Excellency is not without precedents in other countries, and that it can now more easily than at any antecedent period be carried out, inasmuch as all former records and proceedings in Parliament have been destroyed.

That each branch of the Legislature will now have to commence anew; and with a view to alternate sittings as herein recommended, their records and proceedings ought henceforward to be made out in duplicate, so that one copy may be deposited in the vaults of the Parliament House at Toronto, and the other within the walls of the Citadel of Quebec, where they will be secure from the ravages of fire, and from the attacks of external and internal foes.

That the Parliament Buildings at each of the Cities of Toronto and

*Quebec* are the property of the Province; that they are commodious and comfortable, and can be made ready for the reception of the Legislature at comparatively small expense. That under this arrangement, the Members of the Legislature will have a better opportunity of ascertaining and understanding, by personal observation, the condition, the wants, and the wishes of the whole people, instead of being confined, as they now necessarily are, in their knowledge of public affairs, to the narrow limits of their respective sections of the Province.

The said Address being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Address;

Mr. Guy moved, seconded by Mr. Macdonald, of Glengarry, and the Question being put, That the House do now adjourn; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Address;

Mr. Guy moved, seconded by Mr. Macdonald, of Glengarry, and the Question being put, That the further consideration of the said Question be postponed until Monday next;

MR. J.A. MACDONALD (Kingston) trusted that the house would postpone the question until Monday, to allow the members<sup>56</sup> belonging to the District of Montreal who were now absent from the House<sup>57</sup> an opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon the question. He would go any place but he was certain the system of alternate Parliaments would never do.<sup>58</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB trusted that a measure of so much importance would not be carried through without allowing members to think a few hours on it.<sup>59</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND objected to the pressing through of such a measure with such indecent haste, and before members had time to deliberate on it. If it was forced through in that manner the public would think that they were legislating under the fear of a mob. The hon. gentleman appealed to the house against its being influenced or driven from the city through fear of a mob.<sup>60</sup>

SIR A. MACNAB again protested against hurrying the measure through that evening; there had been riots in Toronto and other places as well as Montreal; surely the hon. members did not forget when the House was attacked at Toronto by McKenzie's friends<sup>61</sup> in order to force him through the House<sup>62</sup> and had to be defended by the members.<sup>63</sup>

MR. PAPINEAU said that the disgraceful confusion which had<sup>64</sup> unfortunately prevailed in the city<sup>65</sup> appeared to exist in a still greater degree among the members of the Cabinet, who did not appear to know how to act, they were so frightened and confused. The Ministry had in 1843 coolly and calmly, after great deliberation, declared that Montreal was the best place for the Seat of Government and now when it was proposed to remove the Government from thence they did not appear to know whether to oppose the motion or support it, they were so much under the influence of<sup>66</sup> personal fear<sup>67</sup>. He considered it would be disgraceful for the Ministry to allow their calm and deliberate judgment to be outweighed by their fears<sup>68</sup>. Ministers might have prevented the lamentable disturbances

which had taken place, or they might have had an unanimous vote of the Legislature immediately after the outrage. Instead of that, they, for selfish motives, sought for compliments. Now, instead of making this question, which in 1843 they all agreed was a ministerial measure, their own, they were all divided; and some of them accepted the support of their opponents.<sup>69</sup> Similar riots would have taken place wherever they were. Had not there been riots in Toronto, in consequence of the return of McKenzie to it, a far less serious cause to excite the people than they had here in Montreal.<sup>70</sup> There, too, there was this further scandal, that while shame prevented persons here from acknowledging their share in what had been done, in Toronto an Alderman had used words of such murderous import that it made humanity blush.<sup>71</sup> The Ministry did not deem themselves safe without having a large military force at their command, and how would they be when they went to Toronto where they could not get a very large military force to protect them or to quell riots. He considered to remove the seat of Government in consequence of fear would stamp indelible infamy on the house and country.<sup>72</sup>

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*The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Beaubien, Cartier, Christie, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Galt, Gugy, Holmes, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir*

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*Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Nelson, Papineau, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Viger.--(26.)*

NAYS.

*Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Duchesnay, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Notman, Polette, Price, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Watts, and Wetenhall.--(32.)*

*So it passed in the Negative.*

*Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Duchesnay, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Notman, Polette, Price, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Watts, and Wetenhall.--(33.)*

NAYS.

*Messieurs Beaubien, Cartier, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Galt, Gugy, Holmes, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, M'Connell, Nelson, Papineau, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Viger.--(25.)*



So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

L'Association  
St. Jean Bap-  
tiste de Mon-  
tréal Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "L'As-  
sociation St. Jean Baptiste de Montréal," in the  
City, Parish, and District of Montreal:"

Testatum  
Writs (U.  
C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and extend  
the provisions of the Act of this Province, inti-  
tuled, "An Act to allow the issuing of Testatum Writs  
of Capias ad respondendum in the several Districts  
of Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

Bill to supply  
certain Legis-  
lative provision  
in Acts.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to supply certain neces-  
sary Legislative provisions not included in certain  
Acts therein mentioned:"

Primeaux and  
Trottier's  
Bridge Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize Marc  
Antoine Primeau and Antoine A. Trottier to erect  
Toll Bridge over the River Chateauguay in the Par-  
ish of Sainte Martine, and to make a Plank Road from  
the River St. Lawrence to the River Chateauguay in the said Parish, and  
to fix the Tolls to be taken upon the said Bridge and Road, and to make  
further provisions in that behalf:"

Bridge Bill of  
A.M. Delisle  
and others.

mentioned:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize Alexandre  
Maurice Delisle, Benjamin Henri LeMoine and Jean  
Baptiste Debien, the younger, to build a Toll Bridge  
over the River Jésus, and for other purposes therein

Municipal Cor-  
porations .  
(U.C.) Bill.

ships, and Villages in Upper Canada:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide, by one gen-  
eral Law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations,  
and the establishment of Regulations of Police in  
and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Town-

Masters and  
Servants  
(L.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act relat-  
ing to Masters and Servants in the country parts  
of Lower Canada."

And then he withdrew.



Russell County  
Registry Office  
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Lyon have leave to bring in a Bill to detach the County of Russell from the County of Prescott as regards the Registration of Deeds, and to establish a Registry Office in the said County of Russell.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday, the twenty-eighth instant.

Municipal Cor-  
porations, &c.  
(U.C.) Repeal  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal the Acts in force in Upper Canada, relative to the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities, the regulation of Highways, the Assessment and collection of local Taxes, and

other matters of a like nature, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Beaubien took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Beaubien reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Beaubien reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Orders deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Chabot,  
The House adjourned until Monday next.

FOOTNOTES: 19 MAY 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 23 May 1849; LA MINERVE, 21 May 1849; BRITISH WHIG, 24 May 1849; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 May 1849, BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 24 May 1849, and STANSTEAD JOURNAL, 31 May 1849, in identical accounts; PILOT, 22 May 1849, and PACKET, 26 May 1849, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 21, 22, 23 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849, in identical accounts.
2. GLOBE, 23 May 1849.
3. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. GLOBE, 23 May 1849.
9. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
10. PILOT, 22 May 1849.
11. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
12. GLOBE, 23 May 1849.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
16. GLOBE, 23 May 1849.
17. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
18. GLOBE, 23 May 1849.
19. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
20. GLOBE, 23 May 1849.
21. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
22. GLOBE, 23 May 1849.
23. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
24. GLOBE, 23 May 1849.
25. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
26. GLOBE, 23 May 1849.
27. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
28. IBID.
29. LA MINERVE, 21 May 1849.
30. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
31. GLOBE, 23 May 1849.
32. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
33. PILOT, 22 May 1849.
34. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 May 1849.
38. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. GLOBE, 23 May 1849. The ellipses represent illegible words.
42. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849. According to GLOBE, 23 May 1849, Lyon spoke "with great rigor."

43. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
44. IBID.
45. GLOBE, 23 May 1849. The ellipses represent illegible words.
46. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
47. GLOBE, 23 May 1849. The ellipses represent illegible words.
48. GLOBE, 23 May 1849.
49. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
50. GLOBE, 23 May 1849. The ellipses represent illegible words.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. GLOBE, 23 May 1849.
54. BRITISH WHIG, 24 May 1849.
55. IBID.
56. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
57. BRITISH WHIG, 24 May 1849.
58. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. BRITISH WHIG, 24 May 1849.
63. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
64. IBID.
65. BRITISH WHIG, 24 May 1849.
66. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
67. BRITISH WHIG, 24 May 1849.
68. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
69. BRITISH WHIG, 24 May 1849.
70. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.
71. BRITISH WHIG, 24 May 1849.
72. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 26 May 1849.

MONDAY, 21 MAY 1849.

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Petitions  
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up,  
and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Thompson,--The Petition of William Waddell  
and others, of the County of Kent.

By Mr. Richards,--The Petition of E. Webster and others, of the Townships  
of Leeds and Lansdowne, District of Johnstown.

Quebec  
Health Bill.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the Health of the  
City of Quebec, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chabot do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and  
desire their concurrence.

Transfer of  
Real Property  
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to simplify the transfer of Real  
Property in Upper Canada, and to render certain rights  
and interests therein liable under execution, was read  
the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and  
desire their concurrence.

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Notarial Pro-  
fession Organi-  
zation Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act providing for  
the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower  
Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and  
desire their concurrence.

Bathurst  
District  
Lands Bill.

An engrossed Bill to annex certain unsurveyed  
Lands to the Bathurst District, for Judicial purposes,  
was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to detach a cer-  
tain Tract of Land from the Midland District, and to annex it to the  
District of Bathurst."

Ordered, That Mr. Bell do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and  
desire their concurrence.

Savings  
Banks Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Laws relative to  
Savings' Banks, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act  
relative to Savings' Banks."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry the Bill to the Legislative  
Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Morrison,  
Official and

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative



Legal Notices  
Bill.

Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the insertion of certain Official and Legal Notices in the Canada Gazette only," be now read the first

time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ste. Anne and  
Cape Chat  
Municipality  
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie have leave to bring in a Bill to detach the Settlements of Ste. Anne des Monts and Cape Chat from the Municipality of Gaspé, and to erect the same into a separate Municipality.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Egan took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Egan reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Egan reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.

Public Works.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, and the Question being put, That the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, for the year 1848, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Davignon, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Wetenhall, and Mr. M'Connell, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records;

MR. ROBINSON.--He made a few remarks on some portions of the report to the effect that it was invidious and reflected unfairly on himself. He complained that his name individually had been unjustly lugged (sic) instead of the department to which he belonged, in reference to certain works which, whether wisely or not, had been continued by his predecessors. He considered it an act of justice that he should have a Committee, before which in two hours, he could substantiate all that he had said.<sup>1</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON said the Government would gladly have granted the hon. gentleman a committee if he thought the report in any way reflected upon him, but he had always considered that the hon. gentleman had fulfilled the duties of his office with great ability. The hon. member proceeded to

speak at some length in expansion of the report.<sup>2</sup>

MR. ROBINSON said a few words in reply, desiring a Committee before which he could establish certain facts which he wished the Committee to report.<sup>3</sup>

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The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Christie, DeWitt, Flint, Galt, Gugy, M'Connell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Solicitor General Blake, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Ferguson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Holmes, Laurin, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Polette, Price, Thompson, Watts, and Wetenhall.--(28.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Building  
Societies  
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Bell have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of certain Societies, commonly called Building Societies, in that part of the Province of Canada formerly constituting Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Bill relating  
to Mortgagors  
and Mortga-  
gees (U.C.)

An engrossed Bill to provide for the Sale under Execution of the interest of Mortgagors and Mortgagees in real estate in Upper Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to provide for the sale, under Executions, of the interest of Mortgagors in real Estate in Upper Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec St.  
George's So-  
cietiy Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the St. George's Society of Quebec, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill to facili-  
tate Actions  
against unin-  
corporated  
Companies.

An engrossed Bill to facilitate Actions against persons associated for Commercial purposes, and against unincorporated Companies, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal Merchants Reading Room Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and Reading Room of Montreal, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bankrupts Estates' (U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake have leave to bring in a Bill to make more effectual provision for the distribution of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts in Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

General Post Office.

Mr. Solicitor General Blake moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the Message of His Excellency the Governor General rela-

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tive to the establishment of a General Post Office in the Provinces of British North America;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, acquainted the House that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Morrison took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Morrison reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Petition of D. Cameron.

Mr. Notman moved, seconded by Mr. Cauchon, and the Question being put, That the Petition of Donald Cameron, of the Township of Thora, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Macdonald, of Glengarry, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Richards, Mr. Johnson, and the mover, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, seconded by Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville,

Accommodation of Courts of Justice (U.C.)

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to lay before this House, a Return of all monies collected by the Government under the 3 Vic. c.33, intituled, "An Act to provide for the accommodation of the Courts of Superior Jurisdiction in Upper Canada;" also,

a Return of the sale and proceeds of that lot of Land in the City of Toronto, called Simcoe Place, authorized to be sold under and by the said Act; also, a detailed Account of all monies received and paid, and of the Debentures issued, with interest thereon, and of the redemption of the same in whole or in part, under and by virtue of the said Act.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Marriage Op-  
positions Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to abolish Oppositions to Marriages founded on promises of Marriage, and to repeal the Act therein mentioned:"

Soeurs de la  
Charité of  
Bytown Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate La Communauté des Révérendes Soeurs de la Charité at Bytown:"

Infants Real  
Estate Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the sale and disposition of the real estate of Infants in certain cases therein mentioned:"

Grand River  
Navigation  
Company Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to increase the Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company:"

Bill relating  
to Causes in  
formā pauperis.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to remove all doubts as to the right of suing and defending Causes in formā pauperis before the Courts of Law in Lower Canada:"

Municipal  
Councils  
(L.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to remove doubts as to the first meetings of Municipal Councils under the Act for making better provision for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in Lower Canada:"

Courts of Civil  
Jurisdiction  
(L.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relative to the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada:"

University  
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory government of the said University, and for other purposes connected with the same, and with the College and Royal Grammar School forming an appendage thereof:"

Court of Appeals  
and Criminal Ju-  
risdiction (L.C.)  
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to establish a Court having jurisdiction in Appeals and Criminal matters for Lower Canada:"

Spirits Du-

Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue and amend the



ties Bill.

Act imposing Duties on Spirits distilled in this Province, and to provide for the Warehousing of such

Spirits:"

Tolls on Vessels and Passengers' Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to impose Tolls on Vessels and Passengers brought down the Saint Lawrence, past any of the Canals thereon:"

Gaspé Judicature Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law relative to the Administration of Justice in Gaspé:" And also,

Pères Oblats Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "Les Révérends Pères Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie," "in the Province of Canada," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Bill relating to Actions of Clerks of Courts, &c.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the limitation of Actions of Clerks of Courts of Justice and Attorneys ad lites, and of all other Officers of Justice entitled to receive fees and costs," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Bill relating to the Enregistration of certain Titles.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Ordinance providing for the enregistration of Titles to immoveable property and incumbrances thereon," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And

also,

Bill relating to Incorporated Companies.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the seizure and sale of Shares in the Capital Stock of Incorporated Companies;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Blake, seconded by Mr. Cauchon,

Dorchester Bridge and Quebec Roads.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee on the subject of Dorchester Bridge and the Roads in the vicinity of Quebec.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Polette took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Polette reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Bill relating to Arson and Counterfeit Coin.

Ordered, That Mr. Notman have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Criminal Law of this Province relating to the offences of Arson and Counterfeit Coin.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was

received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

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Bill to abolish  
Imprisonment  
for Debt in  
Lower Canada.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and for the punishment of Fraudulent Debtors in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Fourteenth Re-  
port of Com-  
mittee on  
Miscellaneous  
Private Bills

Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fourteenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:

Your Committee have examined the Bill to authorize John Yule, the younger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Mill Dam upon the River Richelieu, in the District of Montreal, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

J. Yule's Mill  
Dam Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize John Yule, the younger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Mill Dam upon the River Richelieu, in the District of Montreal, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Bill relating  
to Actions of  
Clerks of  
Courts, &c.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the limitation of Actions of Clerks of Courts of Justice and Attorneys ad lites, and of all other Officers of Justice entitled to receive fees and costs," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:

Press 1, line 41. After "brought" insert "or to be brought."

Press 1, line 42. Leave out from "Canada" to "shall" in Press 2, line 2, and insert "for the recovery of fees or emoluments of office, it has always been and."

Press 2, line 15. Leave out from "Clerk" to "and" in line 16, and insert "as provided by the said Ordinance."

Press 2, line 29. After "disbursements" insert accrued before the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Defendant to plead five years' prescription, dating from the passing of this Act; and that in all Actions brought by Attorneys ad lites against their clients, for the recovery of fees and disbursements which may accrue and grow due after the passing of this Act."

Press 2, line 31. Leave out from "when" to "and" in line 32, and insert "final judgment shall have been rendered in the cause or proceedings in which the Plaintiff shall have been entitled as Attorney ad lites, to the fees, and shall have made the disbursements for which any such Action shall be brought."

In the Preamble.

Press 1, line 5. Leave out from "time" to "from" in line 8.

Press 1, line 15. Leave out from "be" to "three" and insert "subject to

to a prescription of," and leave out from "years" to "and" where it occurs for the second time in line 17.

Press 1, line 18. Leave out from "whereas" to "the" where it occurs the second time in line 26.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Pères Oblats  
Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "Les Rérérènds Pères Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie," in the Province of Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 21. Leave out from "Molloy" to "and" where it occurs the second time in line 22.

Press 1, line 22. After "persons" insert "being natural born or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty."

Press 2, line 35. After "aforesaid" insert Clauses (A.) (B.) (C.) and (D.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that if the said Corporation shall from any cause whatsoever be dissolved, the moveable property which shall then be en nature, and the immoveable property and rentes constituées which shall have been given, devised, or bequeathed to the said Corporation, or the immoveable property received in exchange for or purchased by means of the sale of the property so given, devised or bequeathed, and which shall be in possession of the said Corporation at the time of its dissolution, shall return to and belong to the legal heirs of the person or persons respectively who shall have given, devised, or bequeathed such property to the said Corporation."

Clause (B.) "And be it enacted, that in case of such dissolution of the said Corporation the real property by them purchased and acquired, and paid for out of their own revenues, and not by the sale or exchange of any property given, devised, or bequeathed to them, as well as all other property then belonging to the said Corporation and not liable to be claimed by and revert to the heirs of any donor or testator under the provisions of the next preceding section of this Act, shall be at the disposal of the Provincial Parliament, for the purpose of being applied to the maintenance of some charitable institution, or to the education of the poor, in the Parish or Township in which such property shall be situate."

Clause (C.) "And be it enacted, that no deed of sale or conveyance by which the said Corporation shall purchase or acquire any real or immoveable property or annual rents (rentes constituées) shall be valid or effectual to any intent or purpose whatsoever, unless in such deed it be stated and set forth that such purchase or acquisition is made with the funds of the said Corporation itself, or with funds arising from the sale or alienation of such and such property, describing the same, given, devised, or bequeathed to the said Corporation by such and such person or persons, designating the same by name, or otherwise, as the case may be."

Clause (D.) "And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the said Corporation at all times when they may be called upon so to do by the Gov-



error of this Province, to render an account in writing of their property and affairs, in which shall be set forth in particular the Income by them derived from property held under this Act, and the means by which the same has been acquired."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Beaubien do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Bill relating  
to the Enregis-  
tration of cer-  
tain Titles.

Ordered, that the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Ordinance providing for the enregistration of Titles to immovable property and incumbrances thereon," be now taken into consideration.

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The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 36. After "enacted" insert Clauses (A.) and (B.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted that for and notwithstanding any thing in the said Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Registrars of the Counties of Quebec and Montreal, respectively, to have and keep separate Books and Registers (of the kind and form required by the said Ordinance, and authenticated in the manner thereby prescribed, as to those in which Memorials are to be registered) for the registration at full length, of Deeds, Instruments, and Writings of each of the classes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:--

First. Bonds, Recognizances, and other Securities and Obligations in favor of the Crown, Wills, and Testaments, and Probates or office copies of Wills and Testaments.

Second. Marriage Contracts and Donations.

Third. Appointments of Tutors and Curators, Judgments and Judicial Acts and Proceedings.

Fourth. Deeds of alienation and conveyance, (titres translatifs de propriété) not being of any of the classes hereinbefore mentioned, including exchanges and leases for more than nine years, and Deeds or partition.

Fifth. Deeds, Instruments, and Writings creating mortgages, privileges, hypothecs or incumbrances, and not being of any of the classes hereinbefore mentioned.

Sixth. All other Deeds, Instruments, and Writings not being of any of the classes hereinbefore mentioned.

And the registration thereof at full length, in such Books respectively, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes; and the registration of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing at full length, in any book, except that kept for the registration of Memorials, shall not affect the validity of such registration, although the Registrar may have mistaken the class to which such Deed, Instrument, or Writing properly belongs."

Clause (B.) "And be it enacted, that for and notwithstanding any thing in the said Ordinance, any Deputy Registrar may resign or be removed from office by his Principal; and in the event of such resignation or removal, it shall be incumbent on such Principal to appoint another Deputy in his place within twenty days after the occurrence of such resignation or removal. And if any such Registrar shall neglect to appoint a Deputy Registrar as hereinbefore is prescribed, he shall forfeit five pounds currency



money of this Province, for each and every day during which he shall have neglected to make such appointment, which penalty shall and may be recovered in any Court of Record in Lower Canada, and one half thereof shall go and be paid to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and the other half thereof to the informer."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

St. Anselme  
Bridge Com-  
pany Bill.

Mr. Laurin reported the Bill to authorize Jean Clovis Bélanger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, in the Parish of St. Anselme, near the Church of the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester, and to incorporate the said Jean Clovis Bélanger and others, under the name of the "St. Anselme Bridge Company," and for other purposes therein mentioned; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Court of  
Chancery  
(U.C.) Bill.

Mr. Galt reported the Bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of the late Province of Upper Canada; and the amendments were read.

Mr. Solicitor General Blake moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Seymour, That all the words after "that" be left out, and the words, "the said Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next, with an Instruction to the Committee to provide for the Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery by one Judge only" added instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;--It was unanimously resolved in the Affirmative.

And the said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

An engrossed Bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of the late Province of Upper Canada, was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Blake, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin,

Ordered, That the following engrossed Clause (A.) be added to the Bill, by way of Rider, and do follow the fourteenth Clause:

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that this Act shall come into force on the first day of January next, or at such earlier day as shall be appointed for that purpose by Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province.

Mr. Solicitor General Blake moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and the Question being put, "That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act for the more effectual Administration of Justice in

the Court of Chancery of the late Province of Upper Canada;"

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Burritt, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Galt, Guillet, Holmes, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Watts.--(35.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Crysler, Johnson, Robinson, Seymour, and Sherwood of BROCKVILLE.--(5.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Superior Criminal Court and Court of Error and Appeal (U. C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to make further provision for the Administration of Justice, by the establishment of a Superior Criminal Court of Common Law, and also a Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada, and for other purposes, being read;

Mr. Solicitor General Blake moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney

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General Baldwin, and the Question being proposed, That the said Report be now received;

Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Seymour, That all the words after "That" be left out, and the following words added instead thereof: "the said Bill and Report be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next, with an Instruction to the Committee to take into consideration and report upon the propriety of increasing the jurisdiction and efficiency of the present Local and Inferior Courts in Upper Canada, with a view to reduce the expenses of litigation in that part of the Province, and to relieve the Court of Queen's Bench from a great portion of the civil business now carried on therein, reserving and providing for an Appeal to the said Court of Queen's Bench from the Judgments of the Courts of limited Jurisdiction;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burritt, Crysler, Flint, M'Connell, Robinson, Seymour, and Sherwood of BROCKVILLE.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Galt, Guillet, Holmes, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Watts.--(34.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Report be now received;

Mr. Notman moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Thompson, That all the words after "That" be left out, and the following words added instead thereof: "the said Bill and Report be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow, with an Instruction to the Committee to consider the following as an amendment to the Bill: "That from and after the passing of this Act, the several duties of Marshal and Clerk of Assize shall be performed in the Home District by the Clerk of the Crown, and by his several Deputies in the several other Districts in Upper Canada, each of whom shall be paid out of the fund aforesaid, at the rate of one pound five shillings for every day he shall necessarily be so employed during the sitting of the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery; and that it shall be the duty of the said Deputies to transmit, at the public expense, within a reasonable time after the close of the said Assizes, and before the first day of the next Term thereafter, to the principal office at Toronto, the several records, indictments, presentments, exhibits, and all other papers connected with the business of the said Courts; and that the fees payable or to be payable to the said Marshal and Clerk of Assize, be funded in like manner as other fees are hereby directed to be appropriated;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

#### YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Hall, Johnson, Laurin, Lyon, M'Farland, Notman, Richards, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(24.)

#### NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Solicitor General Blake, Chabot, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Galt, Guillet, Holmes, Marquis, M'Connell, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Price, Prince, Robinson, Sherwood of TORONTO, Taché, Watts, and Wetenhall.--(21.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the said Bill and Report be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow, with an Instruction to the Committee to consider the following as an amendment to the Bill: "That from and after the passing of this Act, the several duties of Marshal and Clerk of Assize shall be performed in the Home District by the Clerk of the Crown, and by his several Deputies in the several other Districts in Upper Canada, each of whom shall be paid out of the fund aforesaid, at the rate of one pound five shillings for every day he shall necessarily be so employed during the sitting of the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery; and that it shall be the duty of the said Deputies to transmit, at the public expense, within a reasonable time after the close of the said Assizes, and before the first day of the next Term thereafter, to the principal office at Toronto, the several records, indictments, presentments, exhibits, and all other papers connected with the business of the said Courts; and

that the fees payable or to be payable to the said Marshal and Clerk of Assize, be funded in like manner as other fees are hereby directed to be appropriated."

Ship Canal  
Bill.

Mr. Holmes moved, seconded by Mr. Galt, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain and the River St. Lawrence, be now read;

The House divided:

Yeas, 28.

Nays, 9.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Order of the day being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Bouthillier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Bouthillier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Fortier, seconded by Mr. DeWitt,  
The House adjourned.



APPENDIX: 21 MAY 1849.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: ADDRESS ON REMOVAL OF TROOPS.))<sup>4</sup>

COL. PRINCE gave notice that he would move an humble address to His Excellency relative to the troops now stationed in the building occupied by the Legislature, to the effect that it was preferable to have them removed for the purpose of saving expense and having them employed where they might be required. He stated that<sup>5</sup> they might be better employed elsewhere<sup>6</sup>. He considered that it interfered with freedom of debate to have them kept where they were; that in this time of profound peace and tranquility (sic) they were not required and that it would be better to trust in the loyalty of the people.<sup>7</sup>

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: ISSUING OF DEBENTURES.))<sup>8</sup>

COL. GUGY ((asked a question.))<sup>9</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN stated that no communication had been received from the Government in England by the Inspector-General, nor by any other member of the Provincial Government touching the issue of Debentures on the credit of the Province.<sup>10</sup>

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: TOLLS ON VESSELS.))<sup>11</sup>

MR. G. SHERWOOD, (Brockville) enquired if any instructions had been given to the Toll Collectors and Overseers of Canals at Montreal to charge the same toll on vessels entering into the Basin of the Canal from below, as if they had passed up through all the Canals, to Prescott, and if not, upon what authority the said instructions are based;--and further, if vessels bound for Bytown are to be charged the same tolls as vessels passing up the St. Lawrence?<sup>12</sup>

MR. ASST. COM. P.W. CAMERON said that immediately on passing the bill a proclamation had been made, and in consequence of an oversight the same charges had been levied on all vessels,<sup>13</sup> as it had been discovered that vessels were omitted in the Customs Bill, and it had been discontinued; the money which had been paid will, on application, be refunded.<sup>14</sup>

((WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: INSTRUCTION TO STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONTINGENCIES.))<sup>15</sup>

MR. MCCONNELL ((moved)) that instructions be given to the standing committee on contingencies to consider if it is not advisable to increase the salaries of the inferior Clerks of the House, whose salaries were below £150 per annum, the more especially as a garuity (sic) had been granted to one of their number.<sup>16</sup>

MR. FOURNIER taxed the committee with partiality<sup>17</sup>.

((There was)) considerable noisy conversation.<sup>18</sup>

MESSRS. CHRISTIE and DEWITT said the committee had acted with the utmost impartiality. They had been beset for an increase of salary by almost every officer of the House, and though they would have been glad to augment the salaries in the present financial condition of the country it was impossible to increase the salaries one farthing. The report of the committee had been

received and concurred in by the House, and the motion before the House had a tendency to cast reflections on each member composing the committee.<sup>19</sup>

The motion was at length withdrawn.<sup>20</sup>

FOOTNOTES: 21 MAY 1849.

1. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 May 1849.
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 May 1849, and STANSTEAD JOURNAL, 31 May 1849, in identical accounts; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 May 1849.
5. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 May 1849.
6. IBID.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 May 1849.
8. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 May 1849; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 May 1849.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 May 1849.
10. IBID.
11. This matter was reported by: PILOT, 22 May 1849; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 May 1849.
12. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 May 1849.
13. IBID.
14. PILOT, 22 May 1849.
15. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 22 May 1849, and STANSTEAD JOURNAL, 31 May 1849, in identical accounts.
16. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 12 May 1849.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.

TUESDAY, 22 MAY 1849.

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Petitions  
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up,  
and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Cartier,--The Petition of A.M. Delisle and  
B.H. LeMoine, of the City of Montreal, Esquires.

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By Mr. Smith, of Frontenac,--The Petition of William Anderson, senior,  
and others, of the third concession of the Township of Ameliasburgh, District  
of Prince Edward.

St. Michel  
Road Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize the Trustees of the  
Montreal Turnpike Roads to purchase the St. Michel Road,  
and to open a Road to the Village of Sault au Recollet,  
was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize the  
Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads to purchase the Saint Michel  
Road, and to open a Road to the Village of Sault au Recollet."

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and  
desire their concurrence.

Calvinistic  
Baptist Church  
(Perth) Land  
Title Bill.

An engrossed Bill to confirm the Title of the Cal-  
vinistic Baptist Church in Perth, to a certain piece  
of Land in the said Town, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An  
Act to confirm the Title of the Calvinistic Baptist Congregation of Perth to  
a certain piece of Land in that Town."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, do carry the Bill to the  
Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Militia Act  
Amendment  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Militia Law of  
this Province in so far as regards the enrolment of  
and fines imposed upon Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers,  
was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt do carry the Bill to the Legislative  
Council, and desire their concurrence.

Township of  
Elgin Bill.

An engrossed Bill to constitute a new Township, to  
be called the Township of Elgin, out of part of the  
Township of Hinchinbrooke, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. DeWitt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and  
desire their concurrence.

Petitions read.

Ordered, That the Petition of A.M. Delisle, and B.H.  
LeMoine, of the City of Montreal, Esquires, be  
now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying that a certain Bill tending to  
deprive them of rights in connection with the Toll Bridge at the Village of



Sault au Recollet, secured to them by a Provincial Act, be not passed.

Ordered, That the Petition of William Anderson, senior, and others, of the third concession of the Township of Ameliasburgh, District of Prince Edward, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying that no alteration be made in the original survey of the said Township.

Bill relating  
to Bridges  
over the River  
des Prairies.

Mr. Egan reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal certain provisions of the Acts therein mentioned, authorizing the construction of Bridges over the River des Prairies, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

On motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Holmes,

Montreal Har-  
bour Dues.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Montreal Harbour Dues.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Thompson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Thompson reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Court Houses  
and Gaols  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to make provision for the erection or repair of Court Houses and Gaols at certain places in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Johnson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Johnson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Bankruptcy  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to make provision for the continuance and completion of proceedings in Bankruptcy now pending in Lower

Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Price took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Price reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Price reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Insolvent  
Debtors (L.C.)  
Relief Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Armstrong have leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Dundas and  
Waterloo  
Road.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--  
Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly

calling for "a Return of the Tolls collected on the Macadamized Road between Dundas and Waterloo, specifying the amount collected at each Gate during the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, and stating the amount, if any, in the hands of the Commissioners," as ordered on the 30th March, 1849.

Statement of the Tolls of the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road from the 26th day of October, 1845, to the 26 day of October, 1848.

		Rents Received.			Received.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From 26th October, 1845, to 26th October, 1846.	Gate No. 1. . . . .	597	0	0	597	0	0
	Gate No. 2. . . . .	497	18	5	497	18	5
	Gate No. 3. . . . .	340	2	10	340	2	10
					£ 1435	1	3
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From 26th October, 1846, to 26th October, 1847.	Gate No. 1. . . . .	639	0	0	639	0	0
	Gate No. 2. . . . .	557	18	5	557	18	5
	Gate No. 3. . . . .	389	2	10	389	2	10
					£ 1586	1	3
From 26th October, 1847, to 26th October, 1848.	Gate No. 1. . . . .	1196	0	0	*1159	0	0
	Gate No. 2. . . . .	932	0	0	909	18	8
	Gate No. 3. . . . .	701	0	0	603	10	0

		£	s.	d.
From 3d January, 1848, to 26th October, 1848.	New Gate erected in Beverly (now called Gate No. 2), collected by a hired Collector. Gross Receipts. . . . .			
		318	18	10
		£ 2991	7	6

\* £176 of this sum was credited for work done. The balance of £37 was, by mistake of the Bank of British North America, placed to the credit of the Lessee of Gate No. 1, instead of the Lessee of Gate No. 2, which was not discovered until after a settlement with the Sureties of the Lessee of No. 1.

April 20, 1849. The balance at the credit of the Commissioners in the Bank of British North America, this day, is £9 5s.9d.; and the Commissioners stand indebted to that Institution in their joint and several summary Notes, in a balance, exclusive of interest, of £900. Besides money borrowed on Debentures.

A. AINSLIE,  
Chairman Dundas and Waterloo Mac'd Road.

General  
Post Office.

Mr. Morrison, from the Committee to take into consideration the Message of His Excellency the Governor General relative to the establishment of a General Post Office in the Provinces of British North America, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That whereas it is expedient that a uniform and cheap rate of Postage should be established throughout British America: And whereas the Imperial Government has signified to His Excellency the Governor General its readiness to relinquish the management of this Department so soon as a uniform system of Postage should have been agreed upon by the different local Governments: And whereas the different local Governments of British America have agreed upon the following propositions, namely: "That there be one uniform rate of three-pence, Provincial currency, throughout British North America: That no transit postage between the Provinces be allowed: That two-pence sterling the half ounce shall remain as the rate in operation as regards letters by British Mails, to be extended to countries having postal conventions with Great Britain (unless Her Majesty's Government shall see fit to permit this rate to be changed to three-pence currency): That the prepayment of postage shall be optional: That each Province shall retain the amount of postage it collects: That the packet postage shall be paid in England, the Provincial rate of two-pence sterling to belong to the Province which collects it, and if pre-paid in England to be credited to the Province to which the letter is addressed: That no privilege of franking be allowed: That postage stamps for prepayment be allowed, and Colonial stamps be engraved: that newspaper, pamphlet and magazine postage be allowed to remain at the present rates, with power to each Legislature to send them free of charge: And that the rate of remuneration for the transport of British Mails by express through the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, be left for future arrangement:" And whereas the Imperial Government has approved the said propositions, but, nevertheless, Legislative action is necessary to enable Her Majesty's Government to give effect to the proposed arrangements: And whereas it is expedient to enable

the Governor General in Council to give effect to such arrangements as he may deem right for the establishment of a uniform rate of postage, so soon as the necessary enactment may have been passed by the Imperial Legislature: It is therefore expedient that the Governor in Council be empowered to enter into such arrangements with the Imperial Government, and with the Provincial Governments of the other British North American Provinces, as shall, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be expedient to secure a uniform and cheap rate of postage; and that the Governor in Council be authorized to make all such regulations for the management of the Post Office Department and the officers thereof, and of all matters thereunto belonging, as to him may seem meet, and from time to time to alter the same, which regulations shall have the same force and effect as if embodied in this Act, until the expiration of the next Session of Parliament.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient that such regulations as shall be then in force, be laid before both Houses of the Provincial Parliament within ten days after the opening of the next Session of the said Parliament, and that the same shall remain permanently in force as law, unless it shall be otherwise provided in some Act to be passed during the said Session.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient that the Governor in Council be authorized to pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, such sums (if any) as may be required to make up any deficiency in the funds arising from the Revenue of the Post Office Department to meet the expenses thereof.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Post Of-  
fice Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake have leave to bring in a Bill to make provision for the management of the Post Office Department, whenever it shall be transferred to the Provincial Government.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Dorchester  
Bridge and  
Quebec Roads.

Mr. Polette, from the Committee on the subject of Dorchester Bridge and the Roads in the vicinity of Quebec, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize and enable the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to acquire and assume the possession and property of the Bridge called Dorchester Bridge, over the River St. Charles, near the City of Quebec.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to extend the provisions of the Ordinance passed in the fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the improvement of certain Roads in the neighbourhood of and leading to the City of Quebec, and to raise a fund for that purpose," to the said Bridge, as well as to certain Roads and parts of Roads in the vicinity of Quebec.

3. Resolved, That for the above purposes, it is expedient to authorize the said Trustees to raise a further Loan, not exceeding Twenty-five thousand pounds, currency, on the security of the Tolls and other monies which may come into their hands, and to give a preference and priority of lien on

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the said Tolls and monies to the interest on the said Loan, over the interest on all Loans already authorized to be raised by the said Trustees, as well



as over the claims of Her Majesty's Government for re-payment of advances made to the said Trustees by the Receiver General out of the Provincial Funds.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Bill relating  
to Dorchester  
Bridge, &c.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize and enable the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to acquire and assume the possession and property of the

Bridge called Dorchester Bridge, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Supply.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lyon took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. J.A. MACDONALD (Kingston) desired that a sum of money might be granted for the Hospital at Kingston, as the General Hospital at Toronto had a grant from Government. The hon. member stated that the Kingston Hospital was now to all intents and purposes a General Hospital like the Hospital at Toronto, and that as such ought to receive a similar grant.<sup>1</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE was understood to say that it would be considered.<sup>2</sup>

MR. CHAUVEAU stated that when the items of McGill College and the School of Medicine, Montreal came up, he would move that instead of £300 the sum of £200 be substituted for each and the remaining £200 be applied to the School of Medicine, Quebec, as he had been informed by the Government that they were unable to apply any money for this purpose. He had presented a petition from the School of Medicine, Quebec, at the early part of the Session, and he considered the claim of the Quebec School properly similar to that of Montreal.<sup>3</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE suggested that it would be better to defer the motion for the present.<sup>4</sup>

A number of items were adopted<sup>5</sup>.

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and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lyon reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Bill granting  
aid towards  
the construc-  
tion of Rail-  
ways.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for affording the guarantee of the Province to the Bonds of Railway Companies on certain conditions, and for rendering assistance in the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Jobin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Jobin reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Bill relating  
to the Will of  
the late  
R.N. Starr.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable George Carruthers and others, to carry into effect the Will of the late Doctor Richard Noble Starr:"

Hamilton Mer-  
cantile Library  
Association Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Mercantile Library Association:"

Religious So-  
cieties Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend certain Acts for the relief of Religious Societies:"

Quebec Trinity  
House Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes:"

Law of Evidence  
(U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to improve the Law of Evidence in Upper Canada:"

Bytown Col-  
lege Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the College of Bytown:" And also,

Montreal Trinity  
House Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal a certain Act and an Ordinance therein mentioned relating to the Trinity House at Montreal, and to amend and consolidate the provisions thereof," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Official and  
Legal No-  
tices Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the insertion of certain Official and Legal Notices in the Canada Gazette only,"

being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

Ship Canal  
Bill.

Mr. Bouthillier reported the Bill to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain and the River St.

Lawrence; and the amendments were read;

Mr. Holmes moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Merritt, and the Question being put, That the amendments be now read a second time;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of KENT, Christie, DeWitt, Fourquin, Hall, Holmes, Jobin, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Merritt, Mongenais, Morrison, Price, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Thompson.--(23.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, Duchesnay, Egan, Fournier, Galt, Laurin, Lemieux, and Taché.--(10.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the first of the amendments being read a second time, as followeth:

Clause 1, line 48. Leave out "Lake St. Louis" and insert "Lake St. Francis."

Mr. Davignon moved in amendment to the said Clause, seconded by Mr. Galt, That all the words after "between" in line 48, to "Champlain" in line 50, be left out, and the words "the Village of Laprairie and the Village of Longueuil, and coming out at some point on the River Richelieu between St. John's and Chambly" inserted instead thereof;

Some discussion took place on the amendment; several members speaking against the impropriety of preventing the Company from choosing any spot it liked for the entrance to the Canal. The Company, they argued, would fix upon the best route that could be found, and by limiting it to select a point between Laprairie and Longueuil, they might seriously interfere with the Company, or prevent the Canal from being gone on with at all.<sup>6</sup>

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And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, Duchesnay, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Galt, Laurin, Lemieux, Méthot, and Taché.--(12.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of KENT, Christie, Dumas, Egan, Flint, Hall, Holmes, Jobin, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Merritt, Mongenais, Morrison, Price, Richards, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Thompson.--(23.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The first amendment was then agreed to.

The residue of the said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Bankrupts

The Order of the day for the second reading of

Estates  
(U.C.) Bill.

*the Bill to make more effectual provision for the dis-*  
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*tribution of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts in*  
*Upper Canada, being read;*

*Mr. Solicitor General Blake moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney*  
*General Baldwin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read*  
*a second time;*<sup>7</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE.--The hon. member mentioned the details of the Bill, which was only intended to continue the present law until next Session, with a very few alterations in it, which he thought desirable, and which he fully explained to the House on a former occasion.<sup>8</sup>

A very long discussion followed, a large number of the members from Upper Canada speaking against the Bill.<sup>9</sup>

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) complained of being called upon to adopt so important a measure, until the Bill was printed, and in the hands of members.<sup>10</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE replied, that there was nothing new in the Bill; it only contained a very few alterations in the present law, none of which involved any principle.<sup>11</sup>

MESSRS. SMITH and LYON called upon members for Lower Canada to abstain from thrusting a measure upon Upper Canada which they considered so bad that they would not allow it to be continued in Lower Canada.<sup>12</sup>

MESSRS. DEWITT, HOLMES, LYON, THOMPSON, J.S. MACDONALD (Glengarry) and others spoke of the evil effects of the present law.<sup>13</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE made ... long speeches, in support of the bill, explaining its provisions and the manner in which it would work. One of the features of the bill was that a tradesman by his own act could not go into bankruptcy.<sup>14</sup>

MESSRS. AT. GEN. BALDWIN and PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT spoke in support of the bill.<sup>15</sup>

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*Mr. Lyon moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Flint,*  
*That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added*  
*at the end thereof;*

MR. MORIN, the SPEAKER, suggested that the bill might be tested in Committee on the first clause.<sup>16</sup>

MR. LYON said, if the bill were to be tested at all, it might as well be tested then, and then if the Hon. Solicitor General would not give up his bill, he (Mr. L.) would press his amendment.<sup>17</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE could not consent to give up his bill.<sup>18</sup>

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*And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and*  
*the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Burritt, Cha'ot, Christie, Crysler,*



Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fournier, Galt, Holmes, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Marquis, M'Connell, Mongenais, Notman, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Thompson.--(26.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Cartier, Cauchon, Fortier, Guillet, Johnson, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Nelson, Polette, Price, Robinson, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Watts.--(19.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Superior Criminal Court and Court of Error and Appeal (U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to make further provision for the Administration of Justice, by the establishment of a Superior Criminal Court of Common Law, and also a Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada, and for other purposes, and on the Report of the Committee thereon,--with an Instruction to the said Committee,

being read;

Mr. Solicitor General Blake moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and the Question being put, That the said Order be discharged, and the said Report now received;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Solicitor General Blake, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Guillet, Holmes, Lemieux, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Marquis, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Polette, Price, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Watts.--(28.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Burritt, Christie, Egan, Flint, Lyon, Notman, Papineau, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(10.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Armstrong reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

And another Amendment was made to the Bill, by leaving out the words "and that this Act shall take effect from and after the last day of Easter Term next after the passing hereof" in the thirty-fourth Clause thereof.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

An engrossed Bill to make further provision for the Administration of Justice, by the establishment of a Superior Criminal Court of Common Law, and also a Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada, and for other purposes, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to make further provision for the Administration of Justice, by the establishment of an additional Superior Court of Common Law, and also a Court of Error and Appeal, in Upper Canada, and for other purposes."

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Seat of Government.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, reported, that His Excellency the Governor General had been attended upon with the Address of this House of the 19th instant (on the subject of the removal of the Seat of Government;) and that His Excellency had been pleased to give the following Answer:--  
Gentlemen,

The subject of your Address invoking the exercise of the Royal Prerogative in a matter involving very serious considerations of public policy shall receive my best attention. I must not conceal from you, however, that in my opinion so serious a change in that policy ought not to be lightly adventured upon, and that above all the pressure of an apparent temporary necessity for that change, must not be allowed to exercise an undue influence upon the adoption of it.

Missisquoi Railroad Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to establish a Line of Railroad between Montreal and Mis-  
sisquoi, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fortier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Fortier reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

Bridge Bill of A. Archambeault and others.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize Antoine Amable Archambeault, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River L'Assomption, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Chabot took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Chabot reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Orders deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, The House adjourned until to-morrow, at ten o'clock, A.M.

FOOTNOTES: 22 MAY 1849.

1. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 May 1849.
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 30 May 1849.
7. The debate on this matter was reported by: HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 30 May 1849; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 May 1849.
8. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 30 May 1849.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 May 1849.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 23 MAY 1849.

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Petition  
brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains,--The Petition of Pierre Vieau of the Parish of St. Martin, in the District of Montreal.

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Municipal  
Corporations,  
&c. (U.C.)  
Repeal Bill.

An engrossed Bill to repeal the Acts in force in Upper Canada, relative to the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities, the regulation of Highways, the Assessment and collection of local Taxes, and other matters of a like nature, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to repeal the Acts in force in Upper Canada, relative to the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities, and other matters of a like nature."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Ste. Anne and  
Cape Chat  
Municipality  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to detach the Settlements of Ste. Anne des Monts and Cape Chat from the Municipality of Gaspé, and to erect the same into a separate Municipality, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act detaching the Settlements of Sainte Anne des Monts and Cape Chat from the Municipality of Gaspé, and to erect the same into a separate Municipality."

Ordered, That Mr. Christie do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions  
read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of William Waddell and others, of the County of Kent; praying that no division be made of the said County.

Of E. Webster and others, of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, District of Johnstown; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm certain acts and proceedings of the Inhabitants of the said Townships assembled in two divisions, under the name of "the Front of Leeds and Lansdowne," and "the Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne," and that the said Townships be divided for Municipal and Election purposes, and the divisions united under the said titles, respectively.

Ordered, That the Petition of Pierre Vieau of the Parish of St. Martin, in the District of Montreal, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying that the Bill to repeal certain provisions of the Acts 10 and 11 Vic. c.97 and 98, authorizing the construction of Bridges over the River des Prairies, be not passed into a Law.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--



Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Quebec St.  
George's So-  
ciety Bill.

Bill, intituled, An Act to incorporate the St.  
George's Society of Quebec:"

Transfer of  
Real Property  
(U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to simplify the transfer of Real Property in Upper Canada, and to render certain rights and interests therein liable under execution:"

Bill relating  
to Mortgagors  
and Mortga-  
gees (U.C.)

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the sale, under Executions, of the interest of Mortgagors in Real Estate in Upper Canada:"

Quebec  
Health Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Health of the City of Quebec:"

Notarial Pro-  
fession Organi-  
zation Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada:"

Bill to facili-  
tate Actions  
against unin-  
corporated  
Companies.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate Actions against persons associated for Commercial purposes, and against unincorporated Companies:" And also,

Lower Canada  
Bar Incorpor-  
ation Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Smith, of Frontenac,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That To-morrow being Her Majesty's Birth-day this House when it doth adjourn this day, will

adjourn until Friday next.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

Huron Copper  
Bay Company.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style of "The Huron Copper Bay Company," with several Amendments to the French Version of the same; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Montreal Tri-  
nity House  
Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal a certain Act and an Ordinance therein mentioned,

relating to the Trinity House at Montreal, and to amend and consolidate the provisions thereof," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 13, line 31. After "vessel" insert "not being such."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Cauchon do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Bathurst  
District  
Lands Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to detach a certain Tract of Land from the Midland District, and to annex it to the District of Bathurst:"

Savings  
Banks Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act relative to Savings Banks."

And then he withdrew.

Bill relating  
to Bridges over  
the River  
des Prairies.

Ordered, That the Bill to repeal certain provisions of the Acts therein mentioned, authorizing the construction of Bridges over the River des Prairies, be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Crysler took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Crysler reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Crysler reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Ship Canal  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters

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of Lake Champlain and the River St. Lawrence, was read the third time.

Mr. Holmes moved, seconded by Mr. Cartier, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain and the River Saint Lawrence;"

The House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Huron Copper  
Bay Company  
Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the French Version of the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style of "The Huron Copper Bay Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 33. Strike out from the second "de" to first "et" in the 34th line, and insert "The Huron Copper Bay Company."

In the Title of the Bill. Strike out from the first "de" to "Huron" inclusive, and insert "The Huron Copper Bay Company."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Christie do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

St. Anselme  
Bridge Com-  
pany Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize Jean Clovis Bélanger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin, in the Parish of St. Anselme, near the Church of the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester, and to incorporate the said Jean Clovis Bélanger and others, under the name of the "St. Anselme Bridge Company," and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize Joseph Clovis Bélanger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin in the Parish of St. Anselme, near the Church of the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester, and to incorporate the said Joseph Clovis Bélanger and others, under the name of the "St. Anselme Bridge Company," and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Holmes,

Library.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Final Report of the Standing Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price,

Bill relating  
to Incorporated  
Companies.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the seizure and sale of Shares in the Capital Stock of Incorporated Companies," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time, on Friday next.

Bill relating

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Boulton have leave

to Riotous  
destruction  
of Property.

to bring in a Bill for providing a remedy against Municipal Corporations for Losses sustained by the Riotous and tumultuous destruction of property therein.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Saturday next.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Blake, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin,

Distribution of  
the Laws, and  
Private Bills.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of amending the Act providing for the distribution of the Printed Copies of the Laws, and also of amending the Rules of this House relative to the introduction of Private Bills.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains, reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That in order to diminish the great expense of printing and distributing the Provincial Statutes, it is expedient that none but Public General Statutes be printed and distributed at the expense of the Province to the number now required by Law, the Titles only of the rest being so printed and distributed; and that none but Acts applying to the whole Province, or to the whole of Upper or of Lower Canada, shall be deemed to be Public General Statutes.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient that local Acts, not being private or personal Acts, but affecting the inhabitants of any locality generally, shall be printed at the expense of the Province, but in such number only as shall be sufficient for their distribution to the Judges and Public Departments of the Legislature and Government, and to such functionaries in the localities specially affected as are entitled to receive copies of the Statutes, but not elsewhere.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient that private or personal Acts, passed after the present Session, be printed by the Queen's Printer, &c., at the expense of the parties obtaining them, who shall furnish, at their own cost, one hundred and fifty printed copies thereof to the Provincial Government; but that such Acts need not be so printed in the French language if they relate only to Upper Canada.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient so to amend the Rules of this House as that no private or personal Bill be read a third time in any Session after the present, until the party interested shall have delivered to the Clerk a certificate from the Queen's Printer that the cost of printing one hundred and fifty copies of the Act for the Government has been paid or secured to him.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient that so much of the Law providing for the distribution of the Statutes as is inconsistent with these Resolutions be repealed.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Printing and

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake have leave



Distribution of  
the Laws Bill.

to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relative  
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to the printing and distribution of the Provincial Statutes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Message from  
His Excel-  
lency.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:--

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Governor General recommends to the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the present year.

Government House,  
23rd May, 1849.

Supplementary  
Estimates for  
1849.

Supplementary Estimate of certain Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada, for the year 1849, for which a Supply is required:--

#### Expenses of the Legislature.

Currency.

Further required for Contingent Expenses			
of the Legislative Assembly . . . . .	£ 16,000	0	0

#### Miscellaneous.

To reimburse certain expenses incurred and losses sustained by <u>George Chaperon</u> , whilst acting as Commissioner for the <u>Chemin des Caps</u> . . . . .	34	10	0
Aid to the Provincial Agricultural Societies of <u>Upper Canada</u> and <u>Lower Canada</u> , £250 each . . .	500	0	0
To cover the expense of admission into the <u>Quebec Marine Hospital</u> of cases of extreme distress among the inhabitants of the City of <u>Quebec</u> and its vicinity, during the year 1848 . . . . .	56	1	3
To provide supplies of Seed-Grain for relief, by way of loan, to the inhabitants of the Counties of <u>Gaspé</u> and <u>Bonaventure</u> . . . . .	1,000	0	0
For additional salary to one of the Clerks in the Office of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, <u>Canada West</u> . . . . .	40	0	0
Further aid towards the support of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at <u>Beauport</u> , near <u>Quebec</u> . . .	500	0	0

	Currency.		
To enable the Commissioners of the House of Correction at <u>Three Rivers</u> , to pay for arrears of rent for the Building used as the House of Correction . . . . .	£	90	0 0
Aid for the completion of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum at <u>Toronto</u> , to be hereafter repaid out of the Lunatic Asylum Assessment Fund . . . . .		5,000	0 0
Total, Currency . . . . .	£	23,220	11 3

Jos. CARY,  
Dy. Insp. Gen.

Inspector General's Office,  
Montreal, 23rd May, 1849.

Supplementary Estimate of Expenditure to be incurred on certain Public Works, during the ensuing season, for which a Supply is required:--

For the completion of the <u>St. Lawrence</u> Canals . . . . .	£	20,000	0 0
For Light Houses, Buoys, and Beacons . . . . .		2,000	0 0
Total, Currency . . . . .	£	22,000	0 0

Jos. CARY,  
Dy. Insp. Gen.

Inspector General's Office,  
Montreal, 23rd May, 1849.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by Mr. DeWitt,

Ordered, That the said Message, with the accompanying Supplementary Estimates, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Bill relating  
to Dorchester  
Bridge, &c.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize and enable the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to acquire and assume the possession and property of the Bridge called Dorchester

Bridge, and for other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Nelson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Nelson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

St. Lawrence  
and Atlantic  
Railroad Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend an Act incorporating the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, being read; The House accordingly resolved itself into the

said Committee.

Mr. Morrison took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Morrison reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Morrison reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Montreal Har-  
bour Dues.

Mr. Thompson, from the Committee to consider of the Montreal Harbour Dues, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Acts of the 8 Vic. c.76, and 10 and 11 Vic. c.56, relating to the Montreal Harbour Dues.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Montreal Har-  
bour Dues Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. DeWitt have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Montreal Harbour Commis-  
sioners to commute for certain Harbour Dues with the Corporations therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

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Bridge Bill  
of A. Archam-  
beault and  
others.

Mr. Chabot reported the Bill to authorize Antoine Amable Archambeault, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River L'Assomption, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

An engrossed Bill to authorize Antoine Amable Archambeault, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River L'Assomption, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize Amable Archambeault and others to erect a Toll Bridge over the River L'Assomption, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Ordered, That Mr. Dumas do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Criminal  
Justice Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill for the removal of defects in the Administration of Criminal Justice, be engrossed.

Bill granting aid towards the Construction of Railways.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for affording the guarantee of the Province to the Bonds of Railway Companies on certain conditions, and for rendering assistance in the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway,

being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Jobin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Jobin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Jobin reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Court Houses and Gaols (L.C.) Bill.

Mr. Johnson reported the Bill to make provision for the erection or repair of Court Houses and Gaols at certain places in Lower Canada; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.

Post Office Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to make provision for the management of the Post Office Department, whenever it shall be transferred to the Provincial Government, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Supply.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lyon took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lyon reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Friday next.

Mr. Lyon also reported, That he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Friday next.

Missisquoi Railroad Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to establish a Line of Railroad between Montreal and

Missisquoi, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fournier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Fournier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.



Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Fournier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

St. Michel  
Road Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads to purchase the Saint Michel Road, and to open a Road to the Village of

Sault au Recollet:"

Township of  
Elgin Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to constitute a new Township, to be called the Township of Elgin, out of part of the Township of Hinchinbrooke."

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Blake,

Bankruptcy  
Bill (L.C.)

Ordered, That the Order for engrossing the Bill to make provision for the continuance and completion of proceedings in Bankruptcy now pending in Lower

Canada, be discharged.

Ordered, That the said Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of extending its provisions to Upper Canada.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lemieux took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lemieux reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Lemieux reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

An engrossed Bill to make provision for the continuance and completion of proceedings in Bankruptcy now pending in Lower Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to make provision for the continuance and completion of proceedings in Bankruptcy now pending."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Medical Pro-

Ordered, That Mr. Nelson have leave to bring in a

profession  
(L.C.) Bill.

Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and

Surgery therein.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

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Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Prince took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Prince reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Prince reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.

Public Lands  
Management  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of the Public Lands, and to limit the period for

making free grants, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Burritt took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Burritt reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Friday next.

Joint Stock  
Road and  
Bridge, &c.  
Companies  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada, for the construction of Macadamized Roads, and of Bridges and other works of a like nature, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Friday next.

Huron District  
Division Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to divide the District of Huron, in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Bouthillier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Bouthillier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Bouthillier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Friday next.

Building  
Societies  
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Order of the day, for to-morrow, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of certain Societies, commonly called Building Societies, in that part of the Province of Canada formerly constituting Upper Canada, be postponed until Friday next.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Richards,  
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 23 MAY 1849.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: FOR COPY OF AN ADDRESS OF INHABITANTS OF  
VICTORIA DISTRICT.))

COL. GUGY gave notice of his intention to move on Friday for a copy of the Address of the Inhabitants of the Victoria District to the Governor General and of His Excellency's reply thereto.<sup>1</sup>



FOOTNOTES: 23 MAY 1849.

1. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 24 May 1849.

FRIDAY, 25 MAY 1849.

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Petitions  
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Boulton,--The Petition of George H. Park, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, M.D.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin,--The Petition of William Reid, Esquire, and others, of the Township of Gwillimbury East, in the Fourth Riding of the County of York; and the Petition of the Reverend H.J. Grassett, A.M. Rector, and others, the Wardens, on behalf of the Congregation of St. James' Church, in the City of Toronto, in Public Vestry assembled.

Court Houses  
and Gaols  
(L.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to make provision for the erection or repair of Court Houses and Gaols at certain places in Lower Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill relating  
to Bridges over  
the River  
des Prairies.

An engrossed Bill to repeal certain provisions of the Acts therein mentioned, authorizing the construction of Bridges over the River des Prairies, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to repeal certain provisions of the Acts therein mentioned, authorizing the construction of certain Bridges over the River des Prairies."

Ordered, That Mr. Egan do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Criminal Jus-  
tice Bill.

An engrossed Bill for the removal of defects in the Administration of Criminal Justice, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill granting  
aid towards the  
Construction  
of Railways.

An engrossed Bill to provide for affording the guarantee of the Province to the Bonds of Railway Companies on certain conditions, and for rendering assistance in the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Printing and  
Distribution of  
the Laws Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Law relative to the printing and distribution of the Provincial Statutes, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake do carry the Bill to the Legisla-

lative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Post Of-  
fice Bill.

An engrossed Bill to make provision for the management of the Post Office Department, whenever it shall be transferred to the Provincial Government, was

read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

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Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

St. Lawrence  
and Atlantic  
Railroad Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend an Act incorporating the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Huron District  
Division Bill.

An engrossed Bill to divide the District of Huron, in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, moved, seconded by Mr. Richards, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Chabot, Christie, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Galt, Holmes, Johnson, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Marquis, M'Connell, M'Farland, M'Lean, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Nelson, Price, Richards, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Smith of WENTWORTH.--(37.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Fergusson, Jobin, Notman, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(5.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Medical  
Profession  
(L.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Nelson do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill relating  
to Dorchester  
Bridge, &c.

An engrossed Bill to authorize and enable the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to acquire and assume the possession and property of the Bridge

called Dorchester Bridge, and for other purposes, was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Duchesnay, seconded by Mr. Chabot,

Ordered, That the following engrossed Proviso be added to the Bill, by way of Rider, and do make part of the seventh paragraph of the fifth Clause:--  
 "Provided always, that the said Trustees shall have power, if they shall deem it expedient, to straighten the said Road from a point about thirty-four chains to the north of the bend of the Road near the middle of the Cap Rouge Hill, so to carry the Road in as nearly a direct line as may be practicable from the said point to the said bend."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Missisquoi Railroad Bill. An engrossed Bill for the incorporation of a Company to establish a Line of Railroad between Montreal and Missisquoi, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Beaubien do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions read. Ordered, That the Petition of George H. Park, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, M.D. be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Toronto Medical School.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend H. J. Grassett, A.M. Rector, and others, the Wardens, on behalf of the Congregation of St. James' Church, in the City of Toronto, in Public Vestry assembled, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to lease a part of the Land heretofore occupied by them as the site of a Church and Burying Ground.

Petition of the Rev. H.J. Grassett and others referred. Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, Mr. Solicitor General Blake, the Honorable Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wetenhall, and the Honorable Mr. Price, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed, by Bill or otherwise; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

MR. H. BOULTON<sup>1</sup>.--The hon. member then moved for leave to bring in a bill to that effect, and the rules of the House, so far as related thereto be dispensed with.<sup>2</sup>

MR. CAUCHON thought the measure ought to be postponed, as the Session would likely be brought to a close next week, and there were other important items on the orders of the day.<sup>3</sup>

The motion was carried after a little discussion.<sup>4</sup>



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Toronto School  
of Medicine  
Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Boulton have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Toronto School of Medicine.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Report on  
Petition of  
the Rev. H.J.  
Grassett  
and others.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Reverend H.J. Grassett, A.M. Rector, and others, the Wardens, on behalf of the Congregation of St. James' Church, in the City of Toronto, in Public Vestry assembled, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, presented to the House, a Bill to enable the Rector and Church Wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint James, Toronto, to lease part of the Land heretofore occupied by them as the site of a Church and Burying Ground, which was received and

St. James'  
Church  
(Toronto)  
Land Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Leeds and  
Lansdowne  
Townships  
Division Bill.

Mr. Richards reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to divide the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne, in the District of Johnstown, and to attach South Burgess to Bastard, in the same District, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made

amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Solicitor General Drummond reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

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Mr. Solicitor General Drummond reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Lower Canada  
Bar Incorporation  
Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 26. Leave out "and" where it occurs the first time.

Press 1, line 27. Leave out from "in" to "the" where it occurs the first time in line 29.

Press 1, line 30. Leave out "of" where it occurs the third time, and insert "residing in."

Press 2, line 26. Leave out from "of" to "nor," and insert "Lower Canada."

Press 3, line 18. Leave out from "in" where it occurs the second time, to "and" in line 19, and insert "Lower Canada."

Press 3, line 33. After "year" insert "subject to the approval of the General Council as hereinafter provided."

Press 4, line 7. Leave out from "the" where it occurs the second time, to "and," and insert "next day thereafter not being a Sunday or Fête d'Obligation."

Press 6, line 14. After "Council" insert "reckoning by date of admission to the Profession."

Press 6, line 27. Leave out from "that" to "General" in line 34, and insert "no judgment of any Council of a Section suspending any Member from his functions shall have force or effect until ratified by the General Council at a meeting composed of at least one half of the Members of the General Council, and by a vote of at least two-thirds of the Members present at such meeting of the."

Press 8, line 8. Leave out from "cause" to "shall" in line 11.

Press 9, line 14. Leave out from "the" to "shall" in line 15, and insert "party obtaining such diploma."

Press 9, line 40. Leave out from "with" where it occurs the first time, to "and," and insert "the English or the French language."

Press 10, line 3. Leave out "Counsel" and insert "Barrister," and after "Attorney" insert "Solicitor."

Press 10, line 9. Leave out from "Seminary" to "four" in line 10.

Press 10, line 12. Leave out from "Seminary" to "and."

Press 10, line 14. Leave out from "Seminary" to "three."

Press 10, line 18. After "Profession" insert "except so much thereof as provides that certain privileges with regard to the period of study shall be enjoyed by parties who have or shall have gone through certain courses of study therein mentioned and described; and that all such parties who have or shall have gone through such courses shall be entitled to admission to the Profession at the expiration of the periods of study therein mentioned."

In the Schedules to the Bill:

Schedule No. 1.

Press 13, line 16. After "under" insert "our signature and."

Press 13, line 17. Leave out from "Section" to "and."

Schedule No. 3.

Press 14, line 6. Leave out "and" and insert "Barrister," and after "Attorney" insert "Solicitor and Proctor at Law."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Chabot do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Common Schools  
(Quebec and  
Montreal) Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Chabot have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal certain parts of an Act therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the support of Common Schools in the Cities of Quebec

and Montreal.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time, and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Marquis took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Marquis reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Bill to correct  
an Error in  
Judicature  
(L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to correct an error in an Act of the present Session, relative to the Judicature of Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Commissioners  
for taking Af-  
fidavits Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Richards have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Judges of the Superior Court of Record in Upper Canada, to appoint Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Ste. Anne and  
Cape Chat

Bill, intituled, "An Act detaching the Settlements of Sainte Anne des Monts and Cape Chat from the Muni-

Municipality  
Bill.

cipality of Gaspé, and to erect the same into a separate Municipality:"

Bridge Bill  
of A. Archam-  
beault and  
others.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize Amable Archambeault and others to erect a Toll Bridge over the River L'Assomption, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

Criminal Jus-  
tice Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the removal of defects in the Administration of Criminal Justice:"

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Militia Act  
Amendment  
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Militia Law of this Province in so far as regards the enrolment of and fines imposed upon Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers:"

Court of  
Chancery  
(U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of the late Province of Upper Canada:" And also,

Port Burwell  
Harbour Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and

Company of Port Burwell Harbour," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

St. Anselme  
Bridge Com-  
pany Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize Joseph Clovis Bélanger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin in the Parish of St. Anselme, near the

Church of the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester, and to incorporate the said Joseph Clovis Bélanger and others, under the name of the "St. Anselme Bridge Company," and for other purposes therein mentioned," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Bathurst Di-  
vision  
Courts Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the alteration of the times and places for holding the Division Courts in Division number six, in the District of Bathurst,"

with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Montreal Mer-  
chants Reading  
Room Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and Reading Room of Montreal," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of

this House.

And then he withdrew.

Supply.

Mr. Lyon, from the Committee of Supply, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

Militia.

1. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of two Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, at Five hundred pounds each, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.



2. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and thirty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of four Clerks in the Offices of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

3. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of a Messenger to the Offices of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

4. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingent Expenses of Postages, Printing, Stationery, &c., in the Offices of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

5. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of one Provincial Aide-de-Camp, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Legislative  
Council.

6. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty to defray the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

7. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

8. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of one Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

9. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Law Clerk to the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

10. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the French Translator to the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

11. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

12. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Serjeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

13. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Chaplain and Librarian to the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

14. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Doorkeeper to the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

15. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Head Messenger to the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

16. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-five

pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of three Messengers to the Legislative Council, for the Session, at Forty-five pounds each.

17. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Legislative  
Assembly.

18. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

19. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

20. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Assistant Clerk to the Legislative Assembly, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

21. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the English Translator and Law Clerk to the Legislative Assembly, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

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22. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the French Translator to the Legislative Assembly, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

23. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Serjeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Assembly, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

24. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

25. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five thousand three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly, including Indemnity to Members, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Late Legisla-  
tive Bodies of  
Upper and  
Lower Canada.

26. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of William Ginger, as late Serjeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of Louis Noreau, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

28. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of Pierre Lacroix, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

29. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of Louis B. Pinguet, as late Clerk of Committees to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

30. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of Samuel Walker, as late Clerk of Committees to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

31. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of David Jardine, as late Clerk of Committees to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

32. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of William Coates, as late Clerk of Committees to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

33. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of François Rodrigue, as late Messenger to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

34. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Forty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of John Bright, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Canada, for the years one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, at the rate of Twenty pounds, per annum.

35. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of Louis Gagné, as late Messenger to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Hospitals and  
other Charita-  
ble Institutions.

36. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Foundlings and Indigent sick persons in the District of Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

37. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Foundlings and Indigent sick persons in the District of Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

38. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Foundlings and Indigent sick persons in the District of Three Rivers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and for arrears.

39. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Corporation of the General Hospital, Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

40. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum, Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

41. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Ladies Benevolent Society of



Montreal for Widows and Orphans, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

42. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

43. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

44. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Male Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

45. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Charitable Association of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Asylum at Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

46. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the University Lying-in Hospital at Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

47. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Montreal Lying-in Hospital, for the

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year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

48. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid for the support of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

49. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid for the support of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, near Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

50. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid towards the support of the Toronto General Hospital, to be defrayed out of the Marriage License Fund of Upper Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

51. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid towards the support of the Toronto House of Industry, to be defrayed out of the Marriage License Fund of Upper Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

52. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid towards the relief of the Indigent sick at Kingston, to be defrayed out of the Marriage License Fund of Upper Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

53. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional Aid to the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, to be defrayed out of the Marriage License Fund of Upper Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Public Insti-  
tutions.

54. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Medical Faculty of McGill College, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

55. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the School of Medicine at Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.



56. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

57. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Natural History Society of Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

58. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

59. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

60. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Kingston, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

61. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Toronto, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

62. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute in London, Canada West, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

63. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Athenaeum at Toronto, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

64. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Provincial Agricultural Association in Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Administra-  
tion of Justice.

65. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice not otherwise provided for, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Penitentiary.

66. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray arrears of Expenses of the Provincial Penitentiary.

67. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Expenses of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

French Trans-  
lator of Laws.

68. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the French Translator of the Laws, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Inspector of  
Chimnies.

69. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Inspector of Chimnies at Three Rivers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Depôts of  
Provisions.

70. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to

defray the Allowances to Keepers of Depôts of Provisions on the St. Lawrence below Quebec, with a view to the relief of ship-wrecked persons, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

71. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of Provisions for the Depôts, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Kempt Road.

72. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Allowance to Pierre Brochu and Jonathan Noble for residing on Kempt Road, for assisting Travellers on that Road, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Printing.

73. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Printing Laws and other Printing for the Public Service, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Laws.

74. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for distributing the Laws, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Public Buildings.

75. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the ordinary repairs, alterations, rent, and care of Public Buildings, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

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Unforeseen Expenses.

76. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to meet Unforeseen Expenses in various branches of the Public Service, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

77. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Light Houses.

78. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the proportion of this Province of the Expenses of keeping up Light Houses in the Islands of St. Paul and Scatterie, in the Gulf, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Pensions.

79. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension of Jacques Brien, for Wounds received in the Public Service, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

80. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Pension to Mrs. Margaret Powell, as late Keeper of the Public Offices, Toronto, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Commissioners of Inquiry.

81. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for

Expenses of Commissioners who may be appointed under the authority of the Act 9 Vic. c.38, for inquiring into matters connected with the Public Service, and take evidence on Oath, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Marine  
Hospital.

82. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds ten shillings and one penny, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to make up the deficiency of the Fund of the Marine Hospital, to cover the Expenditure of the Hospital in one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven and one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Quebec Ob-  
servatory.

83. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Quebec Observatory, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Parliament  
House.

84. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand five hundred and forty-two pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Rent of the Parliament House, including Assessments, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Commissioner  
of Bankrupts at  
Three Rivers.

85. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds one shilling and fourpence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the arrears of Salary to L.E. Pacaud, from the seventeenth August to the thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, as Commissioner of Bankrupts at Three Rivers, at the rate of Two hundred pounds, per annum.

Public Offices.

86. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of William Wright, as Clerk in the Provincial Secretary's Office, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

87. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two pounds one shilling and eight-pence, currency, be granted to her Majesty, to defray the increased Salary to Isaac B. Stanton, as Clerk in the Inspector General's Office, from the first to the thirty-first January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, at the rate of Twenty-five pounds, per annum.

88. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Forty-seven pounds eighteen shillings and four-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the increased Salary to John Drysdale, as Clerk in the Inspector General's Office, from the first February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, to thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, at the rate of Twenty-five pounds, per annum.

89. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of William Webb, as Messenger in the Office of Provincial Registrar, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

90. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional Salaries to five Messengers, viz:--For the Office of the Provincial Secretary, two; Governor's Secretary, one; Receiver General, one; Inspector General, one; at the rate of Ten pounds



per annum, each, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

91. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Secretary to the Board of Statistics and Registration, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Mrs. M'Donell.

92. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Allowance to Mrs. M'Donnell on her claim for Dower on certain property taken by Government, through the Welland Canal Commissioners, during her life, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

A. Hamel and wife.

93. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Allowance to Antoine Hamel and his wife, for the use of their Land on the Island of Anticosti for the service of the Trinity House, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

F.X. Garneau.

94. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to François X. Garneau, for continuing his "History of Canada."

Public Offices.

95. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of an additional Clerk in the Customs Branch of the Inspector General's Office, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

96. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of a Clerk attached to the Inspector General's Department, resident in Quebec, to look after the interest of the Crown in respect of the Loans made to the Sufferers by the great Fires in that City in one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, to receive interest on Loans, and to pay interest on Debentures, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Royal Institution.

97. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

98. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and seven-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Allowance to the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, for a Messenger and Contingencies, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Colleges.

99. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand one hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and

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two-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Upper Canada College, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

100. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Victoria College, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.



101. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Queen's College, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

102. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Regiopolis College at Kingston, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Grammar  
Schools.

103. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty-two pounds four shillings and sixpence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Allowances heretofore made to the Master of the Grammar School at Montreal, now allowed to the Directors of the High School in that City, in consideration of their educating twenty Free Scholars of the poorer classes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

104. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and seventy-one pounds two shillings and fourpence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Allowances heretofore made to the Master of the Grammar School at Quebec, now allowed to the Directors of the High School in that City, in consideration of their educating twenty Free Scholars of the poorer classes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

National  
Schools.

105. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and threepence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid towards the support of the National School at Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

106. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and threepence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid towards the support of the National School at Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Education  
Societies.

107. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Society of Education at Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

108. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Education Society at Three Rivers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

British and  
Canadian Schools.

109. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the British and Canadian School at Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

110. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the British and Canadian School at Montreal, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

St. Andrew's  
School.

111. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the St. Andrew's School at Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

St. Jacques'  
School.

112. *Resolved*, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the St. Jacques School at Montreal,

for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

American  
Presbyterian  
Free School.

113. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Montreal American Presbyterian Free School, for the year one thousand eight hundred and

forty-nine.

Colleges.

114. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

115. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of St. Hyacinthe, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

116. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of Chambly, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

117. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of L'Assomption, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Academies.

118. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Academy at Berthier, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

119. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Academy at Charlestown, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

120. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Stanstead Seminary, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

121. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Shefford Academy, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

122. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and twopence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Sherbrooke Academy, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

123. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Granby Academy and Bedford School, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Royal Insti-  
tution.

124. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Forty five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the School under the Royal Institution at Three Rivers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

School Society  
at Sherbrooke.

125. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the British North American School Society at Sherbrooke, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Durham  
High School.

126. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the High School at Durham Village, Missisquoi,

for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Quebec Infant School.

127. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty-five pounds eleven shillings and one penny, currency,

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be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Infant School at Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Indian Schools.

128. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Female School at Indian Lorette near Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

129. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Indian School at Caughnawaga, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

130. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Indian School at St. Régis, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

131. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Indian School at St. Francis, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Ste. Thérèse School.

132. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the School at Ste. Thérèse, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Colleges.

133. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College at Nicolet, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

134. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Bishop's College at Lennoxville, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

135. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to Joliette College, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Clarenceville Academy.

136. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Clarenceville Academy, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Chambly Canal.

137. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Chambly Canal.

Ottawa Works.

138. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand five hundred and forty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Ottawa Works.

Gatineau Booms.

139. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand six hundred and sixty-five pounds four shillings and nine-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Gatineau Booms.



St. Ours Lock  
and Dam.

140. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the St. Ours

Lock and Dam.

Burlington  
Bay Canal.

141. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Burlington Bay Canal.

Whitby  
Harbour.

142. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Whitby Harbour.

Dover Har-  
bour, &c.

143. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred and forty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Dover Harbour and Light House.

Jacques Car-  
tier Bridge.

144. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred and thirty-six pounds twelve shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for

Jacques Cartier Bridge.

Champlain  
Canal.

145. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and eighty-two pounds eleven shillings and nine pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for

the Survey of the Champlain Canal.

Railroad  
Statistics.

146. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for collecting Railroad Statistics.

Ste. Anne's  
Lock and Dam.

147. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Ste. Anne's Lock and Dam.

L'Assomption  
River.

148. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ninety-one pounds eight shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Survey of L'Assomp-

tion River.

Bridges.

149. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for

Bridges south of the St. Lawrence.

Rouge Hill  
Bridge.

150. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-one pounds one shilling and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Rouge Hill Bridge.

Grosse Isle  
Wharf.

151. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Grosse Isle Wharf.

Temiscouata  
Road.

152. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-two pounds fourteen shillings and seven-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Temiscouata Road.

Port Stanley  
Harbour.

153. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Port Stanley Harbour.



Owen's Sound  
Harbour.

154. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and four-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Owen's Sound Harbour.

Markham  
Road.

155. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen pounds sixteen shillings and three pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty for Markham Road.

Halifax  
Railroad.

156. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six thousand three hundred and twenty-two pounds one shilling and fourpence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Survey of the Halifax Railway.

Awards of  
Arbitrators.

157. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the payment of Awards of Provincial Arbitrators.

Melbourne  
Bridge.

158. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Nine hundred and ten pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Melbourne Bridge.

Slide on  
the Ottawa.

159. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of a Slide on the River Ottawa, the property of Ruggles Wright, Esquire.

Purchase of  
Property.

160. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of the Property adjoining the Government House, Montreal.

Welland  
Canal.

161. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-five pounds nine shillings and five-pence currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Welland Canal.

St. Lawrence  
Canals.

162. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six thousand five hundred and forty-five pounds eighteen shillings and threepence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Saint Lawrence Canals.

Ottawa  
Works.

163. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven pounds seventeen shillings and five-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Ottawa Works.

Main North  
Toronto Road.

164. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-six pounds nine shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Main North Toronto Road.

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Arthabaska  
Road.

165. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand two hundred and eighty-four pounds eight shillings and two pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Arthabaska Road.

Bridges.

166. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for

Bridges south of the St. Lawrence.

Rouge Hill  
and Bridge.

167. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred and three pounds nineteen shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the

Rouge Hill and Bridge.

Grosse Isle  
Wharf.

168. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and thirteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Grosse Isle Wharf.

Grimsby Road.

169. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Nine hundred and seventeen pounds fourteen shillings and six-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Grimsby Road.

Rondeau Road.

170. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two pounds two shillings and ten-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Rondeau Road.

Chambly  
Canal.

171. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand six hundred and fifty-four pounds and eleven-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the

Chambly Canal.

Jacques Cartier  
Bridge.

172. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Jacques Cartier Bridge.

Humber  
Bridge.

173. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand and three pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Humber Bridge.

Temiscouata  
Road.

174. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred and seventy-four pounds nine shillings and threepence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Temiscouata Road.

Surveys.

175. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand and eighty-five pounds nineteen shillings and six-pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Surveys.

Arbitrations.

176. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand two hundred and forty-seven pounds one shilling and one penny, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Arbitrations.

Expenses  
of 1847.

177. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-five pounds nine shillings and tenpence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, being the amount paid on account of Services for one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, as per Statement No. 26, in the Public Accounts of that year.

Emigration.

178. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand three hundred and ninety-nine pounds eight shillings and fivepence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, balance on account of Emigration for one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Roads.

179. Resolved, That the sum of Twenty thousand pounds, currency, granted to Her Majesty towards Emigration Expenses in one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, be appro-

propriated for the opening of Roads for settlement.

Toronto  
Athenaeum.

180. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Athenaeum at Toronto.

Quebec Medi-  
cal Faculty.

181. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Medical Faculty at Quebec.

Legislative  
Assembly.

182. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixteen thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Chemin  
des Caps.

183. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-four pounds ten shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to reimburse certain Expenses incurred and Losses sustained by George Chaperon whilst acting as Commissioner for the Chemin des Caps.

Agricultural  
Societies.

184. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Provincial Agricultural Societies of Upper and Lower Canada, at the rate of Two hundred and fifty pounds each, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Marine  
Hospital.

185. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty-six pounds one shilling and threepence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to cover the expense of admission into the Marine Hospital of cases of extreme distress among the inhabitants of the City of Quebec, and its vicinity, during the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Seed Grain.

186. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to provide supplies of Seed Grain for relief, by way of Loan, to the inhabitants of the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure.

Militia.

187. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Forty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as additional Salary to one of the Clerks in the Office of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Canada West, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Beauport Luna-  
tic Asylum.

188. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as a further Aid towards the support of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, near Quebec, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

House of  
Correction.

189. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ninety pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to enable the Commissioners of the House of Correction at Three Rivers to pay for arrears of rent for the Building used as the House of Correction.

Toronto Luna-  
tic Asylum.

190. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty,



as an Aid for the completion of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, to be hereafter repaired out of the Lunatic Asylum Assessment Fund.

St. Lawrence Canals.

191. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the completion of the St. Lawrence Canals, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Light Houses, Buoys and Beacons.

192. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Light Houses, Buoys, and Beacons, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Kingston General Hospital.

193. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Kingston General Hospital, to be defrayed out of the Marriage License Fund of Upper Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Mr. Solicitor General Blake moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and the Question being proposed, That the Question of concurrence be now separately put upon each of the said Resolutions;<sup>5</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE moved to the effect that it was expedient not to grant salaries of over £500 to officers at the heads of departments.<sup>6</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) entirely objected to the Resolution. He had no objection to reducing the whole of the expenses of the government, but he thought the present resolution a bunkum one.<sup>7</sup> ((He)) did not think the items alluded to, in the resolutions, were too highly paid. But<sup>8</sup> at present the salaries of those in subordinate offices wanted reducing much more; as, for instance, he considered £500, which was as much as a District Judge received, entirely too high for a person filling a situation of no responsibility, and for the performance of the duties of which only the ordinary acquirements of an accountant were necessary.<sup>9</sup> £500 was the utmost salary paid to District Judges, upon whom an immense amount of responsibility devolved.<sup>10</sup>

((There were)) a few words from MR. GALT.<sup>11</sup>

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Mr. Christie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Papineau, That the words "provided always, that no Salary thereby voted to any office or post therein mentioned, be, by such concurrence, deemed or taken to be established as a precedent for any future vote with respect thereto, it being hereby the declared purpose of this House to take into consideration the expediency of fixing, permanently, such Salaries and Emoluments on a scale at once in just accordance with their respective res-

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ponsibilities, the revenue and resources of the Province, and the heavy and increasing public debt, and other liabilities thereof," be added at the end thereof;

MR. PAPINEAU thought that they might well pay handsomely for the protection they received from two strong governments. They enjoyed the privilege of living under a government which called itself liberal, responsible, &c.; it ought to call itself prodigal also. He asked why some step was not taken for the retrenchment of the expenses of Government at an earlier period of



the Session; the ministry had now been 12 months in power, and they had taken no step to reduce the expenditure. Everything showed that they were corruptionists both in and out of the house. He considered the ministry were answerable for bringing in the present high tariff of salaries of public officers. The standard of salaries paid to officers in this country, should not be formed on that of a wealthy country like England, but after that of another country which had a better constitution than ours; and where<sup>12</sup> ((as in)) the State of New York<sup>13</sup> for much less salaries, public servants did their duties quite as well as here. He considered it wrong for ministers to take the indemnification which had been voted for members when they were, without that, overpaid. It showed the animus by which they were inspired in working responsible government. The present high expenditure added to the poverty and trouble of the country, but which he hoped had now reached its acme. The cry of retrenching the expenses of Government was one of the means by which they obtained power but not one of their promises had they carried out. It was true that the present high expenditure had been in the first place forced upon the country by England with the Union Act. The hon. gentleman here at some length, spoke against the Union Act, and characterised the conduct of the government of England towards this country as tyrannical and arbitrary, more especially in forcing the Union Act upon it. There was nothing more clear than that that act was one of flagrant usurpation on the part of England. He considered it the duty of the Government here, to send to the Home Government yearly remonstrances against it. Every act of the present Ministry showed that they had so concentrated power, that they could use it in a more tyrannical manner than did the old Governors of the Colony. They had put in effect the corrupt practices of that most immoral of statesmen, Lord Sydenham, and had made use of all the means of pollution which he had done. He did not see any more honesty in the Ministry than in the Opposition--(Loud laughter.) He considered the Ministry ought to have taken the advice of gentlemen of the Opposition, after the burning of the Parliament House and have taken effectual means to have allayed the excitement. He considered their excuse of not wishing to shed blood a mere subterfuge. Had they gone to the Opposition after those scenes occurred, and dissolved the House, or only passed such measures as were needful and obtained the aid of the Opposition, they might have prevented a great deal of the outrage and saved the Governor the insults which had been heaped upon him. Instead of taking the course and accepting the unanimous address which would have made them respectable in the eyes of the Ministry and people at home they must concoct a self-laudatory address which they did not deserve, and concoct others to get signed in the country.--The Opposition had showed that they understood their position better than did the Ministry and had sent a messenger to England ten days before them<sup>14</sup>--

(Laughter from the Ministerial side)--<sup>15</sup>

MR. PAPINEAU ((continued:)) while the Ministry had remained in supineness, confident of their powers of corruption. The first impression would be made by the Opposition in Downing-street, and the mercantile interest both of this country and England was in their favor, and was powerful in that quarter. The press of England was against the ministry; he did not say that it had not made some false imputations, but he did say that it had enough to record against them to condemn them. He condemned the course the ministry had taken towards their opponents--charging them with treason without daring

to make any arrests, it shewed what was the feeling of their hearts, and their disposition; also branding them with spurious loyalty instead of taking steps to allay the excitement.<sup>16</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE spoke at great length in answer, to the following effect. He would first say a few words to the resolutions which the honorable member for Saint-Maurice had not done. The Government could not give their assent to the resolution, not that they did not think the expenses of the country wanted retrenching, but because they thought it unnecessary.<sup>17</sup> The Government had been occupied by many very important matters, and if they had not been able this session to take up the subject of financial reform, he thought the country would give them credit for not having been actuated by improper motives.<sup>18</sup> He trusted that the house would take the pledge of the ministry that the public expenditure should be reduced, and would excuse them for not commencing so intricate a question at this late period of the Session. He considered the house would take that pledge to be quite as good as the resolution of the hon. member for St. Maurice. He did not say that it was proper to reduce salaries of public officers in all cases. He did not consider £1000 too high a salary for Judges, and that if it were reduced they could not get men of respectability to sit on the bench.<sup>19</sup> The hon. member for St. Maurice, as usual, alluded to New York State as a pattern for Canada; but if he knew anything of New York he would be aware that the low salaries paid to the Judges there prevented first rate men from accepting those places, and forced second-rate men into these important offices. In Canada, no first rate lawyer would accept such a place at less than £1000 per annum, for he could make more at the bar.<sup>20</sup> He did not think £1000 too high for ministers who relinquished their business to attend to the business of the country. His hon. friend both in and out of office had advocated the reduction of expenditure. He had heard of corruption being charged against the last administration, the hon. member had forgot that the present were not the last. If he (Mr. B.) were disposed he could point to the day, and the hour, and the man against whom the anathemas of the hon. member ought to have been thundered.<sup>21</sup> Other Governments had certainly practised it to buy support; but<sup>22</sup> he defied the hon. member to put his hand on any one instance of corruption of the present administration; they had trusted in the probity and honesty of their measures. The hon. member had declaimed against England, and pictured the poverty of this country; yet<sup>23</sup> there was a time, when the hon. member for St. Maurice was not so strong an advocate for economy as he was to-day.--There was a time when the revenue of Lower Canada was insufficient, and when that revenue was made up by the same in England, which the hon. member was so constantly abusing. Previous to that time there had been no salary paid to the Speaker in Lower Canada; but about that time the Speaker began to receive £1000 per annum, and went on receiving it for a very long time. He did so, too, without doing anything for the good of his country--taking his lods et ventes as seignior and his large salary as Speaker.<sup>24</sup>

Here some disturbances arose in the house.<sup>25</sup>

MR. MALLOCH got up and said, that he had been directed by the hon. member for Montmorency to go to hell ... (Laughter) He (Mr. M.) desired to report that fact, and that he would give him a slap across the snout.<sup>26</sup>

MR. MORIN, the SPEAKER--Order, order; I did not hear the expression of the hon. member, and if he had said so, it was improper.<sup>27</sup> He thought it arose from gentlemen sitting too close together; they had better take their places<sup>28</sup> and not ... sit about the table.<sup>29</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE went on to speak of the acts of the Government since the fire, and argued that they had been occupied with measures of the first importance to the country, and Lower Canada in particular.<sup>30</sup> They ... had been busy in session and had passed Railroad bills, Judicature bills, School bills, and adopted other measures of benefit to the Province. He did not care how the question respecting the Indemnity Bill was decided in England. Be it decided how it would, he and his colleagues would still be found battling constitutionally for the right of the Colony to manage its own internal affairs, without interference from England. He deplored the events which had occurred, but he saw in them the germs of future constitutional liberty to the Province, which he had not expected twenty years of responsible government would have produced.<sup>31</sup> The hon. member for St. Maurice took his present course, not because he desired the prosperity of the country, but because he desired to break up the constitution and be annexed to the neighboring States.<sup>32</sup>

Hear, hear, from the ministry.<sup>33</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE ((continued:))--Alluding to some remarks which fell from the hon. member for St. Maurice respecting the departure of the Inspector General for England, wherein he said the hon. member for Huron had got the advantage, and would be the first to lay the circumstances of the recent outbreak before the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Blake repudiated the practise of any such thing as back door influence being used by the present ministry.<sup>34</sup> In office or out of office that was a course they (the ministry would never take); and one which the hon. member for St. Maurice had denounced in former times, and which he (Mr. B.) reprobated now. He thought the Ministry had reason to feel happy in being denounced by the honorable member. He considered it an anomaly for the hon. member for St. Maurice to charge the Ministry with corruption in one breath, and with not having endeavored to get the support of the hon. gentlemen opposite with the other.--The hon. member went on to observe that the recent outrages had now fairly roused the whole of Upper Canada, and that there were gentlemen then in the House who, if they were members, could tell the hon. member for St. Maurice that his assertions relative to addresses from Upper Canada were untrue. Men had left their business and occupations in all parts and had come down in deputations, to receive assurances that the Government would be constitutionally administered not from papers and state documents, but fresh from the mouth of the Nobleman at the head of the Government; and had gone from his presence contented and satisfied, praying that God might bless him. He would ask the hon. member for St. Maurice who had so insulted the people of Upper Canada, if he had sent no addresses to his County, and if he had not had them sent back to him, and more, if he had not received one calling upon him to resign.<sup>35</sup>

MR. PAPINEAU had not heard of it.<sup>36</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. BLAKE said, then he would receive one and he could tell the hon. member for St. Maurice, that his county had sent an address to the Governor with 3000 signatures to it. The hon. member had a short time ago,



chosen to reproach the ministers of his religion; he (Mr. B.) considered that they did their duty when they used their influence to support the cause of peace and order.<sup>37</sup>

MR. PAPINEAU complained of the Solicitor General West having, as usual, distorted his (Mr. P.'s) language, and accused the Ministry and their supporters for attempting to do so on every occasion.<sup>38</sup> Every thing was a matter of bargain and sale with the present administration; and the hon. Solicitor General (West) had tortured all he (Mr. Papineau) had said. He had only received two letters from St. Maurice on the subject which the honble. Sol. General had alluded to, and they were merely asking advice as to whether the parties should sign the addresses to the Governor General or not. To which letter, he had returned an answer advising them to express their indignation at the outrages committed in Montreal, and the insults offered to the Governor General; but at the same time to be careful to avoid saying anything in favor of the present ministry.<sup>39</sup> He had not blamed the Ministry for not having had recourse to corruption to obtain the support of members on the opposite side of the House, but he blamed them for not having, upon such a crisis as they had just passed, endeavoured, even by yielding a little, to obtain the support of the members opposite to maintain public peace and tranquility (sic). He thought he had a perfect right to reproach such a strong Ministry as the present one with not having made a single reduction in the expenditure of the Government more especially as the members composing it had loudly called for retrenchment before they got into office. The honourable member had also accused him of acting with parties whom he had formerly opposed. There was no ground for that accusation; he (Mr. P.) had chiefly voted with the present Ministry, and if he did vote against it, it was because he thought the measures voted against were bad. He had supported a vote of want of confidence in the late Ministry, and would vote against the present Ministry or any other set of men, who would speak against the Union before they got into power, and afterwards support it when in office; when he issued his address, when asked by two counties to serve them as their Representative, he made it a condition in consenting to do so that he should advocate the repeal of the Union; every means were then taken to induce him to withdraw his manifesto, and he was requested to do so by several gentlemen, all of whom had been formerly opposed to him save one, the only honest man in the present Ministry, Mr. Leslie, on the ground that it might injure the Ministry. He refused to do so, and the consequence was that he had been abused by the Ministry and their party ever since. The hon. member had spoken about the interference of England, but was not England to interfere to alter their constitution if it was found to be a bad one?--did England not alter their former constitution, which had lasted for half a century, without the people ever asking her to do so? The hon. member had talked about Responsible Government, but it did not form any part of the constitution, it was only to be found in the Ministerial instructions, it was an abortive creation, born yesterday, and which he trusted would die tomorrow; it was an act of Lord Sydenham's, which he boasted of, and which he declared would prevent Great Britain from being troubled by demands for Elective Councils and other things which they used to claim of Great Britain, it was a thing which had done the country no good, by its fruits let it be judged, and it must be found a bad constitution; he had stated that any man who would try to make this constitution work well is a fool, and he, for one, could never take office under it. The hon. member then proceeded to defend



himself from the accusation of having spoken against the<sup>40</sup> ministers of religion of his own or any other church<sup>41</sup> or if he had it was only against the Church of England, the constitution of which he considered bad; he had only spoken against the Clergy mixing in political matters<sup>42</sup>--for no church numbered better or more learned men among its ministers than the church of England.<sup>43</sup> It was unfortunate that the Clergy, or at least some of them, should have allowed themselves to be entrapped by the Ministry. The main body of the Clergy would have done well if they had followed the example of the Heads of the Church, whose address he could heartily assent, and which contained nothing but what was proper, in consequence of its being their own work and not that of Ministers.<sup>44</sup> Alluding to the addresses to the Governor, he said that undue influence had been used to obtain signatures, and ministers knew that they had not the majority with them; these addresses had been signed under the influence of the priests, and by young children, and were calculated only to commit the country and the ministers; in fact, they were worse than so much wastepaper.<sup>45</sup> The effect of the interference of the Clergy, would be to destroy the weight of the addresses in England, which the people there would say were got up through the improper influence of the Priests. The hon. gentleman was then proceeding to speak of the Canals, and the large sums squandering on them<sup>46</sup> ((and)) the fallacy of the views of the hon. member for Welland respecting the benefits of the Welland Canal,<sup>47</sup> when he was interrupted<sup>48</sup>.

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE-- ... called him to order. He thought the hon. member was wandering from the question.<sup>49</sup>

MR. PAPINEAU said, that if there was any member of the Cabinet for whom he retained any respect, it was the member who had just spoken, he believed him to be a much more honest man than most of his colleagues.<sup>50</sup>

MR. PRICE shook his head.<sup>51</sup>

MR. PAPINEAU: And as the hon. member thought he was out of order, he would sit down with pleasure; and although he thought that on such a question as the present he was entitled to discuss the affairs of the country generally.<sup>52</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT would confine himself to the question. Finance, which, being a subject in which the country felt deep interest, he would take the liberty of making a few remarks upon. He was not at all insensible<sup>53</sup> to the state of the finances of the Province, nor to the fact that Custom Duties had been increased from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, since the Union; however, the present Government are not censurable. When they came into office, they found the Treasury empty; the ordinary revenues had been expended by their predecessors in constructing Public Works<sup>54</sup>, the cost of which had absorbed most of their annual revenue.<sup>55</sup> The capital authorized for that object had not been borrowed. In this dilemma we had no alternative, as, from the depressed state of the monied market, immediate loans could not be negotiated, but to issue paper on time, in the same manner as an individual, whose expenditures exceeded his income; notwithstanding, he had the same confidence in the resources of the Province now as heretofore. It is true, the country has borrowed large sums of money, for the construction of Public Works, which are not yet finished, therefore, they have not produced any revenue<sup>56</sup>.

A voice--nor will you ever.<sup>57</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT.--If they did not then, he was much mistaken; but the condition of the country was not now so bad as when the Ministry had entered office.<sup>58</sup> The present Government have not been indifferent to this state of things, and although they have not done all they desire, it may be well to call the attention of the House to the measures which they have proposed, and which had been sanctioned by the Legislature<sup>59</sup> which would, in a very few years, relieve them from all their difficulties.<sup>60</sup> First. A Sinking Fund has been created<sup>61</sup> from the tolls of their canals<sup>62</sup> on precisely the same principle, and for precisely the same object as already adopted by the Government of the State of New York. In 1846 \$1,300,000 was appropriated from Tolls, which is estimated to pay off their State Debt in 20 years; we have taken the entire revenue from Tolls, which I have no doubt will pay off the Provincial Debt within the same time, which will place us in as favourable a position<sup>63</sup> to reduce their customs duties ((and))<sup>64</sup> compete for the trade of the West.<sup>65</sup>

"The Canals will never pay," from a Member opposite.<sup>66</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT.--This is a matter of opinion, but those only who are ignorant of the extent of the country connected will agree with the hon. Member. Customs Duties have been increased to meet the demands on the revenue, but whatever views may be entertained on this subject, I adhere to the opinion, that the true policy for Canada is gradually to reduce Customs Duties as the Tolls on our Canals increase, and so soon as the Provincial Debt is paid, to abolish them altogether. Our leading communications will then become the medium of exchange between the most wealthy part of Europe and the most extensive and fertile part of America, and England will then, and not until then, realize all the advantages this Colony can offer. A Bill has also been passed to enable the Government to dispose of every local work<sup>67</sup> which had hitherto been kept up at great expense to the Government<sup>68</sup> and all public property, the proceeds of which will be applied to the Sinking Fund, and the public relieved from an outlay which will be a source of revenue to Municipalities or individuals. They have also applied proceeds of Public Lands to create a Common School Fund, from which it is hoped a source of revenue will be realized instead of an expenditure of twenty to thirty thousand per year, as heretofore. These are measures which will prove useful, will be approved of by the country, and will establish confidence. No doubt the late outrages here will increase our financial embarrassment, but it will be of short duration. The revenue for the year is estimated at £574,640; the interest on the public debt £200,000; leaving at the disposal of the Government, if the amount should be realized, £374,640 for ordinary expenses, not including revenue from Tolls on Public Works, or from Public Lands. The resources of Canada exceed those of any of the adjoining States, and if managed with ordinary ability and economy, must, when known, command the confidence of Capitalists both in Europe and America. A trifling additional loan will enable us to finish those works for which appropriations have been made, when the revenue therefrom will rapidly increase; and the public debt as rapidly diminish.<sup>69</sup> With regard to the motion of the member for Gaspé, he (Mr. M.) was disposed to go further than the motion. The Government--at least he, as a member of it--was<sup>70</sup> prepared not only to reduce salaries, but also to reduce departments, in fact, he could not remain in the Government unless retrenchment was effected;<sup>71</sup> but he thought that if time should allow them, and to enable them, to consider the matter fully<sup>72</sup> a comprehensive plan must be matured by the Government during the recess,

and submitted early in the ensuing Session, when the whole subject would be brought fairly before the public.<sup>73</sup> He would, therefore, vote against the amendment.<sup>74</sup>

COL. PRINCE complimented the last honble. speaker on having the habit of always speaking wisely, and not too much.<sup>75</sup> ((He)) had no doubt that his hon. friend from Gaspé was very much astonished at the debate to which his simple motion had given rise to; his friend's motion was simply to pledge the House that it would next Session take into consideration the expediency of reducing certain salaries; the motion was so plain that he (Col. P.) thought it would be impossible to take up and talk about everything on<sup>76</sup> the earth below, in the heavens above, and in the waters under the earth<sup>77</sup> in discussing it--the time of the house might have been better engaged--but he did not regret the debate which had taken place, because he had heard sentiments from<sup>78</sup> the hon. member for St. Maurice<sup>79</sup> whom people were apt to condemn, that convinced him that that member was a<sup>80</sup> most wise, honest and philosophic gentleman<sup>81</sup>, a great man and a statesman<sup>82</sup> and an honest independent man; and he (Col. P.) regretted to hear him say, he was not attached to, or would never join, any party, because he (Col. P.) thought that he would be a great acquisition to any party; and he (Col. P.) regretted exceedingly that the hon. gentleman did not belong to the Conservative party. (Laughter, and ironical cheers.) He also regretted to hear the hon. member say that, among the Council of ten, he had found one honest man. He (Col. P.) could only account for the hon. member's opinion by supposing that he possessed greater powers of penetration than him<sup>83</sup> for upon his honor and in the name of the<sup>84</sup> living God<sup>85</sup> above<sup>86</sup> he must declare that he (Col. P.) had not been able to discover a single honest man amongst them.<sup>87</sup> He went on to complain particularly of the high salaries paid to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Receiver General, the Speaker, &c.,<sup>88</sup> which he thought too high for the duties required to be performed by these functionaries, and contrasted it with the salaries paid to the District Judges, who required to be men of more talent, education and capacity, than either of the officers he had just mentioned, but who did not receive one half the salary they did.<sup>89</sup> The District Judges, at £500, travelling 5000 miles a year at their own expense, were the slaves of the country for which they did more good than all the magnates of the Province put together.<sup>90</sup> ((He)) concluded by expressing his determination to support the amendment.<sup>91</sup>

MR. CHAUVEAU would vote against the motion, not because he thought salaries were too high, but because he thought it a mere vague proposition cast ad coptandum vulgus before the people, designed to operate during the recess. If a proposition were made in a useful and definite manner for the reduction of salaries, he would support it.<sup>92</sup>

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*And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs* Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Burritt, Christie, Crysler, Galt, Guy, Hall, Johnson, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, M'Connell, M'Lean, Papineau, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRON-TENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(22.)



## NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Solicitor General Blake, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Holmes, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, and Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS.--(28.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;--It was unanimously resolved in the Affirmative.

The first to the forty-ninth of the said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The fiftieth to the fifty-third of the said Resolutions being read a second time, and the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, being separately put upon each; It passed in the Negative.

The fifty-fourth to the one hundred and ninety-second of the said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The one hundred and ninety-third of the said Resolutions being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution:--It passed unanimously in the Negative.

Supply Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for certain Expenses of the Civil Government, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

St. James

Church

(Toronto)

Land Bill.

An engrossed Bill to enable the Rector and Church Wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint James, Toronto, to lease part of the Land heretofore occupied by them as the site of a Church and Burying Ground, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Supply Bill.

An engrossed Bill to provide for certain Expenses of the Civil Government, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill to correct

an Error in

Judicature

(L.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to correct an error in an Act of the present Session, relative to the Judicature of Lower Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.



Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Leeds and  
Lansdowne  
Townships  
Division Bill.

An engrossed Bill to divide the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, in the District of Johnstown, and to attach South Burgess to Bastard, in the same District, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to divide the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne in the District of Johnstown."

Ordered, That Mr. Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill relating  
to Incorporated  
Companies.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the seizure and sale of Shares in the Capital Stock of Incorporated Companies," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

Joint Stock  
Road and  
Bridge, &c.  
Companies  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, reported the Bill to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada, for the construction of Macadamized Roads, and of Bridges and other works of a like nature; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Public Lands  
Management  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of the Public Lands, and to limit the period

for making free grants, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Burrill took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Burrill reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Timber Man-  
agement Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the sale and better management of Timber upon the Public Lands, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Dumas took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Dumas reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Expiring  
Laws Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Adjournment.

Ordered, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow, at ten o'clock, A.M.

St. Andrew's  
Church Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

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The Honorable Mr. Badgley took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Badgley reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Walpole and  
Woodhouse  
Boundary  
Line Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to define the boundary line between the Township of Walpole, in the Niagara District, and the Township of Woodhouse, in the Talbot District, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Merritt took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Merritt reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Merritt reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.

J. Yule's Mill  
Dam Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize John Yule, the younger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Mill Dam upon the

River Richelieu, in the District of Montreal, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Duchesnay took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Duchesnay reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

An engrossed Bill to authorize John Yule, the younger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Mill Dam upon the River Richelieu, in the District of Montreal, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Beaubien do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Notice being taken that there was no Quorum:--The names of the Members present were taken down, as follow:--

Mr. Speaker,

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Egan, Lemieux, Lyon, M'Farland, Merritt, Price, and Thompson.

And at seven o'clock P.M., the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, without a Question first put, till to-morrow.

APPENDIX: 25 MAY 1849.

((POSTPONED MOTION RE: ADJOURNMENT ON DAY OF SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN'S FUNERAL.))<sup>93</sup>

COL. GUGY would move, that in consequence of the sudden and lamentable death of Sir Benjamin D'Urban,<sup>94</sup> Commander of Her Majesty's Forces, in Canada, &c., &c.,<sup>95</sup> the House do adjourn, and stand adjourned until Monday, as a mark of respect to that distinguished officer, of whom the illustrious Duke of Wellington said that he was his most accomplished officer.<sup>96</sup>

Here the hon. member, as he was about to put his motion, had a conversation with MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN.<sup>97</sup>

COL. GUGY ... proceeded to observe that he had just been informed that it would better suit the convenience of the Government, with regard to passing certain measures, if he found out the day on which the deceased officer was to be buried, and that the House then adjourn. This amendment would equally answer the object of showing the respect of the House to the deceased, and he (Col. G.) would ascertain on what day that ceremony would take place.<sup>98</sup>

MR. MORIN, the SPEAKER said that with the concurrence of the House the motion would rest with that understanding.<sup>99</sup>

The motion consequently lays over till that day.<sup>100</sup>



FOOTNOTES: 25 MAY 1849.

1. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849, in identical accounts. The HAMILTON SPECTATOR will be used instead of the MONTREAL GAZETTE.
2. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. The debate on this matter was reported by: LE JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 26 May 1849; LA MINERVE, 28 May 1849; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26, 28 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849, in identical accounts; PILOT, 29 May 1849, and PROVINCIALIST, 4 June 1849, in identical accounts; and GLOBE, 30 May 1849, PROVINCIALIST, 4 June 1849, and PACKET, 9 June 1849, which acknowledged GLOBE, 30 May 1849, as its Correspondent, in identical accounts, except that the PROVINCIALIST's and PACKET's accounts were shorter. BRITISH WHIG, 30 May 1849, reported the confusion. HAMILTON SPECTATOR will be used instead of MONTREAL GAZETTE.
6. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
7. IBID.
8. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
9. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
10. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849.
11. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
12. IBID.
13. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
14. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
19. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
20. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
21. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
22. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
23. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
24. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
25. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. BRITISH WHIG, 30 May 1849.
29. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
30. IBID.
31. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849.
32. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
33. IBID.
34. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849.
35. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849.
40. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.

41. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849.
42. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
43. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849.
44. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
45. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849.
46. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
47. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849.
48. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
49. IBID.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
55. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
56. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
57. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
58. IBID.
59. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
60. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
61. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
62. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
63. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
64. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
65. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
69. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
70. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
71. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
72. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
73. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
74. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
75. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
76. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
77. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
78. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
79. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
80. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
81. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
82. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849.
83. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
84. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849.
85. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
86. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849.
87. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
88. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
89. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
90. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
91. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
92. PILOT, 29 May 1849.
93. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849; and

MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849, in identical accounts. The HAMILTON SPECTATOR, will be used instead of the MONTREAL GAZETTE.

94. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
95. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849.
96. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. IBID.
100. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 26 May 1849.

SATURDAY, 26 MAY 1849.

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Common Schools  
(Quebec and  
Montreal) Bill.

AN engrossed Bill to repeal certain parts of an Act therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the support of Common Schools in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chabot do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal Mer-  
chants Reading  
Room Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council, to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and Reading Room of Montreal," be now taken into considera-

tion.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 32. Leave out from "currency" to "and" in line 35.

In the Preamble:

Press 1, line 6. Leave out from "association" to "hath" in line 8.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

St. Anselme  
Bridge Com-  
pany Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize Joseph Clovis Bélanger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin in the Parish of St. Anselme, near the Church of the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester, and to incorporate the said Joseph Clovis Bélanger and others, under the name of the "St. Anselme Bridge Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 5, line penult. Leave out "both" and insert "each of the English and French languages."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Port Burwell  
Harbour Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of Port Burwell Harbour," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 5, line 6. After "thereon" insert "provided always that no such bond, debenture, or other security shall be made or granted for a less sum



than one hundred pounds, currency."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Notman do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Bathurst  
Division  
Courts Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the alteration of the times and places for holding the Division Courts in Division number six, in the District of Bathurst," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 23. After "into" insert "two or."

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Press 1, line 30. After "notwithstanding" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that the unsurveyed Lands of the Midland District which may be annexed to the said District of Bathurst, by any Act passed during the present Session, shall be considered as part of what at present composes Division number six of the said District of Bathurst, and shall come within the provisions of this Act."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Bell do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Trespass on  
certain Town-  
ships Lands  
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to provide a legal mode of redress in cases of Trespass committed on Lands held in common in certain Townships in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Gugy, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin,

Respect to  
the Memory of  
Sir Benjamin  
D'Urban.

Resolved, That to enable the Members of this House to attend the Funeral of His Excellency the late lamented Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in Canada, and as a tribute of respect to His Excellency's memory, this House, when it doth adjourn, do stand adjourned to Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of May instant.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the surviving members of His Excellency's family.

Roads in cer-  
tain Counties.

Mr. M'Connell moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, and the Question being put, That leave be

*given to bring in a Bill to vest in the Commissioners of Public Works, powers necessary to enable them to complete certain Roads in the Counties of Shefford and Missisquoi, and Stanstead;*<sup>1</sup>

MR. MCCONNELL.--The hon. member stated on explanation that the object of the bill which he desired to introduce, was to give the Board of Works, the necessary powers to enable them to complete certain roads in the counties of Shefford, Stanstead and Missisquoi, now under contract and in part completed. This bill was necessary as by a legal opinion lately given by the hon. Solicitor General West, the Board of Works had no right by law to vary more than one mile from the line of survey, or track for which a grant was made, and which prevented certain roads already commenced from being completed. The road commenced diverged from the old track, for the purpose of avoiding the Bolton Mountains; these roads are under contract and could not be completed under the law as interpreted by the Solicitor-General, unless the bill, he (Mr. McC.) desired to introduce was passed.<sup>2</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND objected to the introduction of the bill, on the ground that it was dangerous to alter the law to give the Board of Works more extended privileges than they now had.<sup>3</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said the session was far advanced and enquired why the hon. member had not earlier introduced his bill.<sup>4</sup>

MR. MCCONNELL stated that, after every effort he had only just been enabled to get the legal opinion of the Solicitor-General, and the subject was one of the very highest importance to those who live in the Eastern Townships, notwithstanding, that it might seem of little moment to hon. members of the House. Hilly lands were generally the first occupied, and the first roads were made among the hills; but when the country became more thickly settled it became of the highest importance to have the lines of roads laid out in the most convenient manner. He asked the Solicitor General West, how it was possible to go from the newly constructed road opposite Brome corner, to connect with the old road at the same place, if the law now in force would not allow them to vary more than one mile from the old line? He prayed the House to grant him permission to introduce the bill.<sup>5</sup>

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*The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Badgley, Burritt, Cauchon, Christie, Crysler, Gugy, Hall, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, M'Connell, M'Lean, Prince, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(15.)*

NAYS.

*Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Holmes, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Marquis, M'Farland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Notman, Price, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(26.)*

*So it passed in the Negative.*

*On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Blake, seconded by the Honorable Mr.*

Attorney General Baldwin,

Reporter of the  
Court of Chan-  
cery (U.C.)

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider the propriety of increasing the Salary of the Reporter of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Méthot took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Méthot reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Salary of the Reporter of the Court of Chancery should be fixed at the same rate as the Reporter of the Court of Queen's Bench in Upper Canada.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Court of Chan-  
cery (U.C.)  
Reporter's  
Salary Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake have leave to bring in a Bill to increase the Salary of the Reporter of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fernings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Superior Cri-  
minal Court and  
Court of Error  
and Appeal  
(U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to make further provision for the Administration of Justice, by the establishment of an additional Superior Court of Common Law, and also a Court of Error and Appeals, in Upper Canada, and for other purposes:"

Municipal  
Corporations,  
&c. (U.C.)  
Repeal Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal the Acts in force in Upper Canada, relative to the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities, and other matters of a like nature:" And also,

School Law  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the School Law of Lower Canada," with several Amendments; to which they

desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Ship Canal  
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters



of Lake Champlain and the River Saint Lawrence," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Oliver Grace's  
Relief Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act for the reversal of the Attainder of Oliver Grace, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Oliver Grace's  
Relief Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Price moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the reversal of the Attainder of Oliver Grace, and for other purposes therein mentioned," be now read for the first time.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, acquainted the House that His Excellency having been informed of the contents of the said Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

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Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

Expiring  
Laws Bill.

An engrossed Bill to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Commissioners  
for taking  
Affidavits Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize the Judges of the Superior Court of Record in Upper Canada, to appoint Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Lower Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize the Judges of the Superior Courts of Record in Upper Canada, to appoint Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Lower Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.



Ship Canal  
Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain and the River Saint Lawrence," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 4, line 33. After "aforesaid" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "Provided always, and be it enacted, that in the event of the said Company so widening, deepening, altering, or improving the said Chamby Canal, it shall be incumbent upon them to execute at their own expense, any works that may be thereby rendered necessary for enlarging or otherwise altering the Draw Bridge built by the Honorable Robert Jones over the said Chamby Canal, at Saint Johns, and thereafter to work and keep in repair the said Draw Bridge, keeping it shut at all times except when vessels are passing, so that the passage thereof may be as little impeded as possible; but they shall not at any time interrupt the passage over the said Draw Bridge for the purpose of altering, enlarging, or repairing the same, until they shall have made or provided a sufficient temporary Bridge over the said Canal, in connection with and continuation of the remainder of the Toll Bridge of the said Honorable Robert Jones; which temporary Bridge shall be so placed and kept up as to afford, in connection with the said Toll Bridge, a convenient and safe passage over the River Richelieu and the said Canal at all times during the continuance of any such works or repairs."

Press 18, line 11. After "proof" insert "Provided always, that no By-law of the said Company fixing or altering the rate of Tolls on the said Canal, or affecting others than the Members or Officers of the said Company, shall have force or effect until it shall have been confirmed by the Governor in Council."

Press 19, line 7. After "Secretary" insert "Treasurer."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

School Law  
(L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the School Law of Lower Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 2, line 15. Leave out from "therewith" to "and" in line 19, and insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that in each School Municipality, the Rector, (Curé,) officiating Curate, (desservant,) or Minister of the most numerous Congregation therein, according to the then last Census, shall of right be a School Commissioner in such Municipality from and after the first day of July next, in addition to the number of Commissioners already elected or appointed, and as such shall be subject to all the obligations imposed upon the other Commissioners: Provided always that it shall be lawful at all times for any such Rector, officiating Curate, or Minister, by a notification in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer, to renounce the

said office of School Commissioner; but by means of a new declaration to be made in the same manner, and expressing his desire to resume the said functions, he shall de novo become School Commissioner as theretofore, from and after the first day of the month of July next following such new declaration."

Press 4, line 38. After "prescribed" insert "by the said above cited Act."

Press 5, line 33. After "Commissioners" insert "at least one month."

Press 5, line 34. After "of" where it occurs the first time, insert "January or."

Press 5, line 37. Leave out from "same" to "and" in line 38, and insert "at the times and in the manner hereinbefore provided."

Press 6, line 1. After "Trustees" insert "shall be a Corporation for the purposes of their own dissentient Schools and School Districts, and shall be entitled to receive from the Superintendent shares of the general School Fund, bearing the same proportion to the whole sums allotted from time to time to such Municipality as the number of children attending such dissentient Schools bears to the entire number of children attending School in such Municipality at the same time, and a similar share of the building fund; and the said Trustees shall have the right to constitute their own School Districts independently of the School Districts established by the Commissioners aforesaid, and."

Press 6, line 9. After "aforesaid" insert "and provided also that the said Trustees shall be, and they are hereby, held to furnish to the Superintendent a written statement under the oath of at least two of them, of the number of children attending such dissentient School at least one month previous to the said first days of January and July, to enable the said Superintendent to make the proper apportionment of the said general and building funds."

And the first of the said Amendments being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Legislative Council in the said Amendment;--It passed unanimously in the Negative.

The residue of the said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. Solicitor General Drummond,

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the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Bouthillier, and Mr. Galt, be appointed to draw up Reasons to be offered to the Legislative Council, at a Conference, for disagreeing to the first Amendment made by their Honors to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the School Law of Lower Canada."

Public Lands  
Management  
Bill.

Mr. Burritt reported the Bill to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of the Public Lands, and to limit the period for making free grants;<sup>6</sup>

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE ((moved)) the question of concurrence. ((He)) stated that the Crown Lands Department was "the least abused" of all the Departments of the Government; and that an undue influence was always attempted to be exercised upon it by the hon. members of this house and also by others.<sup>7</sup>

MR. W. SCOTT (Two Mountains) said that he had never asked nor got any

favours from this department, and thought that after the charge of the hon. Commissioner other hon. members who were like him ought to get up and say so.--(Laughter.)<sup>8</sup>

MR. LYON could say that he had never got any favours from that office.<sup>9</sup>

Continued laughter during which several members rose, but were not heard in the Reporter's Gallery.<sup>10</sup>

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and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, seconded by Mr. Thompson,

Ordered, That the following Proviso be added to the fourth Clause of the said Bill:--"Provided also, that the Lands purchased from the Indians, and known as the "Huron Tract," shall not hereafter be granted to claimants, nor sold for scrip, but that the same shall be withheld from sale until the provisions of the Act passed during the present Session, appropriating one million of acres of Land to Common School purposes, shall have been complied with, so far as relates to the setting apart of the said million of acres."

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

School Law  
(L.C.) Bill.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, from the Select Committee appointed to draw up Reasons to be offered to the Legislative Council, at a Conference, for disagreeing to the first Amendment made by their Honors to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the School Law of Lower Canada," reported that the Committee had drawn up Reasons accordingly; which were read, as follow:--

Because it is expedient, under the present circumstances of the country, to leave it optional to the people to elect all their School Commissioners; and because it is not expedient that the Legislature should appoint any particular class of persons, School Commissioners, by the right of their profession or calling.

The said Reasons, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Resolved, That a Conference be desired with the Honorable the Legislative Council, for the purpose of communicating to them the Reasons which induced this House not to concur in the first Amendment made by their Honors to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the School Law of Lower Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do go to the Legislative Council, and desire the said Conference.

Timber Man-  
agement Bill.

Mr. Dumas reported the Bill for the sale and better management of Timber upon the Public Lands; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

And another Amendment was made to the Bill, by adding the words "punishable with fine and imprisonment of not less than six months" at the end of Clause (A.)

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Land Survey-  
ors Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make better provision respecting the admission



of Land Surveyors and the Survey of Lands in this Province, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Beaubien took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Beaubien reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

Mr. Beaubien reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Mr. Fournier moved, seconded by Mr. Marquis, and the Question being put, That the words "four of whom at least shall be sworn Land Surveyors of at least five years standing, two of whom shall be from Upper Canada and two from Lower Canada; and the candidates for Lower Canada shall be examined before such Surveyors of Lower Canada, and at least two other members of the said Board," be inserted after the words "competent persons" in the eighth line of the fourth Clause of the said Bill;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cartier, Chauveau, Fournier, Guillet, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, and Taché.--(8.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cauchon, Chabot, Davignon, DeWitt, Fourquin, Galt, Gugy, Hall, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Malloch, M'Connell, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(32.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John  
Fernings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in  
Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

St. Lawrence  
and Atlantic  
Railroad Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act incorporating the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company:"

Printing and  
Disbribution of  
the Laws Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law relative to the printing and distribution of the Provincial Statutes:"

Post Office  
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the management of the Post Office Department, whenever it shall be transferred to the Provincial Government:"

And also,



Huron Dis-  
trict Divi-  
sion Bill.

the concurrence of this House: And also,

Bill relating  
to Dorchester  
Bridge, &c.

Dorchester Bridge, and for other purposes," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Joint Stock  
Road and  
Bridge, &c.  
Companies  
(L.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada, for the construction of Macadamized Roads, and of Bridges and other works of a like nature, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Beaubien do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Court Houses  
and Gaols  
(L.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the erection or repair of Court Houses and Gaols at certain places in Lower Canada:"

Bankruptcy  
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the continuance and completion of proceedings in Bankruptcy now pending:"

Bill granting  
aid towards the  
construction of  
Railways.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for affording the guarantee of the Province to the Bonds of Railway Companies on certain conditions, and for rendering assistance in the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway:"

Common Schools  
(Quebec and  
Montreal) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the support of Common Schools in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal:"

Supply Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for certain Expenses of the Civil Government, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

St. James  
Church  
(Toronto)  
Land Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Rector and Church Wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint James, Toronto, to lease part of the Land heretofore occupied by them as the site of a Church

and Burying Ground:"

Expiring  
Laws Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned:"

Commissioners  
for taking  
Affidavits Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Judge of the Superior Courts of Record in Upper Canada, to appoint Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Lower Canada:"

Bill to correct  
an Error in  
Judicature  
(L.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to correct an error in an Act of the present Session, relative to the Judicature of Lower Canada:" And also,

School Law  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Legislative Council agrees to the Conference desired on the subject matter of the first Amendment made by their House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the School Law of Lower Canada," and acquaint this House that the Managers on the part of their House are to be the Honorable Messieurs E.P. Taché and Quesnel, who are to meet the number of Managers required by Parliamentary usage, presently, in the Committee Room of the Legislative Council. And then he withdrew.

School Law  
(L.C.) Bill.

Resolved, That four Managers be appointed to meet the Managers appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council, at the time and place appointed for the holding of the Conference desired upon the first Amendment made by their Honors to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the School Law of Lower Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, and Mr. Bouthillier, be appointed Managers on the part of this House.

Then the Managers went to the Conference; and being returned:--

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond reported, That the Managers had been at the Conference, and had delivered to their Honors the Reasons for disagreeing to the said Amendment.

St. Andrew's  
Church Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church, Montreal."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Land Patents.

The Honorable Mr. Price, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 7th March last, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, by the proper officer, a List of the Patents granted in Lower Canada for lots of Land exceeding five hundred acres, from the year 1795 to the year 1848, with the date of each Patent, the names of the parties to whom the said Lands have been granted, and by whom; the object for which each Patent was granted, and the conditions contained therein.

Appendix  
(X.X.X.X.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (X.X.X.X.).

Seigniori  
of Lauzon.

And also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th March, 1849, for a detailed Statement of the monies annually received and paid by the Agent of the Seigniori of Lauzon, from the period at which the Crown became the proprietor thereof, to the 20th December last, shewing the annual amount proceeding from the lods et ventes, cens et rentes, mill leases, lands, and other property within the said Seigniori; also, for a Statement shewing the amount of cens et rentes leviable and payable annually in each Parish of the said Seigniori of Lauzon; the number and description of the mills in the said Seigniori; whether any, and which, of the said mills have been repaired; what amount of money has been expended in repairing the said mills; by whose order and under whose superintendence these repairs have been made, and how the expense of these repairs has been defrayed; under whose superintendence and agency the said mills have been since the Crown became the proprietor of the said Seigniori of Lauzon, and under whose superintendence and agency the said mills are at present; in what order and condition the said mills and other buildings now are; how many and which of the said mills are under lease; what are the dates and nature of the said leases; the names of the securities thereto; the amount of annual rental for each mill leased, when payable; whether any arrears of rent are due, to what amount, and by whom; and for a Statement of the annual amount of monies received and paid by the late Commissioner or Agent of the said Seigniori of Lauzon up to the time at which he ceased to act as such, shewing the sources from which the said revenues are derived.

Appendix  
(Y.Y.Y.Y.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (Y.Y.Y.Y.)

Land Patents.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address relating to Patents for Lands, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Public Schools  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Public Schools in Upper Canada, and for repealing the present School Act, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Taché took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Taché reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

Mr. Taché reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.



(352)

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Trespass on  
certain Town-  
ship Lands  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to provide a legal mode of redress in cases of Trespass committed on Lands held in common in certain Townships in Lower Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Walpole and  
Woodhouse  
Boundary  
Line Bill.

An engrossed Bill to define the boundary line between the Township of Walpole, in the Niagara District, and the Township of Woodhouse, in the Talbot District, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to appoint Commissioners to define the boundary line between the Township of Walpole in the Niagara District, and the Township of Woodhouse in the Talbot District."

Ordered, That Mr. Thompson do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Court of Chan-  
cery (U.C.)  
Reporter's  
Salary Bill.

An engrossed Bill to increase the Salary of the Reporter of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Huron District  
Division Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to divide the District of Huron, in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 1, line 34. After "Act" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that all that peninsular tract of Land lying to the northward of the Townships of Derby, Arran, and Saugeen, and between Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, and known as the Indian Reserve, together with every Island in Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay, any portion of which lies within ten miles of the shore of the said peninsular tract of Land (unless such Island shall lie further south than the northern boundary line of the said Townships of Derby, Arran, and Saugeen) shall be annexed to and form part of the County of Waterloo; and that every such Island in Lake Huron as shall lie further south than the said boundary line, shall form part of such of the said Counties of Huron or Bruce, respectively, as such Island shall lie most adjacent to."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.



Writs of Pre-rogative Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Writs of Pre-rogative, and for other purposes therein mentioned,

being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

Montreal Harbour Dues Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Montreal Harbour Commissioners to commute for certain Harbour Dues with the Corporations therein mentioned, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Shipping of Seamen Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act of the 10 and 11 Vic. c. 25, intituled, "An Act for regulating the shipping

of Seamen," and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

Mr. Méthot moved, seconded by Mr. Laurin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

M. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND parle ... pour le bill.<sup>11</sup>

M. METHOT expliqua brièvement le but du bill et s'assit.<sup>12</sup>

(352)

Mr. Gugy moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Egan, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

M. CAMERON ... croit ... qu'elle doit causer la ruine du commerce du pays tout entier. ... ((Il)) se montra étonné que l'on pût vouloir une pareille législation.<sup>13</sup>

M. CAUCHON lui répliqua pour lui dire qu'il regrettait qu'il montra tant d'animation pour défendre une aussi mauvaise cause; qu'il n'avait pas donné une seule raison pour convaincre la chambre de la justice de sa détermination, pas une seule; que rien, ni dans les témoignages donnés devant le comité, ni ailleurs, ne tendait à montrer les avantages d'une loi qui n'avait pas atteint son objet, qui était d'empêcher l'embauchage et la désertion des matelots; qu'elle n'avait pas empêché l'embauchage, mais qu'elle avait produit un mal plus grand, qui était la désertion d'un très grand nombre de matelots aux Etats Unis; que l'année dernière, 1,101 matelots, pour se soustraire à la tyrannie de la loi, s'étaient, par différentes routes, rendus aux Etats-Unis où ils avaient trouvé de meilleurs gages et plus de liberté, tandis qu'auparavant, si les marins désertaient d'un bâtiment, c'était pour aller s'engager

à un autre, et ainsi n'étaient pas perdus pour le commerce comme ils le sont maintenant; que l'on avait voulu diminuer le nombre des déserteurs pour diminuer le prix des gages, mais que l'on n'a pas obtenu ce résultat, puisqu'on n'avait ni empêché la désertion, ni diminué le prix des gages, ceux-ci étant en moyenne de dix louis par mois à l'heure qu'il est.<sup>14</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN avoua dans le cours de la discussion, qu'ils étaient de £16, ce qui ne s'était pas encore vu, à cette saison de la navigation.<sup>15</sup>

M. CAUCHON termina en regrettant qu'on eût réussi à fausser l'opinion de bien des membres et même quelques-uns des ministres à l'endroit de cette question, en leur faisant croire que c'était le crimping interest qui était en lutte avec les grands intérêts du commerce et qu'ainsi, pour rencontrer les vues de trois ou quatre personnes, l'on consentît à ruiner une ville entière. Aujourd'hui les marins dépensent leur argent dans les ports de Londres et de Liverpool; si le bill de M. Méthot passait, comme auparavant, ils en dépenseraient une partie dans les ports de Québec et de Montréal.<sup>16</sup>

M. EGAN parla, ... au commencement de la session, il n'était pas contre le rappel d'une loi qui a fonctionné si mal, mais depuis il est tout pour la loi, et seconde ses amis de Québec en travaillant l'esprit des membres.<sup>17</sup>

MR. PRES. EX. COUN. MERRITT prit également la parole et vota contre le bill, parce qu'il était trop sévère contre les marins.<sup>18</sup>

(352)

*And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

*Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of KENT, Egan, Gugy, Holmes, Johnson, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, M'Connell, Merritt, Price, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(19.)*

NAYS.

*Messieurs Beaubien, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Jobin, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Polette, and Taché.--(20.)*

*So it passed in the Negative.*

*And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;*

Sur une seconde proposition de rejet, la discussion s'engagea de nouveau pendant laquelle les deux partis s'efforcèrent de recruter leurs forces.<sup>19</sup>

M. CHRISTIE entra pour insulter à tous ceux qui représentent la ville et le comté de Québec.<sup>20</sup>

M. CHAUVEAU, qui n'avait pas parlé jusqu'ici, lui donna une leçon dont il devrait se souvenir longtemps, s'il avait la mémoire des choses passées.<sup>21</sup>

(352)

*Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Gugy, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day five months" added at the end thereof;*

*And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--*

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of KENT, Christie, Egan, Gugy, Holmes, Johnson, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, M'Connell, Merritt, Morrison, Price, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Thompson.--(22.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Beaubien, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Jobin, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Polette, and Taché.--(22.)

And the Votes being equally divided; Mr. Speaker gave his casting Vote in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Beaubien, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Jobin, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Polette, and Taché.--(22.)

(353)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of KENT, Christie, Egan, Gugy, Holmes, Johnson, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, M'Connell, Merritt, Morrison, Price, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Thompson.--(22.)

And the Votes being equally divided; Mr. Speaker gave his casting Vote in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Orders  
deferred.

Ordered, That the Orders of the day for Monday next,  
be postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. Gugy moved, seconded by Mr. Christie, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of this day be postponed until Tuesday next;

The House divided:

Yeas, 25.

Nays, 20.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, on motion of Mr. Chabot, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Boulton, The House adjourned until Tuesday next.

APPENDIX: 26 MAY 1849.

((COMPLAINT RE: PARLIAMENTARY REPORT IN MONTREAL HERALD.))<sup>22</sup>

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) rose to a question of privilege. He complained that he had been miscorrecly reported in the Montreal Herald by being made to say, that he considered the salaries of the District Judges who got £500 a-year entirely too high. When he said directly the reverse, and to the effect that those who held subordinate sutuations, should not receive so high a salary as did District Judges. He desired to have the report corrected.<sup>23</sup>



FOOTNOTES: 26 MAY 1849.

1. This matter was reported by: STANSTEAD JOURNAL, 7 June 1849; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 May 1849, and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 31 May 1849, in identical accounts.
2. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 31 May 1849.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849, in identical accounts. The HAMILTON SPECTATOR will be used instead of the MONTREAL GAZETTE.
7. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. LE JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 29 May 1849.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 May 1849, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 2 June 1849, in identical accounts.
23. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 28 May 1849.

TUESDAY, 29 MAY 1849.

(353)

Petitions  
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Duchesnay,--The Petition of G.W. Wicksteed, Esquire, and others, Officers of the Legislative Assembly.

By Mr. Holmes,--The Petition of William F. Coffin, Esquire, Joint Sheriff of the District of Montreal.

Public Lands  
Management  
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of the Public Lands, and to limit the period for making free grants, was read the

third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Timber Man-  
agement Bill.

An engrossed Bill for the sale and better management of Timber upon the Public Lands, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Land Survey-  
ors Bill.

An engrossed Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make better provision respecting the admission of Land Surveyors and the Survey of Lands in this Province, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Petitions  
read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petition was read:--

Of William Reid, Esquire, and others, of the Township of Gwillimbury East, in the Fourth Riding of the County of York; expressing their sorrow for the destruction of the Parliament Buildings, the Library, and Legislative Records, and for the insult offered to His Excellency the Governor General,--and their unqualified approbation of the Parliamentary measures finally passed and assented to.

Ordered, That the Petition of G.W. Wicksteed, Esquire, and others, Officers of the Legislative Assembly, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying compensation for losses sustained by them, when the Parliament Building was destroyed, on the night of the twenty-fifth of April last.

MR. HOLMES<sup>1</sup> presented a petition from Mr. Coffin, joint Sheriff of this District complaining of certain imputations made against him in the Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly<sup>2</sup> appointed to enquire into the man-

agement of the Sheriffs' office.<sup>3</sup> He moved that the petition be received, and the rules of the House so far as related thereto be dispensed with<sup>4</sup> ((and)) praying to be allowed to be heard by counsel at the bar.<sup>5</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE would observe, that he could not agree with the allegations of the petition.<sup>6</sup> If the charges contained in that report were true the Sheriff ought to be discharged.<sup>7</sup>

COL. GUGY spoke in favor and in elucidation of the Report of the Committee; he stated that it was the unanimous report of the Committee comprised of gentlemen of different political opinions.<sup>8</sup> It appeared from the inquiry which had already taken place that there had been much wrong and injustice in the Sheriff's office; that one of them had deliberately and intentionally been in the habit of acting offensively in the discharge of his duty; that persons applying for monies due to them in the hands of the Sheriff, had been treated with contumely and scorn; that the law had made it necessary for the Sheriffs to fyle in their office four accounts per annum, whereas the Sheriffs had fyled but two. Another point was the pretension of the Sheriffs to use the public money in their hands for their own benefit; that point had been established by the evidence of Mr. Sheriff Coffin himself.<sup>9</sup> The Sheriffs had been in the habit of receiving public money and investing it in bank stock for their own private interest.<sup>10</sup> Mr. Sheriff Coffin had access to the evidence and might have had a copy of it. He went on to explain the reasons why Mr. Meredith's evidence was not taken; which was because Mr. Meredith declared he was not authorised by Mr. Sheriff Boston, who was absent, to give it, and because Mr. Sheriff Coffin did not tender that evidence. Mr. Sheriff Coffin<sup>11</sup> ((whose)) personal deportment ... was exceedingly uncourteous and generally complained of by the members of the bar<sup>12</sup> had attempted to impeach the evidence of those gentlemen, who ((were)) accused of official insolence; but a little circumstance had occurred during the inquiry, which did to a certain extent corroborate their evidence. Mr. Sheriff Coffin had brought a large black dog into the Committee room, and had declared, when the dog took liberties with members of the Committee, that he was a fighting dog and so was his master.<sup>13</sup> He (Col. G.) called upon his hon. friend from Gaspé to state if he had exaggerated the circumstance, which he considered offensive; and if Mr. Coffin would behave in that manner before a Committee of the House, what was it likely that his bearing would be towards those persons of the humbler class who called upon him for money they had a right to demand. Those who went to the Sheriff's Office were always treated, with discourtesy and great official insolence.<sup>14</sup> The truth was that a person who had business to transact in that office, would find there was more decent conduct in the lowest shebeen shop, than in that office.<sup>15</sup> He considered that the Sheriffs had too large salaries.<sup>16</sup> The law allowed the Sheriff 2½ per cent; but the Sheriff took 4 or 5 per cent.<sup>17</sup> The interest of money in the hands of the Sheriff should not be kept by him, but delivered to the successful litigant, or go to provide bread for the family of the poor debtor. He (Col. G.) knew that he might subject himself to persecution for the course he had taken, but that should not prevent him from doing his duty, and bringing the matter before the notice of the country.<sup>18</sup> He would not oppose the prayer of the petition, though he hoped the government would itself, institute an inquiry into his conduct.<sup>19</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND should not like to see the House prejudice the subject<sup>20</sup>. ((He)) would shield no man from the consequence of corruption.

On the other hand, he would not like any man to go forth charged with corruption, without the opportunity of justifying himself.<sup>21</sup> The hon. gentleman had brought three charges against him.<sup>22</sup> The first charges against the Sheriff were that they having given security to a large amount, had made use of the money lying in their hands, so as to obtain interest upon it. Now if the law had appointed a mode of depositing this money it would have no doubt been highly irregular had they employed the money in another manner; but as the Sheriffs were liable for the whole of this money, it was clear that they ought to be allowed to deposit it as they thought proper in order to ((ensure)) its safe custody.<sup>23</sup> The hon. member for Sherbrooke must remember that it was not easy to obtain heavy security<sup>24</sup> to the extent of £6,000 without himself paying something for it in the way of interest<sup>25</sup> and the hon. member should remember that he had once to pay for security.<sup>26</sup> The hon. member went on to explain the reason why the accounts of the Sheriff had not been made in the manner which Mr. Guly seems to think necessary.<sup>27</sup> He had been informed Sheriffs were not bound by the letter of the law to furnish statements of what they had received.<sup>28</sup> As to the manner of Mr. Sheriff Coffin he would say he hoped the Legislature would not send Mr. Coffin out with these charges upon him, because his manner was not agreeable to the hon. member for Sherbrooke. He had often occasion to call on Mr. Sheriff Coffin, and had always believed him a man of<sup>29</sup> high honour and integrity<sup>30</sup> anxious to do his duty, and always ready to behave with propriety and courtesy.<sup>31</sup> A man was not the master of his manners, and he (Mr. D.) could say that he had always found him courteous. He thought the prayer of Mr. Coffin's petition should be heard and that he should be allowed to be heard at the bar of the House in his own defence next session. With reference to the anecdote the hon. member had related of the dog, he (Mr. D.) was authorized to state that Mr. Coffin had never held out any threat.<sup>32</sup>

MR. CHRISTIE would not have said anything but for the remarks which had fallen from the Solicitor General. With reference to the bearing of Mr. Coffin, he stated that he had found him very overbearing in the Committee Room. He did say that his dog was like his master, always ready to fight for himself, which he (Mr. C.) considered a very impertinent expression. The Hon. Member proceeded to relate a case which he considered an extortion of money from a poor widow by the Sheriff.<sup>33</sup>

MR. ROBINSON wanted to know if any person who had been aggravated in the manner alleged in the report had ever made any complaint against these wrongs? He thought the House was far too ready to adopt these reports against public officers.<sup>34</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND believed not, during the tenure of the present Government.<sup>35</sup>

MR. BADGLEY said a few words to the effect that enquiries of the kind in question made before a Committee of the House were generally expaite (sic).<sup>36</sup> Many years ago there had been some complaints about the Sheriff's office, which he believed had been properly investigated under the law, and the Sheriff perfectly cleared.<sup>37</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND said that the complaint originated in something which took place in the Quarter Sessions, about the jury list.<sup>38</sup>

MR. MCCONNELL was in favor of the prayer of the petition being granted, but he must express dissent from anything that might be said to the effect



that the Committee did not give Mr. Coffin fair play. He deemed it proper to say this, as out of the Committee.<sup>39</sup>

MR. HOLMES mentioned that in his opinion the Sheriff did no wrong in depositing the public money; for<sup>40</sup> when he was cashier of the Montreal Bank, when Mr. Coffin deposited money he took special occasion to observe that it was not his own private money, and had addressed a letter to him stating that it was public money.<sup>41</sup>

COL. GUGY, in answer to the Solicitor General, had assumed to believe a statement made by the Prothonotary that the Sheriff was bound to produce periodical statements.<sup>42</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND had not looked at the law on the point, but stated that he had been informed that Sheriffs were not bound to make periodical statements.<sup>43</sup>

COL. GUGY replied, going over what he had previously said, as to the charges against Mr. Sheriff Coffin<sup>44</sup>. ((He)) did not know which was the most amusing--the ignorance of Sheriff Coffin, or the law under which he held his commission, or the ignorance of the Solicitor General, East, about law in general. He considered the ignorance of Mr. Coffin of the law under which he held his commission to be quite unpardonable. Here the honble. member read from a statute to the effect that it was necessary for the Sheriff to fyle statements periodically. It was an imputation on his character to authorize the Solicitor General to make a statement unfounded in fact. It was not in the power of the poor man who had been aggrieved by the Sheriff to bring up a charge against him, and he must bear the insolence of office. It was not for placing money in the Bank that the Sheriff had been charged with corruption, but for extorting money he had no right to do; and that to the extent of extorting it from a poor widow<sup>45</sup> for an indulgence, which he was bound to grant by virtue of his office; ((and for having)) ... also sent poor habitants down to their parishes, without even telling them when money due to them should be paid them.<sup>46</sup> If this were not corruption according to the strict letter of the law, it was morally so. The hon. member proceeded to refer to former charges which had been made against Mr. Coffin to the effect that he had been well paid off for giving bank summonses to profligate bailiffs who had used them to extort money from persons or force them to act as Jurors when they did not want to do so.<sup>47</sup> He also went into a statement of the character of the charges made against the Sheriffs alluded to by Mr. Badgley. As chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions, he had submitted those charges to the Government, notwithstanding his friendship with Mr. Coffin, and Mr. Coffin's great wealth, which the latter thought ought to screen him. The Government had acquitted the Sheriffs, as of course they were welcome to do; but (Mr. Guky) was not responsible for that.<sup>48</sup> He thought the discussion would at least have the effect of securing common civility to the public when they went to public officers.<sup>49</sup>

MR. J.A. MACDONALD (Kingston) perfectly agreed with the observations of Mr. Robinson, and very much regretted the manner in which the honorable member for Sherbrooke had conducted the debate.<sup>50</sup> ((He)) regretted that his hon. friend should have referred to charges made against Mr. Coffin on a former occasion, and which had been settled.<sup>51</sup> It would have been better, at once to allow the motion to pass.<sup>52</sup> He thought the cause of justice would have been much better promoted if no discussion had taken place on

the motion of the hon. member for Montreal. The hon. member went on to observe to the effect that a Committee of the House was not a proper tribunal to try charges of that kind. The report was quite strong enough without the<sup>53</sup> peculiar acrimony of style, and sarcastic manner<sup>54</sup> of the hon. member from Sherbrooke,<sup>55</sup> which was evidently intended to have no other effect than that of insulting Mr. Sheriff Coffin whom he knew to be present<sup>56</sup> and the charges of the report would go abroad, and he could not get rid of them for a whole year.<sup>57</sup> Public officers ought not to be subjected to enquiries like those without some distinct charges, for which some persons would render themselves responsible. Commissioners should not be appointed in order to hunt up charges. Why did not the hon. member who now made these accusations do so before, instead of after the report?<sup>58</sup> He thought the Committee in the present case, had exceeded their powers, although they might not have desired to act unfairly.<sup>59</sup> The fact that the Committee had been got up by a side wind under pretext of considering the returns of income received by the Sheriff, tip staff &c., and who in the world, he imagined that it would have gone into matters involving the personal honor of a high public functionary.<sup>60</sup> The most extraordinary charge against the Sheriffs, however, was that which alleged it was a crime against them that the Courts had always decided in their favour.<sup>61</sup> It did not appear that the Court of Queen's Bench had ever any reason to make complaints against the Sheriff, and that all the charges which had been made had been discharged by the Court. And to say that this had not been done properly, was to make an imputation against the Bench.<sup>62</sup> The circumstance which of all others was most favourable to the Sheriff's office was actually made the ground of an imputation against them. Was it to be imagined that the judges were to be influenced by the wealth and friendship, &c., of which the hon. member for Sherbrooke spoke?<sup>63</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN admired the manner in which the hon. member for Kingston had looked on the question. He considered it peculiarly unfair for a Committee to make charges of the kind in question, as the party against whom they were made had no chance of clearing himself; and in this case they must hang over the head of Mr. Coffin for months and months before he would have the chance of meeting them. With reference to the decisions of the Courts of Law, he hoped that he would never see the day when they would be put aside by a Committee of the House of Assembly; if the day should come, it would sap the true foundations of the liberties of the country. He considered it to be the duty of the House and the country to withhold any decision on the subject until Mr. Coffin should be heard. The hon. gentleman went on to treat of the different courses proper to be pursued; he did not pledge the country to any, but strongly reprobated the idea of taking any step on the report of the Committee, which he considered would be a Star Chamber kind of proceeding; and he thought the course which had already been taken very objectionable.<sup>64</sup>

COL. GUGY inquired if he understood the Government would enquire into the matter.<sup>65</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said that moving that a Commission issue would be in part adopting the Report of the Committee.<sup>66</sup>

The motion was put and carried.<sup>67</sup>

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Ordered, That the Petition of William F. Coffin, Esquire, Joint Sheriff of the District of Montreal, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read, setting forth:--That in and by the Report of a certain Committee of the House, to which were referred the Returns to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General, of the twenty-third January last, praying for Statements of the Income derived by the Sheriff of the District of Montreal, et al: for the last five years, which said Report was submitted to the House on the seventeenth ultimo, but of which the Petitioner only received communication on the twenty-third instant, charges have been made affecting deeply the character of the Petitioner as a public officer, and his honor and reputation as a man: That the Report in question, as made to the House, is based upon the ex parte evidence of gentlemen, some of whom are personally hostile to the Petitioner; that it was taken in the absence of the Petitioner, and of his associate in office, and at times when from the nature of their public duties it was utterly impossible for them to give personal attention to the proceedings of the Committee; and that no evidence in explanation or exculpation, although tendered, was received or heard before said Committee: That pending the investigations of the Committee, and with a knowledge of the nature of a portion of the evidence adduced, to wit, on the seventeenth ultimo, the Petitioner addressed a letter to the Chairman of said Committee, which will be found upon the printed Minutes of said Committee, (p. 12,) expressing his conviction "that there was no part of such evidence which, with time and opportunity, he could not refute entirely, or explain satisfactorily, and praying that such opportunity might be afforded him:" That on the same date, (the 7th ultimo,) Mr. Meredith, Queen's Counsel, and through him, Mr. Rose, Q.C., Mr. Johnson, Q.C., Mr. Griffin, Mr. Bleakley, Mr. Andrews, Mr. MacKay, Mr. Andrew Robertson, Mr. George Robertson, Mr. Bethune, and Mr. Cross, advocates, gentlemen all of high professional standing and extensive practice, offered, as appears by Mr. Meredith's letter, addressed to the Chairman, upon the printed Minutes of the Committee, (p. 12,) to testify as to the faithful and efficient performance of the duties of the Office of Sheriff, by Messrs. Boston and Coffin, from the time of their appointment to the present time, "and especially as to the promptitude with which they have invariably paid all orders or judgments, distributing monies in their hands:" That the Committee, as appears by their Report, did not accede either to the request of Mr. Meredith, or to that of the Petitioner, from the fear of introducing a bad precedent: That without in any way presuming to impugn the propriety of the course pursued by the Committee, a course which may probably be consonant with Parliamentary practice and precedent, the Petitioner respectfully submits, that the conclusions contained in the Report of the Committee, injurious as they are to the honor and character of the Petitioner, have been predicated upon partial and insufficient evidence, which evidence the Petitioner is prepared to rebut or explain both in particular detail, and in general tenor and effect: That the Petitioner disclaims all wish or intention of encroach-

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ing on the province of Legislation, so far as concerns the office, or the duties or the emoluments of the office, or any change in, or modification of, the office in which he has the honor to share: That office was conferred upon the Petitioner, by the Government of this Province, the depository and



exponent of the will of the Legislature: That it is for the Legislature to deal with the office as to the wisdom of the Legislature may seem most fitting: the Petitioner will repine at no change which may affect his material interests for the public benefit, let such change come when it may; but the Petitioner appeals to the House, the highest tribunal in the land, a tribunal pre-eminently distinguished as a tribunal of honor, to whose high and sacred keeping is confided the honor of every British subject in this Province, to enable him to defend from grievous and unmerited imputations, a character which has been thus far through life unimpeached, and which, he is proud to feel, is still unimpeachable; and praying that the House will be pleased to accord to the Petitioner the privilege of being heard personally, at the Bar of the House, in his own defence, at such time as the House may be pleased to appoint, and the Petitioner will be prepared to support and confirm by evidence, in such manner as the House may direct, any statement he may make before the House in vindication of his honor and character.

MR. HOLMES moved that the petition of Mr. Coffin be printed.<sup>68</sup>

COL. GUGY would say a few words on this motion. He was satisfied that the Government would conduct the matter properly, and he would leave it in their hands.<sup>69</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said he had given no pledge. He could not do so unless the matter were brought before them in some definite manner.<sup>70</sup>

COL. GUGY would do so.<sup>71</sup>

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND said a few words to the effect that the law was as he had stated, and had been informed by Mr. Coffin.<sup>72</sup>

The motion was carried.<sup>73</sup>

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Petition of  
W.F. Coffin  
to be printed.

Ordered, That two hundred and fifty copies of the  
Petition of William F. Coffin, Esquire, Joint  
Sheriff of the District of Montreal, be printed  
in each of the English and French languages, for  
the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of Mr. Laurin, seconded by Mr. Chabot,

Small Causes  
(L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Order of the day for the second  
reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the sum-  
mary decision of Small Causes in Lower Canada,

be discharged.

Events of 25th  
April last.

Ordered, That the Order of the day for taking into  
further consideration the Question proposed on  
Friday, the fourth day of May instant, That this

House taking into consideration the deplorable events which occurred in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of April last, when a numerous and riotous assemblage of evil-minded persons attacked, about nine o'clock at night, the Building in which this House was then sitting, in consequence of which the Archives as well as its Library were totally destroyed, and all the important business of this country violently interrupted; that this House further considering the character of the riots, the burnings which have since taken place, and the tumultuous meetings which are daily held in several portions of this City, with the avowed object of threatening and controlling the acts of the Legislature, is fully convinced that its delibera-



tions are no longer free, and that it is most urgent that the present Session should be closed, be discharged.

Shipping of  
Seamen Bill.

Mr. Méthot moved, seconded by Mr. Chabot, and the Question being put, That the Bill to repeal the Act of the 10 and 11 Vic. c.25, intituled, "An Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen," and for other purposes therein mentioned, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for this day.

The House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Fortier, Fourmier, Fourquin, Guillet, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Polette, Sauvageau, and Taché.--(23.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Christie, Crysler, Egan, Ferguson, Guy, Holmes, Johnson, Lyons, Mazdonald of KINGSTON, Merritt, Notman, Prixe, Prinse, Richards, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, and Wetenhall.--(27.)

So it was passed in the Negative.

Report of  
Schools in  
Upper Canada,  
1848.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--The Annual Report of the Normal, Model and Common Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1848, with an Appendix, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

Appendix  
(Z.Z.Z.Z.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (Z.Z.Z.Z.)

Ordered, That seven hundred and fifty copies in the English language, and two hundred and fifty copies in the French language, of the said Report, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Accommoda-  
tion of  
Courts of  
Justice (U.C.)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 21st instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, a Return of all monies collected by the Government under the 9th Vic. c.33, intituled, "An Act to provide for the accommodation of the Courts of Superior Jurisdiction in Upper Canada;" also, a Return of the sales and proceeds of that lot of land in the City of Toronto, called Simcoe Place, authorized to be sold under and by said Act; also, a detailed Account of all monies received and paid, and of the Debentures issued with interest thereon, and of the redemption of the same, in whole or in part, under and by virtue of the said Act.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,  
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Montreal, 26th May, 1849.

Return of all monies collected by the Government under the Act 9 Vic. c.33, intituled, "An Act to provide for the accommodation of the Courts of Superior Jurisdiction in Upper Canada," of monies paid, and of Debentures issued with interest thereon, and of the redemption of the same, in whole or in part, called for by the Address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly of 21st May instant:--

				Currency.
Amount of Law Fees received in 1846	. . . . .	£	415	16 6
Do do do 1847	. . . . .		909	14 3
Do do do 1848	. . . . .		1219	5 6
<hr/>				
Total received up to 1st Feb. 1849	. . . . .	£	2544	16 3
Amount of Interest on Debentures paid in 1848	. . . . .		489	0 0
<hr/>				
Balance of Fee Fund remaining on hand	. . . . .	£	2055	16 3
<hr/>				
Amount of Debentures issued as under, viz:--				
In May, 1847	. . . . .	£	3250	0 0
In June, 1847	. . . . .		2750	0 0
<hr/>				
Total Currency	. . . . .	£	6000	0 0

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These Debentures bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, redeemable at fifteen years from their respective dates.

None have yet been redeemed.

JOS. CARY,  
 Dy. Insp. Gen.

Inspector General's Office,  
Montreal, 23rd May, 1849.

Ordered, That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Letter from  
Lieut. Col.  
D'Urban.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following Letter:--

Donegana's Hotel,  
Montreal, May, 27th, 1849.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th instant, covering a copy of the Resolutions which had been unanimously adopted by the Legislative Assembly on that day. The surviving Members of the family of my father the late Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in Canada, cannot but be deeply sensible of the tribute of respect, so gratifying to their feelings, which Your Honorable House has been pleased to pay to his memory; and I have to request to you, Sir, to do me the favor to convey to the House their sentiments on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

W.J. D'URBAN, Lt. Col.  
 Dep. Quarter Master Gen.

The Hon: The Speaker  
of the House of Assembly,  
Montreal.

Niagara and  
Detroit Rivers  
Railroad Bill.

Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, and the Question being put, That the Fee paid by Duncan M'Farland, Esquire, previous to the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, be refunded to him; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Penitentiary.

Mr. Holmes moved, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, and the Question being put, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency will be pleased to cause the proper Officer to lay before this House, Copies of the Reports made by the Commissioners appointed to investigate into the conduct, discipline, and management of the Provincial Penitentiary;

The House divided:

Yeas, 16.

Nays, 18.

So it passed in the Negative.

Bill relating  
to Dorchester  
Bridge, &c.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize and enable the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to acquire and assume the possession and property of the Bridge called Dorchester Bridge, and for other purposes," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 4, line 9. After "Act" insert "Provided always, that it shall be lawful for His Excellency the Governor General in Council, from time to time, to authorize the Trustees to deviate from the said order in any respect which it may be deemed advisable so to do, for the purpose of more speedily raising the said loan, or otherwise furthering the objects of this Act, and the interests of the public in connection therewith."

Press 4, line 20. After "respect" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that if at any time it shall appear to the said Trustees to be advisable to change the direction of the said Roads and parts of Roads, or of any other Roads or parts of Roads subject to their management, the portions of ground acquired by them for that purpose shall become and be portions of the said Roads or parts of Roads, respectively, in lieu and stead of the corresponding portions previously used as such, which shall vest in and belong to the several and respective owners of the adjoining lands from which the same were originally taken; and where such owners or any of them shall have been entitled to payment or compensation in respect of any portions of ground so required to be taken by the said Trustees, or of any damage suffered or to be suffered by reason of such change, the value of the ground about to revert to them as aforesaid may and shall be estimated and taken into account in deduction or discharge of such payment or compensation; but if such old Road shall lead to any land, house, or place which cannot, in the opinion of the Trustees, be accommodated with a convenient way and passage from such new Road, then and in such case such old Road and every part thereof shall remain subject to the right of way and passage to such land, house, or place, respectively."



The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Blake do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Withdrawal of  
the Military  
from the  
precincts of  
the House.

Mr. Prince moved, seconded by Mr. Christie, and the Question being put, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing that this House views with extreme jealousy the continuance under its roof of a large body of armed Soldiers, and that such an unusual circumstance is, in the opinion of this House, calculated to restrain in freedom of debate, and in the present time of peace and internal tranquillity, unconstitutional and unnecessary, the more especially so as this House firmly believes Her Majesty The Queen may always rely on the loyalty and fidelity of Her subjects in this Province to maintain the honor and dignity of the Crown of England, as well as the public peace in these Her dominions, and therefore praying His Excellency to give immediate directions for the withdrawal of the Troops from the precincts of this House;<sup>74</sup>

COL. PRINCE.--He had at first intended to move on a large scale, and to assure Her Majesty that she might with perfect safety withdraw a large portion of her forces from this country. He did not, he said, speak in this manner with the intention of treating the military servants of the crown with disrespect; on the contrary, there was no class of men of whom he entertained a higher opinion; but he thought their services were really more needed in other portions of Her Majesty's vast empire than they were in this Colony. He had withheld his motion in its more extended sense, but he thought the presence of the troops in the House was not only highly unconstitutional, and without precedent, but was also calculated to interfere with the freedom of debate.<sup>75</sup>

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN shortly opposed the motion saying that no member had any fear from the troops<sup>76</sup>. The sense of a large majority of the House was in favor of the troops; had the hon. member been present in Parliament a few weeks ago, he might have thought so himself.<sup>77</sup>

COL. GUGY advised his friend to withdraw his motion. He thought the conclusion of the Session was not the right time for it. He rendered his thanks to the troops for their protection, as well as for their understanding and their humanity<sup>78</sup> during the late disturbances,<sup>79</sup> and he hoped Her Majesty's Government, before the close of the session, would put upon the Journals of the House the record of their sense of this conduct.<sup>80</sup>

COL. PRINCE insisted on the motion<sup>81</sup>.

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The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Christie, Guky, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, M'Connell, M'Lean, and Prince.--(8.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Solicitor Gen-



eral Blake, Boulton of NORFOLK, Cartier, Cauchon, Chauveau, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Egan, Fournier, Fourquin, Johnson, Lyon, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Polette, Price, Seymour, Taché, and Thompson.--(25.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Toronto Lunatic Asylum.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, and the Question being put, That it is the opinion of this House that an investigation should be made by some disinterested persons into the subject of complaint preferred by George H. Park, Esquire, late Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, against the persons acting as Commissioners of that Institution, as well with a view of doing justice

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to the Petitioner by affording him an opportunity of defending his character against aspersions cast upon him by them, as of ascertaining whether any change be required in the Law regulating the management of the Lunatic Asylum now being erected there, and expected shortly to be placed upon a more permanent footing;

MR. H. BOULTON ...<sup>82</sup>((made)) a very long ... speech--during which he was frequently interrupted.

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The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, and Thompson.--(2.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Christie, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guy, Guillet, Hall, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of GLENGARRY, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Marquis, M'Connell, M'Lean, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Polette, Price, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Smith of WENTWORTH.--(40.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

School Law (L.C.) Bill.

The Legislative Council do not insist on their first Amendment to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the School Law of Lower Canada," to which this House disagrees: And also,

J. Yule's Mill Dam Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize John Yule, the younger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Mill Dam upon the River Richelieu, in the District of Montreal," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

School Law  
(L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry back the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the School Law of Lower Canada," to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Public Schools  
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Public Schools in Upper Canada, and for repealing the present School Act, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron, of Kent, do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Adjournment.

Ordered, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow, at ten o'clock, A.M.

J. Yule's Mill  
Dam Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize John Yule, the younger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Mill Dam upon the River Richelieu, in the District of Montreal," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 2, line 16. After "feet" insert "in the most navigable part of the said River, or in the deepest part thereof, or in the middle thereof."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Beaubien do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Report of Select Committee  
on Emigration.

Mr. Chauveau, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the causes and importance of the emigration which takes place annually from Lower Canada to the United States; the class and, if possible, the number of persons who have emigrated during the last five years; the fate of the individuals and families who have emigrated, and the best means to prevent that emigration for the future, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

Appendix  
(A.A.A.A.A.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (A.A.A.A.A.)

Ordered, That seven hundred and fifty copies in the English language, and two hundred and fifty copies in the French language, of the said Report, be printed in pamphlet form, for the use of the Members of this House.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

St. Andrew's  
Church Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Ministers and Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church,

Montreal:"

Leeds and  
Lansdowne  
Townships  
Division Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to divide the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne, in the District of Johnstown:"

Land Survey-  
ors Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make better provision respecting the admission of Land Surveyors and the

Survey of Lands in this Province:"

Court of Chan-  
cery (U.C.)  
Reporter's  
Salary Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to increase the Salary of the Reporter of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada:"

Timber Man-  
agement Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the sale and better management of Timber upon the Public Lands:"

Public Lands  
Management  
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of the Public Lands, and to limit the period for making free grants:"

Trespass on  
certain Town-  
ship Lands Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide a legal mode of redress in cases of Trespass committed on Lands held in common in certain Townships in Lower Canada:"

Walpole and  
Woodhouse  
Boundary  
Line Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to appoint Commissioners to define the boundary line between the Township of Walpole in the Niagara District, and the Township of Woodhouse in the Talbot District:"

And then he withdrew.

Second Report  
of Committee  
on Public  
Accounts.

Mr. Christie, from the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee regret to report that owing to the peculiar circumstances of the Session, and the various pressing calls upon its Members for attendance on other Committees on which they were named, they have been unable to give to the Public Accounts now remaining unexamined for several Sessions, the attention they are entitled to, and can therefore only recommend that they be resumed at an early period in the ensuing Session.

Your Committee, in obedience to the Order of Your Honorable House, of the twentieth February last, to make or procure a Return of the Annual Revenues and Expenditure of the Province from the date of the Union to the commencement of the present year, similar to those relating to Lower and

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Upper Canada from the establishment of their respective Constitutions to the Union, already on the Journals, for 1847, of Your Honorable House, applied to Mr. Ross, the Chief Clerk of Committees thereof, and by whom that above alluded to for Lower Canada had been with considerable care and labour put together, and who, in anticipation that a document of the kind



might be called for, had during the last two recesses prepared one at his leisure, embracing a Statement of the whole of the Revenues of the Province, yearly, from the period of the Union to the end of the year 1847, and the sources whence they were derived, as well as the Annual Expenditure thereof, divided into heads, and which he, subsequently to the date of Your Instruction, presented to the Chairman of Your Committee to be laid before it. This valuable document, precious as a record, and which as such, it no doubt was the desire of Your Honorable House to preserve on its Journals, has been destroyed with many others of still greater value, by the late unhappy conflagration. Your Committee are of opinion, that it would be unfair to make Mr. Ross sustain the loss of a work done extra-officially by him, and of merit, the value of which he fixed at Twenty-five pounds, have thought it expedient, in the belief that it will meet with the approbation of Your Honorable House, to desire him to prepare another similar Return, including the year 1849, for the ensuing Session; and to recommend a payment to him now, of Twenty pounds, in full requital of the lost document, of which he declares to Your Committee he has not kept any copy to help him in the reconstruction of a new one, and Twenty pounds more at the next Session, upon his preparing and delivering the Return or Statement Your Committee have authorized him to reconstruct, and in full therefor, as well as for the one destroyed.

Mr. Christie moved, seconded by Mr. M'Lean, and the Question being put, that this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Report;

The House divided:

Yeas, 19.

Nays, 17.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Seizure of a  
Horse, &c.  
at Stanstead.

Mr. M'Connell moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, and the Question being put, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause

to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence which has passed between the Collector of Customs at the Port of Stanstead and the Inspector General's Department, in reference to the seizure by the Preventive Officer at that Port, of a horse, sleigh, harness, and buffalo robes, on the fifteenth of March last, the property of Joseph Bates, the same being at the time of its seizure in the possession of Sylvanus Bates, of Stanstead;

The House divided:

Yeas, 12.

Nays, 25.

So it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. M'Connell, seconded by Mr. Crysler,

Brome and  
Bolton Road.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House,

copies of all correspondence in reference to the Brome and Bolton Road, and also of the Report of the Engineer, and the decision of the Law Officers of the Crown in reference to the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.



Toronto  
School of  
Medicine  
Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. Nelson, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Toronto School of Medicine, be now read;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Egan, Fournier, Johnson, Malloch, Nelson, Price, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Thompson.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Solicitor General Blake, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dumas, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Holmes, Jobin, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Marquis, M'Connell, M'Lean, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Notman, Polette, Robinson, Seymour, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(29.)

So it passed in the Negative.

La Société St.  
Jean Baptiste  
de Québec Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "La Société Saint Jean Baptiste de la Cité de Québec," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Laurin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Laurin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

His Excellency  
intends to  
prorogue the  
Legislature.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following Letter:--

Government House,  
Montreal, 29th May, 1849.

Sir,--I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you that it is His Excellency's intention, should the state of the public business permit, to prorogue the Session of the Legislature, tomorrow at four o'clock.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,  
T.E. CAMPBELL,  
Major.

The Honorable  
The Speaker of the  
Legislative Assembly.

Writs of Pre-  
rogative Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee  
on the Bill to amend the Law relative to Writs of  
Prerogative, and for other purposes therein men-

tioned, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Egan took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent  
therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Egan reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill,  
and made amendments thereunto.

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Ordered, That the Report be now received; and the Rules of this House sus-  
pended as to the same.

Mr. Egan reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and  
agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Bill relating  
to Arson and  
Counterfeit  
Coin.

The Order of the day for the second reading of  
the Bill to amend the Criminal Law of this Province  
relating to the offences of Arson and Counterfeiting  
Coin, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and  
committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Com-  
mittee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee; and after  
some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone  
through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received; and the Rules of this House sus-  
pended as to the same.

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald reported the Bill accordingly; and the  
amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.

Toronto School  
of Medicine  
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of  
the Bill to incorporate the Toronto School of Medi-  
cine, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr.  
Egan, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time;  
The House divided:

Yeas, 17.

Nays, 19.

So it passed in the Negative.

Montreal Har-  
bour Dues Bill.

Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, reported the Bill to authorize the Montreal Harbour Commissioners to commute for certain Harbour Dues with the Corporations therein mentioned; and the amendments, as far as Clause (A.) were read, and agreed to.

Clause (A.) The next amendment, being read a second time, as followeth:--  
"And whereas the collection of the Duty ad valorem of two shillings and sixpence, currency, by the said Act, imposed as Harbour Dues on every one hundred pounds worth of Goods imported from the United States and coming to Montreal viâ St. John's, has been found impracticable at Montreal, the entries of such Goods, with statements of their value, being made at the Port of St. John's; be it therefore enacted, that the Collector at the said Port of St. John's on the River Richelieu, shall from and after the passing hereof, demand and collect on all Goods imported from the United States landed at or passing through the said Port for Montreal, the aforesaid Duty of two shillings and sixpence, currency, on every one hundred pounds in value thereof, and shall account for and pay over to the said Harbour Commissioners the Duties so by him collected at such and the same periods as the Duties of Customs by him collected are accounted for and paid over to the Treasury of the Province."

And the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said amendment;--It passed unanimously in the Negative.

Then the residue of the said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Assessment  
Bill (U.C.)

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns, and Cities in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be discharged.

Bill to abolish  
Imprisonment  
for Debt in  
Lower Canada.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and for the punishment of Fraudulent Debtors in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cartier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cartier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cartier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Montreal Har-  
bour Dues Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize the Montreal Har-  
bour Commissioners to commute for certain Harbour  
Dues with the Corporations therein mentioned, was

read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by Mr. Crysler,

Ordered, That the following engrossed Proviso be added to the first Clause of the said Bill, by way of Rider, and do make part thereof:--

"Provided always that nothing herein contained shall have the effect of dispensing with the said tariff of rates, which shall continue to be levied in the manner provided by the said Act until after such gross sum of money as the equivalent of such rates shall have been assented to by His Excellency in Council."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize the Montreal Harbour Commissioners to commute for certain Harbour Dues with the Corporations therein mentioned, and for other purposes."

Ordered, That Mr. DeWitt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Writs of Pre-  
rogative Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Law relating to Writs of Prerogative, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to define the mode of proceeding before the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights, and to Writs of Prerogative, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill to abolish  
Imprisonment  
for Debt.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. Polette, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, be now read;

The House divided:

Yeas, 12.

Nays, 16.

So it passed in the Negative.

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Road Laws  
(L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to consolidate and amend the Road Laws of Lower Canada, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Bill to exempt  
Firemen from  
certain duties.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to exempt Firemen, after a certain number of years service as such, from Militia and other duties, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.



Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

And the Question being put, That the Report be now received;

The House divided:

Yeas, 29.

Nays, 9.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, reported the Bill accordingly.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed.

Bill to abolish  
Imprisonment  
for Debt in  
Lower Canada.

An engrossed Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and for the punishment of Fraudulent Debtors in Lower Canada, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and for the punishment of Fraudulent Debtors in Lower Canada, and for other purposes."

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Megantic  
Registry Dis-  
trict Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to detach the Townships of Tring, Shenley, Brompton, Dorset, Forsyth, Lambton, Price, and Aylmer, in the County of Megantic, from the said County, and to unite them into a District for Registration purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

An engrossed Bill to detach the Townships of Tring, Shenley, Brompton, Dorset, Forsyth, Lambton, Price, and Aylmer, in the County of Megantic, from the said County, and to unite them into a District for Registration purposes, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to divide the County of Megantic into two Districts, for the Registration of Deeds."

Ordered, That Mr. Cauchon do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Orders  
deferred.

Mr. Malloch moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until tomorrow;

The House divided:

Yeas, 22.

Nays, 10.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, on motion of Mr. Malloch, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac,  
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 29 MAY 1849.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 31 May 1849; and PILOT, 31 May 1849, and BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849, in identical accounts, except that BRITISH WHIG had a much longer account.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
3. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
5. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
6. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
7. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
9. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
10. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
11. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
12. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
13. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
15. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
16. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
17. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
19. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
20. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
21. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
23. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
24. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
25. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
26. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
27. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
28. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
29. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
30. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
31. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
32. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
33. IBID.
34. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
35. IBID.
36. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
37. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
38. IBID.
39. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
40. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
41. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
45. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
46. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
47. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 June 1849.
48. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.

49. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
50. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
51. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
52. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
53. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
54. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
55. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
56. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
57. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
58. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
59. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
60. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
61. PILOT, 31 May 1849.
62. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
63. BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849.
64. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 30 May 1849.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
67. IBID.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. IBID.
72. IBID.
73. IBID.
74. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 31 May 1849; and PILOT, 31 May 1849, and BRITISH WHIG, 2 June 1849, in identical accounts.
75. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 31 May 1849.
76. PILOT, 31 May 1849.
77. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 31 May 1849.
78. PILOT, 31 May 1849.
79. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 31 May 1849.
80. PILOT, 31 May 1849.
81. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 31 May 1849.
82. IBID., which described his speech as "tedious".

WEDNESDAY, 30 MAY 1849.

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Bill to exempt  
Firemen from  
certain duties.

AN engrossed Bill to exempt Firemen, after a certain number of years service as such, from Militia and other duties, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Notman, seconded by Mr. Holmes,

Penitentiary.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to

His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the proper Officer to lay before this House, a copy of the Reports made by the Commissioners appointed to investigate into the conduct, discipline, and management of the Provincial Penitentiary, with the documents transmitted by the Commissioners.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Bill relating  
to Arson and  
Counterfeit  
Coin.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Criminal Law of this Province relating to the offences of Arson and Counterfeiting Coin, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Notman do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

Public Schools  
(U.C.) Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Public Schools in Upper Canada, and for repealing the present School Act," without any Amendment: And also,

Missisquoi  
Railroad Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Public Health  
(Montreal)  
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to continue a certain Act therein mentioned relative to the Public Health of the City of Montreal.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time; and the Rules of this House suspended as to the same.



The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed. An engrossed Bill to continue a certain Act therein mentioned relative to the Public Health of the City of Montreal, was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Missisquoi  
Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway Company," be now taken into consideration.

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The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 2, line 39. After "Richelieu" insert "which Bridge shall be used for on other purpose than the passage of Locomotives, Cars, and Carriages belonging to the said Company, with the passengers and freight therein, and of the servants and officers of the said Company, and not for the passage of any other carriage, person, or thing."

Press 3, line 1. After "indemnity" insert "which indemnity shall, if not agreed upon between the parties, be determined by arbitrators in the manner hereinafter provided in other cases; and in ascertaining the amount of such indemnity the arbitrators shall take into consideration and allow for the prospective increase in the amount of the traffic over the Bridge of the said Honorable Robert Jones, and shall allow him full indemnity for the damage he may sustain from the loss of future as well as of present traffic over his said Bridge, in consequence of the construction of the said Railway, and of the Bridge of the said Company."

Press 3, line 13. After "year" insert "and provided also, that the said Company may, if they think proper to purchase the Bridge of the said Honorable Robert Jones, and if they can agree with him as to the indemnity to be paid therefor, (but not without his consent,) acquire from him the said Bridge, and all the rights and privileges whatsoever thereunto relating, or therewith connected and to him belonging; and the same if so acquired shall thereafter be vested in the said Company, and may be held and exercised by them as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as they now are or can be by the said Honorable Robert Jones."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Beaubien do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Seignior  
of Lauzon.

Ordered, That the Return to the Address of this House, to His Excellency the Governor General, relating to the Seignior of Lauzon, laid before the House on Saturday last, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Penitentiary.

The Honorable Mr. Price, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 30th

instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "a copy of the Reports made by the Commissioners appointed to investigate into the conduct, discipline, and management of the Provincial Penitentiary, with the documents transmitted by the Commissioners."

Appendix  
(B.B.B.B.B.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (B.B.B.B.B.)

Message from  
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Bill to abolish  
Imprisonment  
for Debt in  
Lower Canada.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and for the punishment of Fraudulent Debtors in Lower Canada:"

Writs of Pre-  
rogative Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to define the mode of proceeding before the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, in matters relating to the protection and

regulation of Corporate Rights, and to Writs of Prerogative, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

Medical  
Profession  
(L.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein:"

Montreal Har-  
bour Dues Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Montreal Harbour Commissioners to commute for certain Harbour Dues with the Corporations therein mentioned, and

for other purposes:"

Public Health  
(Montreal)  
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue a certain Act therein mentioned relative to the Public Health of the City of Montreal:"

Bill relating  
to Arson and  
Counterfeit  
Coin.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Criminal Law of this Province relating to the offences of Arson and Counterfeiting Coin:"

Megantic  
Registry Dis-  
trict Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to divide the County of Megantic into two Districts, for the Registration of Deeds:"

Bill to exempt  
Firemen from  
certain duties.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to exempt Firemen, after a certain number of years service as such, from Militia and other duties:" And also,

Joint Stock  
Road and  
Bridge, &c.  
Companies  
(L.C.) Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada, for the construction of Macadamized Roads, and of Bridges and other works of a like nature," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Joint Stock  
Road and  
Bridge, &c.  
Companies  
(L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada, for the construction of Macadamized Roads, and of Bridges and other works of a like nature," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 32. After "timber" insert "deals and other wood goods."

Press 3, line 16. After "upon" insert "nor within the limits of any exclusive privilege granted to any person or Company during the continuance of such privilege, without the express consent in writing, of such person or Company first had and obtained for that purpose."

Press 3, line 32. After "works" insert "who shall at the same time that they approve of the construction of such slide, determine and name the time within which the Company shall be bound to make and complete such slide; and any Company failing to make and complete any such slide within the time so named and determined for the making and completing of such slide shall at the expiration of such time forfeit all their rights and powers with respect to the making of such slide, and to the land taken for the purpose of making the same, which shall thereupon revert to the party or parties from whom the same was taken, on payment by him or them to the Company of the then present value thereof, to be ascertained by arbitration as hereinafter provided."

Press 14, line 39. After "completed" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that no By-law, Rule, or Regulation of any such Company, fixing, regulating, or altering the rate of tolls or charges on any such work, or affecting others than the members or officers of such Company, shall have force or effect, until it shall have been confirmed by the Governor in Council."

In the Preamble:

Press 1, line 4. After "timber" insert "deals and other wood goods."  
The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

(361)

Ordered, That Mr. Beaubien do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Some<sup>1</sup> little discussion arose in consequence of some contingency matters being brought up at a late period of the day.<sup>2</sup>

There was but a very small number of members present, and MR. BOULTON objected to the voting of monies from the contingency fund, at so late a period of the Session, and with so small a House.<sup>3</sup>

(361)

Seventh Report  
of Committee on  
Contingencies.

Mr. DeWitt, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into consideration a Letter from Mr. A. Leroux Cardinal, Chief Messenger and Keeper of that part of the late Parliament Building occupied by Your Honorable House, dated the 14th instant, to



the Speaker, and by him referred to Your Committee, representing the serious loss he has sustained by the late conflagration of the Parliament House, and his utter destitution by reason thereof, (which Letter is hereunto appended;) and they accordingly beg leave to recommend, after a due consideration of his case, that an advance of One hundred pounds be made him from the Contingencies, to enable him to provide himself temporarily with lodgings for his family, furniture, and other necessities; with the understanding always, that if he recover Insurance, (having insured, as he represents to Your Committee, to the amount of Two hundred pounds,) or an indemnity by Law from any other source than from the Insurers, for the loss of property he has sustained by the aforesaid conflagration, he is to refund the amount.

Your Committee have in like manner taken into consideration an application to them by Letter (hereunto also appended,) of the 14th instant, from Mr. Alfred Todd, a Clerk of Committees of Your Honorable House, for a remuneration to which he deems himself entitled for superintending the printing of an Index, prepared by order of Your Honorable House in 1841, to the Journals of the Assembly of Upper Canada, and but recently from the Press.

It appears that when this work was commenced, Mr. Todd was employed at fifteen shilling per diem, as well during the Session as in the Recess, while actually employed at the work. It was thought advisable, however, in 1843, to put him on a fixed salary, in consideration whereof he was to continue and perfect as part of his official duty, and without further remuneration, the work in hand, which having been concluded, printed, and distributed, Mr. Todd now petitions for "some allowance in consideration of the great additional labour and research involved in the completion of the work." Mr. Todd states in support of his claim, that the work occupied him until the Session of 1847; that being then completed, it was submitted to a Committee who, after examination, declared their satisfaction with the mode in which it had been performed, and informed him that when it should be printed, Your Honorable House would in all probability grant him some further remuneration for his labour; that he accordingly superintended the printing of the work in the expectation that he would be remunerated for it.

Your Committee, while they admit the value of Mr. Todd's work, regret that they cannot recognize his claim without affording a most inconvenient precedent. His salary is liberal, (£250;) and when it is considered that it was granted him with a view to the completion of this work without his passing through the previous grades of salaries, viz., those of £125 and £150, to which most of the Officers of Your Honorable House have been subjected, Your Committee are of opinion that they cannot consistently recommend his prayer.

Your Committee have also taken into consideration a Letter of the 21st instant, hereunto appended, from the Clerk of Your Honorable House, W.B. Lindsay, Esquire, submitting his request that an allowance of £25 per annum be granted to Mr. Vaux, the Second Office Clerk of Your Honorable House, as a compensation to him for keeping the Accounts of the Contingencies thereof. Mr. Lindsay represents that he has for the last two years, 1847 and 1848, paid this allowance to Mr. Vaux out of his salary, less £18 1s. 11d. received by him for interest on deposits in the Bank of Montreal. It seems to have been, at a former Session, understood by the Committee on Contingencies, that if Mr. Lindsay could obtain on the deposits of the monies drawn in his favour from the Treasury to meet the Contingencies of the House and deposited in the Bank, a sum of £25 by way of interest, annually, in consideration of these deposits, he might apply it in payment of Mr. Vaux as his Accountant;



but it does not appear that any pledge or assurance was given on the part of Your Honorable House or of its Committee, that this additional charge should be borne on the Contingencies of the House in case the interest upon such deposits should prove inadequate, nor that Your Honorable House has ever even indirectly recognized it as a legitimate charge. Mr. Lindsay informs Your Committee, that the balances in the Bank have been so fluctuating that it declines allowing any interest upon them in future: he also states it as his belief, that when the House placed him on a fixed salary it was not intended that any part of that salary should be paid by him to the Accountant, and requests to be relieved of that payment.

Your Committee have to observe in reference to this, that Mr. Lindsay's salary, previous to 1846, was £500 a-year: he had also received, subsequent to the suspension of the Constitution of Lower Canada, and upon his removal to Montreal and Kingston, as the Seat of Government, £100 a-year as House Rent, besides one per cent on the monies passing through his hands for Contingencies, in consideration it is to be presumed, of his trouble, risk and responsibility in receiving, paying, and accounting for those monies. This allowance was, in the Session of 1846, commuted for an addition of £250 a-year to his fixed salary, making it £750; which, according to a Report of the Committee, dated 3rd June, 1846, and concurred in the following day by the House, was to be "in lieu of all fees, allowances and percentage, and to be continued only during the continuance in office of the present incumbent, in consideration of his long and faithful services, and thereafter to be fixed at £600 per annum."

Such being the facts, it will be for Your Honorable House to determine whether Mr. Lindsay ought to be relieved of the payment he complains of as onerous and unjust towards him, and an allowance made him for an Accountant, or whether he is to defray that expense out of the liberal salary allowed him, as Your Committee are inclined to believe was intended when Your Honorable House gave him the increase as mentioned above.

Your Committee would here observe, that although the contingent expenses of Your Honorable House are enormous, and call for repressal, yet the demands from all quarters upon them are growing, and multiply in a ratio far exceeding that of the increase of the public business. At no Session since the Union have the tendencies and pressure from without to increase the salaries on the Establishment of Your Honorable House been more actively exerted than during the present Session, if Your Committee may take their own experience as the test. The Report above alluded to, of June, 1846, which fixes the salaries of the several Officers of Your Honorable House, observes, "that any Officer or Servant thereof who may consider his services inadequately paid, be allowed to retire from the service of the House, and that the Clerk, with the approbation of the Speaker, be authorized to

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fill the vacancy;" and Your Committee think it seasonable to repeat the observation.

Your Committee are of opinion that the custom of paying persons summoned to appear before Committees for examination, materially contributes to swell the expenses of Your Honorable House, and is liable to abuse. They consequently recommend its discontinuance, and that, except in very special cases, no monies be paid to persons summoned to appear for examination before any Committee of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also to report an application from Mr. Logan, the Provincial Geologist, for reimbursement of Sixty-four pounds thirteen

shillings and ninepence, incurred and paid by him for the translation of his Reports as laid before your Honorable House, and by it ordered to be translated and printed for the use of Members, and for lithographs in connection with the said Reports. Mr. Logan has stated to Your Committee, that owing to the difficulty of translating into French the various technical terms frequently occurring in his work, he found it indispensably necessary to employ a special translator acquainted with the geological and mineralogical nomenclature, and to superintend in person the translation. Your Committee are of opinion, that all translations of Reports and papers of every description ought to be done by the Translators in the employ and pay of Your Honorable House, which ought not to be charged with the payment of extra-official translations of such documents.

Your Committee append to their present Report an Estimate in detail (by the Clerk) of the amount required for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly, for the year commencing the 1st day of January, 1849, amounting to Twenty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-five pounds.

Estimate of the Amount required for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly for the year commencing the 1st day of January, 1849:--

Salaries and Allowances to the Officers of the House . . .	£ 5325	0	0
Extra Writers for the Session . . . . .	3250	0	0
Messengers . . . . .	900	0	0
Printing, Printing Paper and Binding . . . . .	13100	0	0
Postage . . . . .	3485	0	0
Stationery . . . . .	1100	0	0
Expenses of Committees . . . . .	425	0	0
Library . . . . .	750	0	0
Light, Fuel, and other general Accounts . . . . .	1000	0	0
Carpenters' work, including Chairs, Tables, &c. . . . .	400	0	0
Newspapers and Publishing . . . . .	350	0	0
Miscellaneous and Petty Expenses . . . . .	500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£29585	0	0

Less--

By Balance at last Audit	£ 405	6	9
Warrants by Address,	13000	0	0
Fees on Private Bills,	780	0	0

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14185      6      9

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Required by Address . . . . . £15399    13    3

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W.B. Lindsay,  
Clerk Assembly.

Thomas Vaux,  
Accountant.

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Montreal, 14th May, 1849.

Sir,

I beg leave respectfully to submit to you, that in consequence of the late unfortunate destruction of the Parliament House, by which the whole of the moveable property and household furniture I possessed, insured at Two

hundred pounds, were destroyed, besides a small amount in money which I cannot exactly determine, I find myself and family in the greatest pecuniary embarrassment, and without lodgings; and in aggravation of which, I am informed by the Insurers that my Policy will not hold good under the circumstances attending my loss. Wherefore, relying upon the humanity of the Honorable House for some relief under the peculiarity of my case, as its faithful servant in charge of the late Parliament House, I very humbly supplicate your recommendation either to that Honorable Body, or to the Committee on Contingencies thereof, for any advance it may be deemed proper to afford me, so that I may be enabled in part to supply the serious loss I have sustained,--the amount of which, as nearly as I can ascertain it, I shall at the next Session submit to the Honorable House, not however in the shape of a claim, but of an humble Petition to its beneficence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient and humble Servant,

A. Leroux Cardinal.

To the Honorable the Speaker  
of the Legislative Assembly.

I take the liberty of recommending the application of Mr. Cardinal to the Committee on Contingencies; his long and faithful services entitle him to a favorable consideration.

A.N. Morin.

Montreal, 14th May, 1849.

Monday, 14th May, 1849.

Sir,

I take the liberty of bringing under your notice the Index to the Journals of the Assembly of Upper Canada, which has recently been completed by me, by order of the House. The work was commenced in the Fall of 1841, and continued (at an allowance of fifteen shillings per day, for the time actually employed thereon) until the Session of 1843, when I was placed upon a fixed salary, (having up to that time been paid for my Sessional services at so much per day, while employed.) From this time I was required to proceed with the work as a part of my official duties, receiving no remuneration beyond the amount of my salary; this continued until the Session of 1847, when, the work having been completed, it was referred to a Select Committee, who, after a due examination, declared their satisfaction with the mode in which the work had been performed, and informed me that when it should have been printed the House would in all probability grant me some further remuneration for my labour. The Index having been ordered to be printed upon the recommendation of this Committee, it was printed accordingly under my superintendence, and was finished and distributed just before the close of last Session. I now beg leave to lay the matter before the Committee on Contingencies, in the hope that they may be pleased to recommend some allowance to be made to me in consideration of the great additional labour and research involved in the compilation of the work in question.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Alfred Todd.

Clerk of Committees.

Jacob DeWitt, Esquire,

Chairman of the Committee  
on Contingencies.



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Clerk's Office, Legislative Assembly,  
21st May, 1849.

Sir,

With reference to a Letter which I addressed you as Chairman of the Contingent Committee previous to the conflagration of the Parliament Buildings on the 25th April last, on the subject of the allowance of Twenty-five pounds made by me out of my salary to Mr. Vaux, for keeping the Accounts of the House, but which it was thought might be covered by interest allowed by the Bank on balances of deposits, and which, by a letter from Mr. Simpson, the Cashier of the Bank of Montreal, (which I also enclosed to you,) stating that the balances were so fluctuating that they declined allowing any interest for the future, I brought under your consideration that I thought when the House placed me on a fixed salary, it was not the intention that any part of that salary should be paid by me to the Accountant, and requesting the Committee would relieve me of that payment. I paid Mr. Vaux Fifty pounds, being for the years 1847 and 1848, less I think Eighteen pounds one shilling and eleven-pence, which was allowed for interest in 1847, but as nothing further is to be expected on that head, I should hope that the Committee will see the injustice of my being obliged to alienate any part of my salary towards paying any of the Officers of the House. I would willingly assume the duty of keeping the Accounts myself, but the responsibility which already falls upon me to carry on the business of the House, and see that all my subordinates attend to their duty, engrosses the whole of my time from one Session to the other.

Very respectfully yours,

W.B. Lindsay,  
Clerk Assembly.

Jacob DeWitt, Esquire, M.P.P.,  
&c. &c. &c.

Paid Mr. <u>Vaux</u> in 1847 . . . . .	£25	0	0	
" " 1848 . . . . .	25	0	0	
			50	0 0
Less, received for interest in 1847 . . .	18	1	11	
			£31	18 1

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Report.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Christie,

Contingencies. Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to issue his Warrant in favor of William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, Clerk of this House, for a further sum of Fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine pounds thirteen shillings and three pence, currency, on account of the Contingencies of this House; and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.



Witnesses.

Mr. Davignon moved, seconded by Mr. Beaubien, and the Question being put, That it be an Instruction to the Standing Committee on Contingencies to tax and authorize the payment of the Accounts of Messieurs Ostell and Barrett, two witnesses heard and examined before the Committee on the Bill to authorize John Yule, the younger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Mill Dam upon the River Richelieu, in the District of Montreal;

Some noisy conversation arose on the motion of Mr. Davignon to grant \$16 to pay for damming the River Richelieu.<sup>4</sup>

This item MR. BOULTON strongly opposed.<sup>5</sup>

MR. ROBINSON moved that the words "River Richelieu" be struck out, and the name of the hon. member for Norfolk inserted in their place.<sup>6</sup>

MR. BOULTON said some hon. members were fond of making bad puns; but he appealed to the chair, and asked if such language was parliamentary.<sup>7</sup>

The chair decided that the hon. member for Simcoe was not quite in order in making such a motion.<sup>8</sup>

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The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Solicitor General Blake, Burritt, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Guy, Guillet, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, M'Farland, M'Lean, M'thot, Polette, Price, Robinson, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, and Wetenhall.--(32.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Duchesnay, Hall, Merritt, and Thompson.--(5.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Penitentiary.

Ordered, That the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate into the conduct, discipline, and management of the Provincial Penitentiary, and other documents transmitted by the said Commissioners, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Royal Assent to Bills.

A Message from the Deputy Governor, by Frederick Starr Jarvis, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:--

Mr. Speaker,

I am commanded by the Deputy Governor to acquaint this Honorable House, that it is His pleasure that the Members thereof do forthwith attend him in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went up to attend the Deputy Governor; where he was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:--

Kingston Water Works Bill.

An Act to incorporate the City of Kingston Water Works Company:

Kingston  
Hospital Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Kings-  
ton Hospital:

Lachine Rail-  
road Bill.

An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, and for other purposes:

Quebec Gas  
Company Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Gas Company:

Absconding  
Debtors Pro-  
perty Bill.

An Act to reduce the expense of proceedings in Upper Canada against the property of absconding or concealed Debtors:

Limited  
Partnerships  
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to authorize Limited Partnerships in Upper Canada:

Bill requiring  
Mortgages to  
be Filed.

An Act requiring Mortgages of personal property in Upper Canada to be filed:

Ontario Marine  
and Fire In-  
surance Com-  
pany Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Ontario Marine and Fire Insurance Company:

Toronto Gen-  
eral Burying  
Ground Bill.

An Act to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to vest the Toronto General Burying Ground in certain Trustees and their successors:

Mutual and  
General In-  
surance Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company:

Joint Stock  
Road Companies  
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other Works in Upper Canada:

Montreal New  
City Gas Com-  
pany Bill.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the New City Gas Company of Montreal, and to extend the powers of the said Company:

Quebec Ware-  
housing Com-  
pany Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Warehousing Company:

Members In-  
demnification  
Bill.

An Act to indemnify Members of the Legislative Assembly for their expenses in attending the Sessions of the Legislature:

Bill respecting  
Strychnine and  
other Poisons.

An Act to prohibit the use of Strychnine and other Poisons for the destruction of certain kinds of wild animals:

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Great Western  
Railroad Bill.

An Act to alter and amend the Charter of the Great Western Railroad Company:

Quebec For-  
warding Com-  
pany Bill.

An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of "The Quebec Forwarding Company:"

County  
Division  
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act for abolishing the Territorial Division of Upper Canada into Districts, and for providing for temporary Unions of Counties for Judicial and other purposes, and for the future dissolutions of such

Unions as the increase of wealth and population may require:

Railroad Com-  
panies Bill.

An Act to make certain general provisions with regard to the services which the Government may require of Railroad Companies whose Acts of Incorporation make them subject to such general provisions:

Sault Ste.  
Marie Mining  
Company Bill.

An Act to incorporate "The Sault Sainte Marie Mining Company:"

Montague  
Boundary  
Line Bill.

An Act to repeal the Act defining the Boundary Line between the fourth Concessions of the Townships of Montague and North Elmsley:

River du Chêne  
Improvement Bill.

An Act to provide for the improvement of the River du Chêne in the County of Two Mountains:

Hamilton and  
Gore Mechanics  
Institute Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Hamilton and Gore Mechanics' Institute:

Calvinistic  
Baptist Church  
(Perth) Land  
Title Bill.

An Act to confirm the Title of the Calvinistic Baptist Congregation of Perth, to a certain piece of Land in that Town:

Upton Town-  
ship Bill.

An Act to annex a certain part of the Township of Upton to the County of St. Hyacinthe, for Judicial and Municipal purposes:

Wesleyan  
Methodist  
Church Bill.

An Act to enable the Trustees of Churches and Parsonages, and other Trusts belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, more conveniently to manage and dispose of their Estates, and for

other purposes therein mentioned:

Ottawa Dis-  
trict Grammar  
School Bill.

An Act to enable the Trustees of the Ottawa District Grammar School to sell the present School House, and apply the funds arising from the sale thereof towards purchasing a new site and erecting a new School House in the Town of L'Orignal:

City Bank  
Act Amend-  
ment Bill.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the City Bank, and to provide for a reduction of its Capital Stock:

Montreal Hor-  
ticultural  
Society Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Horticultural Society of Montreal:

Soeurs de Ste.  
Croix Bill.

An Act to incorporate La Communauté des Soeurs de Ste. Croix, in the Parish of St. Laurent, in the District of Montreal, for the purposes of education:

Les Soeurs de Miséricorde Bill.

An Act to incorporate "Les Soeurs de Miséricorde pour la régie de l'Hospice de la Maternité de Montréal."

L'Académie Industrielle Bill.

An Act to incorporate L'Académie Industrielle de St. Laurent, in the District of Montreal:

Saguenay Registry Districts Bill.

An Act to divide the County of Saguenay into two divisions for the Registration of Deeds:

St. Patrick's Society Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Saint Patrick's Society of Quebec:

Rimouski Registry Districts Bill.

An Act to divide the County of Rimouski into two Districts, for the Registration of Deeds:

Election Bill.

An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to amend, consolidate, and reduce into one Act the several statutory provisions now in force for the regulation of Elections of Members to represent the People of this Province in the Legislative Assembly thereof:

Soeurs Hospitalières (Montreal) Bill.

An Act to authorize the Religious Community of the Soeurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal to acquire and hold real and personal property to a certain amount over and above that now held by them, as well for themselves as for the Poor of the Hôtel-Dieu on whose behalf they administer certain property, and for other purposes therein mentioned:

Winter Roads (L.C.) Bill.

An Act to repeal the Ordinances relative to Winter Roads in Lower Canada, in so far as regards the Districts of Quebec and Gaspé, and part of the Dis-

trict of Three Rivers:

Bill to exempt Officers and others from Toll on Turnpikes.

An Act to exempt Naval and Military Officers, and others on duty on Her Majesty's Service, from the payment of Toll upon any Turnpike Road in this Province:

Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Bill.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company:

Quebec District Teachers Association Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Library Association of the Teachers of the District of Quebec:

Markham and Elgin Plank Road Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Markham and Elgin Mills Plank Road Company:

Bill respecting Aprons to Mill Dams.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Parliament of Upper Canada in the ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to provide for the construction of Aprons to



Mill Dams over certain Streams in this Province," and to make further provision in respect thereof:

Montreal  
Registry Of-  
fice Bill.

An Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Deeds and Instruments relating to Real Property in the Registry Office at Montreal:

Offenders  
Treaty Bill.

An Act for better giving effect, within this Province, to a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension and surrender

of certain Offenders:

Mutual Insurance  
Companies (U.C.)  
Bill.

An Act to amend the Act relating to Mutual Insurance Companies in Upper Canada:

Laws of Pa-  
tents Bill.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws of Patents for Inventions in this Province:

Neepigon  
Mining Com-  
pany Bill.

An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Neepigon Mining Company:

Bill relating  
to Hatley Muni-  
cipal Council.

An Act to enable the Sureties of the Late Municipal Council of the Township of Hatley to enforce their claims against the said Township:

District Courts  
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the Act of this Province, intituled, "An Act to amend, consolidate and reduce into one Act the several Laws now in force establishing or regulating the practice of the District Courts in the several Districts of that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada:"

Personal Pro-  
perty Attachment  
Bill (U.C.)

An Act to authorize Attachments against personal property for sums of Ten pounds and under, in certain cases in Upper Canada:

Huron Mining  
Company Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Huron Mining Company:

Protested Bills  
of Exchange Bill.

An Act to regulate the rates of damages on Protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada:

St. Roch de  
Québec Congrè-  
gation Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Association called "La Congrégation des hommes de la Paroisse de Saint Roch de Québec:"

Commutation  
of Tenure Bill.

An Act to amend the Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act the better to facilitate optional commutation of the tenure of Land en roture, in the Seigniories and Fiefs in Lower Canada, into that of franc-aleu-roturier:"

Montreal and  
Troy Tele-  
graph Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Troy Telegraph Company:

Weights and  
Measures  
(L.C.) Bill.

An Act to amend the Law relative to the inspection of Weights and Measures in Lower Canada:

Mount Hermon  
Cemetery Bill.

An Act to incorporate "The Mount Hermon Cemetery:"

L'Association  
St. Jean Bap-  
tiste de Mon-  
tréal Bill.

An Act to incorporate "L'Association St. Jean Bap-  
tiste de Montréal," in the City, Parish, and District  
of Montreal:

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Testatum Writs  
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the  
Act of this Province, intituled, "An Act to allow the  
issuing of Testatum Writs of Capias ad respondendum

in the several Districts of Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein men-  
tioned:"

Bill to supply  
certain Legis-  
lative provi-  
sions in Acts.

An Act to supply certain necessary Legislative  
provisions not included in certain Acts therein men-  
tioned:

Municipal  
Corporations  
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to provide, by one general Law, for the  
erection of Municipal Corporations, and the estab-  
lishment of Regulations of Police in and for the  
several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and

Villages in Upper Canada:

Primeau and  
Trottier's  
Bridge Bill.

An Act to authorize Marc Antoine Primeau and  
Antoine A. Trottier to erect a Toll Bridge over the  
River Chateauguay in the Parish of Sainte Martine,  
and to make a Plank Road from the River St. Lawrence

to the River Chateauguay in the said Parish, and to fix the Tolls to be  
taken upon the said Bridge and Road, and to make further provisions in  
that behalf:

Roman Catho-  
lic Bishops  
(L.C.) Incor-  
poration Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Arch-  
bishop and Bishops in each Diocese in Lower  
Canada:

Inland Bills  
of Exchange  
and Promissory  
Notes Bill.

An Act to amend the Laws regulating Inland  
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and the pro-  
testing thereof, and Foreign Bills in certain cases.

Masters and  
Servants  
(L.C.) Bill.

An Act to amend the Act relating to Masters and  
Servants in the country parts of Lower Canada:

Bridge Bill of  
A.M. Delisle  
and others.

An Act to authorize Alexandre Maurice Delisle,  
Benjamin Henri Lemoine, and Jean Baptiste Debien, the  
younger, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jésus,  
and for other purposes therein mentioned:

Bill relating  
to Causes in  
formâ pauperis.

An Act to remove all doubts as to the right of  
suing and defending Causes in formâ pauperis before  
the Courts of Law in Lower Canada:

Courts of Civil

An Act to amend the Laws relative to the Courts

Jurisdiction  
(L.C.) Bill.

of Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada:

Gaspé Judica-  
ture Bill.

An Act to amend the Law relative to the Adminis-  
tration of Justice in Gaspé:

University  
Bill.

An Act to amend the Charter of the University  
established at Toronto by His late Majesty King  
George the Fourth, to provide for the more satis-  
factory government of the said University, and for other purposes connected  
with the same, and with the College and Royal Grammar School forming an  
appendage thereof:

Soeurs de la  
Charité at By-  
town Bill.

An Act to incorporate La Communauté des Révé-  
rendes Soeurs de la Charité at Bytown:

Infants Real  
Estate Bill.

An Act to provide for the sale and disposition  
of the real estate of Infants in certain cases therein  
mentioned:

Municipal  
Councils  
(L.C.) Bill.

An Act to remove doubts as to the first meeting  
of Municipal Councils under the Act for making  
better provision for the establishment of Municipal  
Authorities in Lower Canada:

Tolls on Ves-  
sels and Pas-  
sengers Bill.

An Act to impose Tolls on Vessels and Passengers  
brought down the Saint Lawrence past any of the  
Canals thereon:

Grand River  
Navigation  
Company Bill.

An Act to increase the Stock of the Grand River  
Navigation Company:

Spirits Du-  
ties Bill.

An Act to continue and amend the Act imposing  
Duties on Spirits distilled in this Province, and  
to provide for the Warehousing of such Spirits:

Court of Ap-  
peals and Cri-  
minal Juris-  
diction  
(L.C.) Bill.

An Act to establish a Court having jurisdiction  
in Appeals and Criminal matters for Lower Canada:

Religious So-  
cieties Bill.

An Act to amend certain Acts for the relief of  
Religious Societies:

Bill relating  
to the Will  
of the late  
R.N. Starr.

An Act to enable George Carruthers and others  
to carry into effect the Will of the late Doctor  
Richard Noble Starr:

Hamilton Mer-  
cantile Library  
Association Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Mercantile  
Library Association:

Marriage Op-  
positions Bill.

An Act to abolish Oppositions to Marriages  
founded on promises of Marriage, and to repeal the  
Act therein mentioned:

Quebec Trinity  
House Bill.

An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes:

Law of Evidence  
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to improve the Law of Evidence in Upper Canada:

Bytown Col-  
lege Bill.

An Act to incorporate the College of Bytown:

Quebec St.  
George's So-  
ciety Bill.

An Act to incorporate the St. George's Society of Quebec:

Bill relating  
to Actions of  
Clerks of  
Courts, &c.

An Act for the limitation of Actions of Clerks of Courts of Justice and Attorneys ad lites, and of all other Officers of Justice entitled to receive fees and costs:

Bill relating  
to the Enregis-  
tration of cer-  
tain Titles.

An Act to amend the Ordinance providing for the enregistration of Titles to immovable property and incumbrances thereon:

Bill relating  
to Mortgagors  
and Mortgagees  
(U.C.)

An Act to provide for the sale under Executions of the interest of Mortgagors in Real Estate in Upper Canada:

Bill to facili-  
tate Actions  
against unincor-  
porated Companies.

An Act to facilitate Actions against persons associated for Commercial purposes, and against unincorporated Companies:

Quebec  
Health Bill.

An Act to provide for the Health of the City of Quebec:

Transfer of  
Real Property  
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to simplify the transfer of Real Property in Upper Canada, and to render certain rights and interests therein liable under execution:

Montreal  
Trinity  
House Bill.

An Act to repeal a certain Act and an Ordinance therein mentioned relating to the Trinity House at Montreal, and to amend and consolidate the provisions thereof:

Notarial Pro-  
fession Organi-  
zation Bill.

An Act to amend the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada:

Bathurst  
District  
Lands Bill.

An Act to detach a certain Tract of Land from the Midland District and to annex it to the District of Bathurst:

Huron Copper  
Bay Company  
Bill.

An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style of "The Huron Copper Bay Company:"

Pères Oblats  
Bill.

An Act to incorporate "Les Révérends Pères Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie" in the Province of Canada:



Township of  
Elgin Bill.

An Act to constitute a new Township, to be called the Township of Elgin, out of part of the Township of Hinchinbrooke:

St. Michel  
Road Bill.

An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads to purchase the Saint Michel Road, and to open a Road to the Village of Sault au Ré-

collet:

Official and  
Legal No-  
tices Bill.

An Act to provide for the insertion of certain Official and Legal Notices in the Canada Gazette only:

Militia Act  
Amendment  
Bill.

An Act to amend the Militia Law of this Province in so far as regards the enrolment of and fines imposed upon Quakers, Menonists and Tinkers:

Ste. Anne and  
Cape Chat Muni-  
cipality Bill.

An Act detaching the Settlements of Sainte Anne des Monts and Cape Chat from the Municipality of Gaspé, and to erect the same into a separate Municipality:

Bridge Bill of  
A. Archambeault  
and others.

An Act to authorize Amable Archambault and others to erect a Toll Bridge over the River L'Assomption, and for other purposes therein mentioned:

Court of  
Chancery  
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of the late Province of Upper Canada:

Criminal Jus-  
tice Bill.

An Act for the removal of defects in the Administration of Criminal Justice:

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St. Lawrence  
and Atlantic  
Railroad Bill.

An Act to amend an Act incorporating the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company:

Printing and  
Distribution  
of the Laws  
Bill.

An Act to amend the Law relative to the printing and distribution of the Provincial Statutes:

Municipal Cor-  
porations, &c.  
(U.C.) Repeal  
Bill.

An Act to repeal the Acts in force in Upper Canada, relative to the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities, and other matters of a like nature:

Post Office  
Bill.

An Act to make provision for the management of the Post Office Department, whenever it shall be transferred to the Provincial Government:

Superior Cri-  
minal Court  
and Court of  
Error and Ap-  
peal (U.C.)  
Bill.

An Act to make further provision for the Administration of Justice, by the establishment of an additional Superior Court of Common Law, and also a Court of Error and Appeals in Upper Canada, and for other purposes:

Court Houses  
and Gaols  
(L.C.) Bill.

An Act to make provision for the erection or repair of Court Houses and Gaols at certain places in Lower Canada:

Bankruptcy  
Bill (L.C.)

An Act to make provision for the continuance and completion of proceedings in Bankruptcy now pending:

Bill granting  
aid towards  
the construction  
of Railways.

An Act to provide for affording the guarantee of the Province to the Bonds of Railway Companies on certain conditions, and for rendering assistance in the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway:

Common  
Schools (Que-  
bec and Mon-  
treal) Bill.

An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act therein mentioned and to make better provision for the support of Common Schools in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal:

St. James  
Church (To-  
ronto) Land  
Bill.

An Act to enable the Rector and Church Wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint James, Toronto, to lease part of the Land heretofore occupied by them as the site of a Church and Burying Ground:

Commissioners  
for taking Af-  
fidavits Bill.

An Act to authorize the Judges of the Superior Courts of Record in Upper Canada, to appoint Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Lower Canada:

Bill to correct  
an Error in  
Judicature  
(L.C.) Bill.

An Act to correct an error in an Act of the present Session, relative to the Judicature of Lower Canada:

St. Anselme  
Bridge Com-  
pany Bill.

An Act to authorize Joseph Clovis Bélanger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Etchemin in the Parish of St. Anselme, near the Church of the said Parish, in the County of Dorchester, and to incorporate the said Joseph Clovis Bélanger and others, under the name of the "St. Anselme Bridge Company," and for other purposes therein mentioned:

Montreal Mer-  
chants Reading  
Room Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and Reading Room of Montreal:

Bathurst  
Division  
Courts Bill.

An Act to provide for the alteration of the times and places for holding the Division Courts in Division number six, in the District of Bathurst:

Bill relating  
to Incorporated  
Companies.

An Act to provide for the seizure and sale of Shares in the Capital Stock of Incorporated Companies:

Port Burwell  
Harbour Bill.

An Act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of Port Burwell Harbour:"

Lower Canada  
Bar Incorpor-  
ation Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada:

Ship Canal  
Bill.

An Act to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain and the River Saint Lawrence:

Expiring  
Laws Bill.

An Act to continue for a limited time, the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned:

Leeds and  
Lansdowne  
Townships  
Division Bill.

An Act to divide the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, in the District of Johnstown:

Land Survey-  
ors Bill.

An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make better provision respecting the admission of Land Surveyors and the Survey of Lands in this

Province.

St. Andrew's  
Church Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church, Montreal:

Court of Chancery  
(U.C.) Reporter's  
Salary Bill.

An Act to increase the salary of the Reporter of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada:

Timber Man-  
agement Bill.

An Act for the sale and better management of Timber upon the Public Lands:

Public Lands  
Management  
Bill.

An Act to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of the Public Lands, and to limit the period for making free grants:

Trespass on  
certain Town-  
ship Lands Bill.

An Act to provide a legal mode of redress in cases of Trespass committed on Lands held in common in certain Townships in Lower Canada:

Huron District  
Division Bill.

An Act to divide the District of Huron, in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned:

Oliver Grace's  
Relief Bill.

An Act for the reversal of the Attainder of Oliver Grace, and for other purposes therein mentioned:

Bill relating  
to Dorchester  
Bridge, &c.

An Act to authorize and enable the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to acquire and assume the possession and property of the Bridge called Dorchester Bridge, and for other purposes:

Walpole and  
Woodhouse  
Boundary  
Line Bill.

An Act to appoint Commissioners to define the boundary line between the Township of Walpole in the Niagara District, and the Township of Woodhouse in the Talbot District.

Public Schools  
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Public Schools in Upper Canada, and for repealing the present School Act:

J. Yule's Mill  
Dam Bill.

An Act to authorize John Yule, the younger, Esquire, and others, to erect a Mill Dam upon the River Richelieu, in the District of Montreal:

La Société St.  
Jean Baptiste  
de Québec Bill.

An Act to incorporate "La Société Saint Jean Baptiste de la Cité de Québec:"

School Law  
(L.C.) Bill.

An Act to amend the School Law of Lower Canada:

Montreal Harbour  
Dues Bill.

An Act to authorize the Montreal Harbour Commissioners to commute for certain Harbour Dues with the Corporations therein mentioned, and for other

purposes:

Megantic Registry  
Districts Bill.

An Act to divide the County of Megantic into two Districts, for the Registration of Deeds:

Bill to exempt  
Firemen from  
certain duties.

An Act to exempt Firemen, after a certain number of years service as such, from Militia and other duties:

Writs of Pre-  
rogative Bill.

An Act to define the mode of proceeding before the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporations

ate Rights, and to Writs of Prerogative, and for other purposes therein mentioned:

Bill to abolish  
Imprisonment for  
Debt in Lower  
Canada.

An Act to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and for the punishment of Fraudulent Debtors in Lower Canada, and for other purposes:

Medical  
Profession  
(L.C.) Bill.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein:

Missisquoi  
Railroad Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway Company:

Public Health  
(Montreal) Bill.

An Act to continue a certain Act therein mentioned relative to the Public Health of the City of Montreal:

Bill relating  
to Arson and  
Counterfeit  
Coin.

An Act to amend the Criminal Law of this Province relating to the offences of Arson and Counterfeiting Coin:

Joint Stock  
Road and  
Bridge, &c.,  
Companies  
(L.C.) Bill.

An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada, for the construction of Macadamized Roads, and of Bridges and other works of a like nature.

Bills reserved:

The Titles of the following Bills were then read:--  
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Common  
School Edu-  
cation Bill.

An Act to raise an income of One hundred thousand pounds out of the Public Lands of Canada, for Common School Education:



Naturalization  
of Aliens Bill.

An Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the naturalization of Aliens:

Bill to secure  
Real Estate  
Titles to cer-  
tain persons.

An Act to secure Titles to Real Estate to certain persons naturalized under the Statute of Lower Canada, first William the Fourth, chapter fifty-three:

Toronto, Simcoe,  
and Lake Huron  
Railroad Union  
Company Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company:

Queenston Sus-  
pension Bridge  
Company Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Queenston Suspension Bridge Company:

Savings  
Banks Bill.

An Act to amend the Act relative to Savings Banks.

To each of which it was the Deputy Governor's pleasure to say, that he reserved the Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Speaker's  
Address to  
the Deputy  
Governor.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly addressed the Deputy Governor, as followeth: May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Legislative Assembly of Canada, have cheerfully granted the Supplies required for the Public Service, as a free gift from Her Majesty's faithful Commons; and we have no doubt that the Vote will be applied with due regard to the objects for which the amount is intended, and to economy and the public resources.

Royal Assent  
Supply Bill.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the following money Bill:

An Act to provide for certain Expenses of the Civil Government, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:--

"In Her Majesty's name, the Deputy Governor thanks Her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

Deputy Gover-  
nor's Speech.

After which, the Deputy Governor was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses:--

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

The Governor General not seeing fit to be present on this occasion, has deputed me to signify to you Her Majesty's pleasure on the several Bills which you have passed, and to relieve you from further attendance in this place. In performing this duty, I beg to thank you for the zeal and assiduity which you have evinced during a Session unusually laborious and protracted, and to congratulate you on the many important measures which you have been enabled to perfect.

I trust that the steps which the Imperial Parliament is now taking for the removal from the Statute Book of those provisions which check the resort of Foreign Shipping to the Ports of the Province in search of freight, together with the measures which you have adopted for completing the Pro-

vincial Canals and encouraging Railways, will tend to increase traffic on the St. Lawrence, and to give the Produce of Canada more ready access to distant markets.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I thank you, in Her Majesty's name, for the Supplies which you have voted for the Public Service, and for maintaining the credit of the Province.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

I deplore the excesses which have lately been committed in this City, the outrages of which the Queen's Representative has been the object, and the destruction of the Building appropriated for the sittings of the Legislature. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that these proceedings meet with no sympathy from the People of Canada, who have availed themselves of the occasion to come forward in large numbers to renew the assurance of their loyalty to the Queen and attachment to the Constitution of the Province. You will not fail, I trust, on your return to your homes, to exert your influence to allay excitement, to inculcate respect for Law, and the decisions of Parliament, and to promote feelings of mutual confidence and brotherly love between the inhabitants of all classes. You will thus render an important service to your country, for peace and order are indispensable to its progress, and to the success of the various measures which you have passed for its moral and material welfare. It is my earnest prayer, that God may bless your endeavours and continue the protection which He has hitherto in so signal a manner vouchsafed to Canada.

Parliament  
prorogued.

Then, the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council said:--

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and  
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

It is the Deputy Governor's will and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Thursday the fifth day of July next, to be then here holden; and this Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Thursday the fifth day of July next.

FOOTNOTES: 30 MAY 1849.

1. This matter was reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 31 May 1849; and STANSTEAD JOURNAL, 7 June 1849.
2. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 31 May 1849.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.

## SECTION I: PROPER NAMES

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- Chauveau, Pierre Joseph Olivier, 1802, 1807, 1831, 1832, 1879-1880, 1974, 1983, 2009, 2021, 2031, 2064, 2095, 2126-2127, 2215, 2216, 2260, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2283, 2285, 2286, 2347, 2390, 2440, 2463, 2479.
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- Drummond, Lewis Thomas, 1860, 1882, 1894, 1900, 1915-1916, 1916-1917, 1918, 1918-1919, 1919, 1921, 1922, 1922-1923, 1953, 1954-1955, 1955, 2018, 2125-2126, 2195, 2318, 2363, 2375, 2395, 2400, 2406, 2414, 2416, 2450, 2451, 2456, 2459, 2462, 2468-2469, 2469, 2470, 2473, 2489.
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Macdonald, John Alexander, 1882?, 2287-2288, 2301?, 2323, 2325, 2347, 2357?, 2363, 2390, 2470-2471, 2483?.  
 Macdonald, John Sandfield, 1882?, 2276, 2301?, 2340, 2357?, 2363, 2393, 2483?.  
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Papineau, Louis Joseph, 1859, 1860, 1996-1997, 2019, 2047, 2058-2059, 2075, 2090-2091, 2105-2106, 2119-2120, 2120-2122, 2222-2225, 2253-2254, 2257-2258, 2323, 2363-2364, 2433, 2433-2434, 2434-2435, 2436, 2437-2438, 2438.  
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 Robinson, William Benjamin, 1829, 1834, 1836-1837, 1844, 1855, 1872, 1876, 1877, 1880, 1881, 1886, 1897, 1901, 1946, 1994, 2018, 2026, 2028, 2029, 2043, 2060, 2061, 2136, 2148, 2168, 2169, 2191-2192, 2219, 2236, 2254-2255, 2259, 2260, 2267, 2302, 2313, 2319, 2320, 2325, 2335, 2354, 2356, 2370, 2371, 2469, 2498.

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 Scott, John, 1833, 1834?, 1860, 1890?, 1935, 1960, 2009, 2020.  
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Smith, James, 1822-1823, 1824, 1835, 1854, 1857, 1859, 1874, 1883, 1890, 1914, 1916, 1921, 1922, 1926, 1927, 1940, 1949, 1949-1950, 1986, 1999, 2000, 2030, 2039, 2040, 2046, 2069, 2136, 2170, 2174, 2267, 2274, 2278.

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Thompson, David, 1804, 1808, 1809, 1855, 1862, 1872, 1876, 1881, 1887, 1887-1888, 1888, 1901, 1925, 1973, 1989, 2061, 2061-2062, 2132, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2209, 2294, 2297, 2313, 2369, 2380, 2386, 2393, 2404, 2456, 2478.

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Watts, Robert Nugent, 1817-1819, 1823, 1857, 1878-1879, 1882, 1894, 1899, 1900, 1935, 1944, 2020-2021, 2125, 2172, 2216.

Webster, James.

Wetenhall, John, 1809, 1852, 1856, 1967-1970, 1970, 1972, 1974, 2000, 2030, 2136, 2236, 2243, 2294, 2301.

Wilson, John, 1854, 1855-1856, 1862, 1878, 1888, 1890, 1955, 1970, 1970-1971, 1971, 1975, 1994-1995, 1995, 2000, 2028, 2029, 2059-2060, 2060, 2061, 2085-2087, 2090, 2097.

## SECTION II: SUBJECTS

A.

ABSENCE, LEAVE OF:--Vide Members.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:--Laid before the House, relative to:

1. Report from the librarian on the state of the library. Ordered by Standing Order. Presented by Mr. Speaker, (5-9) 18-27.
2. Correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, relative to the proposed removal of restrictions imposed by Imperial Acts on the commerce of this Province. Ordered by Address, (14) 54. Presented; Printed, (29) 261.
3. Copies of the evidence and papers in virtue whereof the Order in Council, giving effect to the Gaspé Fishery Company, took place. Ordered by Address, (17-18) 114. Presented, (41) 312. Printed, (47) 363.
4. Statement of the income derived by the Crier and Tipstaff of the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, for the last five years. Ordered by Address, (18) 116. Presented, (57) 406. Referred, (119) 1043. Vide Sheriffs Of Montreal.
5. Statement of the income derived by the Sheriffs of the District of Montreal, in virtue of their office, for the last five years. Ordered by Address, (18) 116. Presented, (73) 538. Referred, (119) 1043. Vide Sheriffs Of Montreal.
6. Return of sums collected under the Act providing for the payment of the Rebellion Losses in Upper Canada, from duties on tavern licences. Ordered by Address, (22) 169. Presented; Printed, (41) 313. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (91.)
7. Statements of the affairs of the several insurance companies. Ordered by House, (29) 254. Presented, (88) 776, (102) 922.
8. Statements from the several chartered banks and savings banks. Ordered by House, (29) 254. Presented, (58) 414, (67) 491, (75) 579, (81) 646, (83) 695, (93) 818, (158) 1372. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (20.)
9. Correspondence between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, relative to the repeal or modification of the Usury Laws. Ordered by Address, (29) 255. Presented; Printed, (41) 312.
10. Presentment of Grand Jury, Midland District, relative to the refusal of Mr. George Brown to give evidence on a charge of perjury preferred against James M'Carthy. Ordered by Address, (29) 255-257. Presented, (41) 311-312.
11. Return of the various constituencies in Upper and Lower Canada, with the number of inhabitants, and the number of representatives returned for each. Ordered by Address, (29-30) 261. Presented, (41) 312. Printed, (56) 398. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (96.)
12. Return of the amount collected for harbour dues at the Port of Toronto, in 1848, and of the balance still due for constructing the Queen's Wharf. Ordered by Address, (30) 261-262. Presented, (41) 312-313.
13. Registrar's report of bonds and securities registered between 24 Feb. 1848 and 17 Jan. 1849. Ordered by Act 4 & 5 Vic., cap. 91. Presented, (31) 276.

14. Accounts of Trustees, of Montreal Turnpike Roads, from 1 March to 30 Nov. 1848. Ordered by Act. Presented, (31) 276.
15. Correspondence, &c., relative to the dismissal of Dr. George H. Park by the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto. Ordered by Address, (33) 281. Presented, (48) 365-366.
16. Report of the Superintendent of schools, for Upper Canada, for 1847. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (33) 281. Printed, (105) 934. Additional copies, (118) 1040.
17. Report of the provincial geologist, upon the North Shore of Lake Huron. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented; Printed, (40) 310.
18. Assessment returns for Upper Canada, 1847 and 1848. Ordered by Act. Presented, (41) 313.
19. Correspondence between Mr. Justice Bedard and the Government, relative to his translation from the Judicial Bench at Quebec, to Montreal; Between the Government and Mr. Justice Aylwin, relative to his appointment; And between the Imperial and Provincial Governments relative to those appointments. Ordered by Address, (42) 314. Presented; Printed, (79) 621. Supplementary Return; Printed, (98) 878.
20. Return of the monthly issue of notes by the several chartered banks, since the imposition of the bank tax; And of the amount of tax levied thereon. Ordered by Address, (43) 317. Presented, (64) 438. Vide Accounts And Papers, (8.)
21. Return of special grants to schools and colleges, not including the annual grant of £50,000, with particulars of the expenditure. Ordered by Address, (43) 317. Presented, (139) 1210. Printed, in part, (165) 1403-1404.
22. Return of moneys paid in 1848, for the service of 1847, to clerical visitors of sick emigrants at Grosse Isle, Quebec, &c. Ordered by Address, (43) 317. Presented, (139) 1210. Supplementary return, (183) 1568.
23. Return of all expenditure of the Clergy Reserves Fund, since the passing of the Imperial Act, and correspondence relative to the Surplus Fund accruing. Ordered by Address, (43) 317. Presented; Printed, (221) 1803.
24. Returns from Clerks of the Circuit Courts in Lower Canada, of the number of actions brought into the said Courts, the number decided, and the amount of fees allowed in 1847. Ordered by House, (47) 363. Presented, (115) 1034. Referred, (166) 1405. Vide Sheriffs Of Montreal.
25. Despatches relative to the Customs Act of 1847, with copies of sundry memorials. Ordered by Message. Presented, (48) 366. Printed, (49) 367.
26. Despatch respecting the Act of Canada to extend copyright to persons resident in Great Britain. Ordered by Message. Presented, (48) 366. Printed, (49) 367.
27. Despatch transmitting report of the Commissioners of the Quebec and Halifax Railroad, and desiring to be informed of the views of Legislature relative thereto. Ordered by Message. Presented, (49) 366. Printed, (49) 367. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (75.)

28. Despatches respecting the necessity of exempting from duty articles imported for the Military Service. Ordered by Message. Presented, (49) 366. Printed, (49) 367.
29. Despatch respecting the Montreal and Lachine, and the St. Lawrence and Industry Railway Acts. Ordered by Message. Presented, (49) 366. Printed, (49) 367.
30. Despatch reporting confirmation of seven Railway Bills reserved in 1847, and pointing out amendments required. Ordered by Message. Presented, (49) 366. Printed, (49) 367.
31. Despatch reporting the confirmation of certain Acts, and suggesting amendments to the Montreal and Echo Lake Mining Acts. Ordered by Message. Presented, (49) 366. Printed, (49) 367.
32. Despatch suggesting amendments to the Act incorporating the Western Telegraph Company. Ordered by Message. Presented, (49) 366. Printed, (49) 367.
33. Reports of agricultural societies in Upper and Lower Canada. Ordered by Act 8 Vic., cap. 53 and 54. Presented, (58) 414.
34. Statement of affairs of Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company. Ordered by Act 2 Will. IV, cap. 58. Presented, (58) 414.
35. Statement of affairs of Montreal and Lachine Railroad. Ordered by Act 9 Vic., cap. 82. Presented, (58) 414.
36. Statement of affairs of Sherbrooke Cotton Factory. Ordered by Act 8 Vic., cap. 91. Presented, (58) 414.
37. Statement of moveable property of Montreal Mechanics' Institute. Ordered by Act 8 Vic., cap. 98. Presented, (58) 414.
38. Statement of immoveable property of Canada Baptist Missionary Society. Ordered by Act 8 Vic., cap. 102. Presented, (58) 414.
39. Return of duties levied on articles imported from the United States, which may be affected by the passing of an Act for establishing a system of reciprocal free exchange with the said States. Ordered by Address, (60) 419. Presented, (60-61) 424.
40. Statement of the quantity of lumber shipped for exportation by sea, in 1848, on account of the producers and manufacturers of the District of Quebec. Ordered by Address, (60) 420. Presented, (64) 438.
41. Quebec Trinity House's accounts for 1848. Ordered by Act. Presented, (61) 432. Referred, (79) 619. Vide Public Accounts.
42. Report of Trustees of the "Friends" Boarding School at West Lake Prince Edward, for 1848. Ordered by Act. Presented, (61) 432.
43. Statement of tolls collected on the several macadamized and planked roads in Upper Canada, in 1847 and 1848, with the expense of collection. Ordered by Address, (64) 437. Presented; Printed, (98) 878.
44. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for 1848. Ordered by Acts. Presented, (67) 489. Printed, (91) 784. Motion, to refer report, negatived, on division, (323) 2370-2371. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (87, 109.)
45. Returns of commutations effected within the censives of Quebec; Of the late Order of Jesuits in the Districts of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers; And of the Seigniorship of Lauzon, from 1 April to 31 Dec. 1848. Ordered by Act 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 111. Presented, (67) 489. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (95.)



46. Public accounts for 1847. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (69) 494. Referred, (79) 619. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (98, 102, 117.); Public Accounts.
47. Return to an Address of 14 July 1847, for correspondence between the Government and Jacques Crémazie on the subject of the holding of the Office of Registrar of Dorchester, by Edward Bowen, now District Judge of Gaspé. Ordered by Address. Presented, (72-73) 537-538.
48. Return to an Address of 14 July 1847, for the amount received as salary and allowances, by William Morrison, as Crown Land Agent. Ordered by Address. Presented, (72) 537.
49. Correspondence between James Moir Ferres, and the Executive Government, relative to his dismissal from the Office of Inspector of Revenue for the Second Division of Montreal. Ordered by Address, (73) 540-541. Presented, (88) 741-742. Printed, (98) 878.
50. Correspondence between the Government and Peter Stuart, of Cornwall, relative to his intended appointment to the Office of Sheriff of the Eastern District. Ordered by Address, (74) 541-556. Presented; Printed, (84) 702.
51. Further papers on the subject of the dismissal of A.B. Papineau, from the Magistracy of the District of Montreal, and other offices. Ordered by Address, (74) 541-557. Presented; Printed, (93) 819.
52. Statement of imports in 1847 and 1848, with the value thereof, and amount of duties paid thereon. Ordered by Address, (74) 557. Presented; Printed, (104) 931.
53. Papers relative to the purchase of Lot 71, Township of Niagara, by Alexander Morrison. Ordered by Address, (74) 557-558. Presented; Printed, (84) 702. Motion to refer papers, negatived, on division, (121-122) 1081.
54. Statement of Toronto Mechanics' Institute's real and personal estate. Ordered by Mr. Speaker. Presented, (76) 611.
55. Statement of the number of suits instituted in Montreal Queen's Bench for the last twelve months; Number of judgments obtained; Number of suits still pending. Ordered by Address, (79) 620. Presented, (98) 877.
56. Documents connected with Joseph Donegani's case, and the Bill passed and reserved, in 1845, for his relief. Ordered by Address, (79) 620. Presented, (98) 877-878. Printed, (143) 1252.
57. Copy of the Ordinance of the College Council, appointing Commissioners to inquire into the affairs of the College; And of the Instructions given to the Commissions, &c. Ordered by Address, (82) 648-651. Presented; Printed, (139) 1209.
58. Blue Book for 1847. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (82) 651.
59. Statement of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad's affairs to 30 Nov. 1848. Ordered by Act 8 Vic., cap. 25. Presented, (83) 695.
60. Correspondence relative to the securities given by the Sheriff of Niagara District. Ordered by Address, (85) 704. Presented, (94) 820-821.
61. Copies of all contracts entered into by the Board of Works, for improving the Cobourg Harbour, and the amount of moneys paid thereon, &c. Ordered by Address, (85) 704. Presented, (106) 946. Printed, (197) 1646.

62. Correspondence connected with his dismissal from his situation on the Kingston and Napanee Road. Ordered by Address, (85) 704-705. Presented, (106-107) 946-947. Printed, (107) 947. Motion to refer papers, negatived, on division, (146) 1280-1281.
63. List of persons at present employed in the Crown Timber Office, Bytown; And statement of expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into the said Office in 1845 and 1846. Ordered by Address, (85-86) 705. Presented, (98-99) 879. Printed, (108) 950.
64. Correspondence, &c., relative to the removal of Dr. Telfer from office, as Medical Superintendent of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto. Ordered by Address, (86) 705-706. Presented, (131-132) 1185. Printed, (132) 1185.
65. Correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, &c., relative to the Act to regulate the shipping of seamen at the Port of Quebec. Ordered by Address, (86) 706. Presented, (102) 927. Supplementary return, (154) 1311-1312. Referred, (248) 1965. Vide Seamen.
66. Statement of affairs of Peterborough and Port Hope Railway. Ordered by Act 10 Vic., cap. 109. Presented, (86) 738.
67. Statement of receipts and expenses for 1848 of Toronto Hospital. Ordered by Act 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 57. Presented, (88) 776.
68. Statement of property, and of revenue and disbursements, for the year ending 31 July 1848, for Montreal High School. Ordered by Act 8 Vic., cap. 104. Presented, (93) 818.
69. Report of Superintendent of elementary education for Lower Canada, for 1848. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (93) 818-819. Printed, (93) 819.
70. Report of Commissioners for relief of invalids and foundlings in the District of Quebec, for 1848. Ordered by Mr. Speaker. Presented, (95) 870.
71. Copies of accounts rendered by L.E. Dubord, of his administration of the "Jesuits' Estates" in the District of Three Rivers, while agent thereof. Ordered by Address, (99) 879-880. Presented, (139) 1209-1210.
72. Copies of all representations, &c., by W.K. M'Cord, Superintendent of Police, relative to the keeping of the Police Office at Quebec, or the want of assiduity on the part of the magistrates, &c.; And of all correspondence, inquiries, &c., connected therewith. Ordered by Address, (99) 880. Presented, (160) 1376-1377. Printed, (191) 1622.
73. Statement of emolument of Clerks of the Peace, Quebec, since 1843; Also, of the number of prosecutions, bailbonds, indictments, and warrants, and the fees of the said Clerks of the Peace thereon. Ordered by Address, (99) 880-881. Presented, (184) 1570-1571. Printed, (191) 1622.
74. Statement of emoluments, of Quebec Prothonotaries, since 1845, with Their disbursements, and the amount of moneys deposited in their hands. Ordered by Address, (99) 881. Presented, (201) 1667.
75. Map of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Lower Canada, showing the route explored for the Quebec and Halifax Railroad. Ordered by Address, (100) 881. Presented, (103) 928. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (27.)

76. Correspondence relative to placing an advance of 25 per cent. on the appraised value of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada. Ordered by Address, (100) 882. Presented, (152) 1297-1298. Printed, (152) 1298.
77. Statement of affairs of Guelph and Arthur Road Company, for 1848. Ordered by Act 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 91. Presented, (100) 882.
78. Estimate of a sum required immediately for the service of the St. Lawrence Canals, (102-103) 927-928. Vide Supply.
79. Correspondence and documents relative to the appointment of Dr. Rees as Superintendent of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, and his subsequent dismissal. Ordered by Address, (104) 932. Presented, (124) 1133.
80. Return of Village Lots sold in Rawdon, Lincoln, the number remaining unsold, and the names of person claiming pre-emption. Ordered by Address, (104) 933. Presented, (118) 1040-1041.
81. Return to an Address of 22 June 1847, for copies of the Quarterly Returns, showing the receipts and expenditure of the Department in this Province; Also, a return of the emoluments of the Deputy Post Master General and other paid officers at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, and Toronto. Ordered by Address. Presented; Printed, (104) 931.
82. Correspondence, petitions, plans, and minutes in Council, referring to Lot No. 18, first Concession of Hallowell, in the case of Stephen Bowerman. Ordered by Address, (105) 933-934. Presented, (132) 1187.
83. Correspondence relative to the establishment of a General Post Office system in British North America. Ordered by Message. Presented, (107-108) 949-950. Printed, (108) 950. Referred to a Committee of the whole House, (323-324) 2372. Vide Post Office.
84. Correspondence between the Government and the Association for Colonizing the Eastern Townships; Also, a statement of the surveys and roads made, and the expenditure incurred by Government, on behalf of the said Association. Ordered by Address, (119) 1042. Presented, (180) 1549.
85. Copies of all complaints and correspondence touching William K. M'Cord's conduct as J.P., Queen's Counsel, and Superintendent of Police at Quebec; And correspondence relative to his appointment as Queen's Counsel. Ordered by Address, (121) 1079. Presented, (191) 1622.
86. Correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting immigration and public works. Ordered by Message. Presented; Printed, (124) 1133. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (99.)
87. Statement of receipts and expenditure of Desjardins Canal Company to 1 Jan. 1849. Ordered by House, (126) 1139. Presented, (183) 1568. Printed, (183) 1568-1569.
88. Extract of a despatch relative to the reserved Bill to provide a recourse to persons having claims on the Executive Government. Ordered by Address, (132) 1185-1186. Presented, (148) 1284.
89. Statement of the names of all local Crown Land Agents, since 1844, with their emoluments, securities, date of appointment, and the amount collected by each. Ordered by Address, (132) 1186. Presented, (174) 1508.
90. Return of all patents granted in Lower Canada, since 1795, for lots of land exceeding 500 acres. Ordered by Address, (132) 1186-1187.

- Presented, (351) 2459-2460. Printed, (351) 2460.
91. Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the claims of inhabitants of Upper Canada, arising out of the rebellion or invasions. Ordered by Address, (139) 1210-1218. Presented, (165) 1402-1403. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (6.)
  92. Correspondence between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, respecting McGill College, since 1840; Also, a list of officers and professors, number of students and course of study, and a statement of the college property and income. Ordered by Address, (140) 1229. Presented, (221) 1802-1803. Certain of the documents printed, (226) 1853.
  93. Communications from the Colonial Secretary and the Royal Engineer Department, on the subject of erecting an observatory at Quebec. Ordered by Message. Presented; Printed, (143) 1252.
  94. Extracts of despatch from Lord John Russell, to the Rt. Hon. C. Poulett Thomson, then Governor General, in 1840, relative to the Montreal Trinity House; And of a despatch from him in reply. Ordered by Address, (147) 1283. Presented, (154) 1312. Printed, (154) 1312-1313.
  95. Statement of the total amount received and paid by the agent of Lauzon Seignior; The amount of cens et rentes demandable, and particulars relative to the mills in the said Seignior. Ordered by Address, (147) 1283. Presented, (351) 2460. Printed, (360) 2490. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (45.)
  96. List of the several parishes, seigniories, townships, or other divisions, comprising the electoral divisions of this province, as now constituted. Ordered by House, (160) 1377. Presented, (177) 1541. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (11.)
  97. First report of Board of Registration and Statistics. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (165) 1403.
  98. Public Accounts for 1848. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented; Printed, (171) 1467. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (46, 102, 117.)
  99. Correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, upon the subject of immigration, since last Session. Ordered by Address, (175-176) 1527-1529. Presented; Printed, (217) 1773. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (86.)
  100. Report of all surveys performed on the Ottawa and its tributaries since 1844. Ordered by Address, (176) 1529. Presented, (221) 1803.
  101. Statement of persons paid for their attendance before committees as witnesses, during the present Session. Ordered by House, (178) 1543-1544. Presented, (185) 1588, (185-186) 1589-1591. Printed, (201) 1666-1667.
  102. Estimates of the amount required for the expenses of the Civil Government, &c., for 1849. Ordered by Message. Presented; Printed, (180) 1549. Referred to Committee of Supply, (219) 1788. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (46, 98, 117.)
  103. Copies of all tenders made during last year, to lease the tolls on public roads in Upper Canada. Ordered by Address, (181) 1552. Presented, (201) 1667.



104. Statement of the cost of the dredging machines purchased for deepening Lake St. Peter, and the present employment thereof. Ordered by Address, (191) 1623. Presented, (238) 1912.
105. Copies of applications made by religious denominations, other than those provided for by name in the Clergy Reserves Act; And correspondence relative thereto. Ordered by Address, (192) 1627. Presented; Printed, (221) 1803.
106. Statement of the distribution of the statutes, in Upper and Lower Canada. Ordered by Act 8 Vic., cap. 68. Presented, (195) 1641.
107. Return of tolls collected thereon in 1846, 1847, and 1848, and the amount remaining in the hands of the Commissioners. Ordered by Address, (197) 1647. Presented, (328-329) 2387-2388.
108. Further despatches relative to the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, and public works in Canada. Ordered by Message. Presented, (197-198) 1647-1648. Printed, (198) 1648. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (26.)
109. Report of the progress made in the geological survey of the Province, in 1847 and 1848. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (225) 1835. Printed, (226) 1853.
110. Return to an Address of last Session, for various documents relative to the accounts of S.P. Jarvis, late Superintendent of Indian affairs. Ordered by Address. Presented, (231) 1870.
111. Copy of a Petition to His Excellency, from inhabitants of the Gore District, against a division of the District. Ordered by Address. Presented (231) 1871.
112. Annual reports of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum in Toronto, since 1844. Ordered by Address, (238) 1915. Presented, (252) 1987. Printed, (255) 2023.
113. Correspondence connected with the appointment and removal of Ogle R. Gowan, as Supervisor of Canal Tolls west of Lachine. Ordered by Address, (242) 1938. Presented; Printed, (306) 2313.
114. Petitions, correspondence, &c., relative to claims of William Moore Kelly for disbursements made by him while Collector at Toronto, and copies of reports thereon. Ordered by Address, (248) 1960-1964. Presented, (273) 2172-2173. Printed, (282) 2192-2193.
115. Statement of accounts of Provincial Penitentiary for 1848. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (271) 2165. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (119.)
116. Return of all moneys collected and paid, &c., under the Act to provide for the accommodation of the Superior Courts in Upper Canada; Also, a return of the proceeds of the sale of "Simcoe Place", in Toronto. Ordered by Address, (324) 2372-2373. Presented, (354-355) 2474-2475. Printed, (355) 2475.
117. Supplementary estimates. Ordered by Message. Presented, (334) 2402-2403. Referred to the Committee of Supply, (334) 2403. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (46, 98, 102.)
118. Report of the Normal, Model, and Common Schools in Upper Canada, for 1848, with an Appendix, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented; Printed, (354) 2474.
119. Reports made by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of the penitentiary. Ordered by Address, (359) 2489. Presented, (360) 2490-2491. Printed, (363) 2498. Vide Accounts

And Papers, (115.)ACCOUSTICS:--Vide House.

ACTIONS:--Bill to alter the law relating to the limitation of actions, presented and read, (10) 30. Motion that the Bill be now read a second time; Amendment, for postponing the remaining Orders of the Day, carried, on division, (37) 298-299. Read second time; Committed, (57) 406. Order of the Day postponed, (136) 1198. Considered, (202) 1668-1669. Progress reported; Question for leave to sit again, negatived; Bill referred; Instruction, to confine its operations to Upper Canada, (202) 1669.

-----Bill to explain the Act providing for the limitation of actions in Lower Canada, presented and read, (251-252) 1985. Order for second reading, discharged, (267) 2149.

-----Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada, as to the District in which real or mixed actions may be commenced, presented and read, (154) 1311. Read second time; Committed, (203) 1675. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (256) 2027. Passed, (259) 2042. Select Committee appointed, after the destruction of the Parliament House, to inquire into the contents of the Bill at the time of the outrage of 25 April, (282) 2193. Report a copy of the Bill, as agreed to by the House and ordered to be engrossed prior to 25 April, (287) 2215-2216. Engrossed, (287) 2216. Passed, (303) 2301.

-----Bill for the limitation of actions of Clerks of Courts of Justice and Attorneys ad lites, presented and read, (238) 1915. Read second time, (290) 2231. Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (290) 2232. Passed, (295) 2266. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (324) 2374. Considered and agreed to, (325) 2375-2376. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 44.)

-----Petitions against the above Bill:--Of Edward Burroughs, and Louis Fiset; Of Louis Fiset; Of Edward Burroughs; Of Joseph F. X. Perrault, (294) 2266, (300) 2282.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (24, 55.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (31.); Fees Of Office; Foreign Judgments; Formâ Pauperis.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT:--Vide Interpretation Of Terms; Laws, Expiring; Legislative Provisions; Statutes.

## ADDRESSES:

1. To Her Majesty:--Praying Her Majesty to recommend the repeal of the Navigation Laws to the favorable consideration of the Imperial Parliament; And to authorize the Governor General to permit foreign vessels to navigate the River St. Lawrence, above Quebec; An amendment proposed, negatived, on division, (44) 345-346. Resolution agreed to; Committed, appointed to draft an Address, (44) 346. Address reported, (44-45) 346-347. Read second time, and agreed to; Engrossed, (45) 347. To be communicated to the Council, and their concurrence desired, (45) 348. Message from the Council, agreeing to the Address, (46) 361. Communicating an Address praying His Excellency to transmit the same, (46-47) 361. Address concurred in; Message to Council, (47) 362. Message from the Council, appointing Messengers to wait on His Excellency; Messengers appointed on the part of the Assembly, (48) 365. They report that His Excellency will transmit the same, (57) 406.

2. To His Excellency:--Motion for copies of all correspondence relative to the proposed amnesty for political offences committed in this Country in 1837 and 1838, negatived, on division, (14) 50-54.
3. To His Excellency:--For copies of all communications relative to the proposed removal of restrictions imposed by Imperial Acts on the commerce of the Province, (14) 54. Vide Accounts And Papers, (2.)
4. To His Excellency:--For a statement of the income derived by the sheriffs of the District of Montreal, in virtue of their office, for the last five years. Notice of Motion, 99. Motion, (18) 116. Vide Accounts And Papers, (5.)
5. To His Excellency:--For a statement of the income derived by the Crier and Tipstaff of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, for the last five years. Notice of Motion, 99. Motion, (18) 116. Vide Accounts And Papers, (4.)
6. To His Excellency:--For copies of correspondence relative to sales of the public domain which might have taken place between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. Motion; Withdrawn Motion, 100.
7. To His Excellency:--For copies of the evidence, &c., in virtue whereof the Order in Council giving effect to the Act incorporating the Gaspé Fishery Company, took place, (17-18) 114. Vide Accounts And Papers, (3.)
8. To His Excellency:--For a return of the sums collected under the provisions of the Act to provide for the payment of the claims for losses arising out of the rebellion and invasions in Upper Canada, (22) 169. Vide Accounts And Papers, (6.)
9. To His Excellency:--In answer to His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Session, (24-25) 234-237. Committee appointed to draft Address, (25) 237. Reported, (25-27) 237-240. Read second time; Concurred in; Engrossed; His Excellency appoints to be attended, (27) 240. House waits on His Excellency with the Address; Reply, (27) 251.
10. To His Excellency:--For a return of the various constituencies in Upper and Lower Canada, with the number of inhabitants and the number of representatives returned from each. Notice of Motion, 241. Motion, (29-30) 261. Vide Accounts And Papers, (11.)
11. To His Excellency:--For all correspondence and documents in relation to the repeal or modification of the Usury Laws, (29) 255. Vide Accounts And Papers, (9.)
12. To His Excellency:--For a copy of the presentment of the Grand Jury of the Midland District, relative to the refusal of Mr. George Brown, to give evidence on a charge of perjury preferred against James M'Carthy, (29) 255-257. Vide Accounts And Papers, (10.)
13. To His Excellency:--For a copy of the Kingston Penitentiary Commission. Motion, ((29)) 257-260. Withdrawn Motion, ((29)) 260.
14. To His Excellency:--For a return of the Toronto Harbour dues for 1848, and of the balance still due for constructing the Queen's Wharf, (30) 261-262. Vide Accounts And Papers, (12.)
15. To His Excellency:--For a return of sums paid to clerical visitors of sick emigrants for 1847; A return of special grants to schools and colleges, not included in the annual grant of £50,000; And a return of the expenditure of the Clergy Reserves money, and correspondence relative to the Surplus Fund. Notice of Motion, 268. Motion, (43) 317. Vide



Accounts And Papers, (21, 22, 23.)

16. To His Excellency:--For correspondence, &c., relative to the dismissal of Dr. George H. Park by the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto. Notice of Motion, 268. Motion, (33) 281. Vide Accounts And Papers, (15.)
17. To His Excellency:--For correspondence between the Government and Mr. Justice Bedard, relative to his translation from the Judicial Bench at Quebec to Montreal; Between the Government and Mr. Justice Aylwin, relative to his appointment; And between the Provincial and Imperial Governments relative to those appointments. Notice of Motion, 268. Motion, (42) 314. Vide Accounts And Papers, (19.)
18. To His Excellency:--For a monthly return of the circulation of the several banks since the imposition of the bank tax; And the amount of tax levied thereon, (43) 317. Vide Accounts And Papers, (20.)
19. To His Excellency:--For a return of the amount of lunatic asylum tax paid into the provincial treasury by the several districts of Upper Canada, (56) 397.
20. To His Excellency:--For a return of the duties levied on articles imported from the United States which may be affected by the passing of an Act for establishing a system of reciprocal free exchange with the said States, (60) 419. Vide Accounts And Papers, (39.)
21. To His Excellency:--For a statement of the quantity of lumber shipped for exportation by sea, in 1848, on account of the producers and manufacturers of the District of Quebec, (60) 420. Vide Accounts And Papers, (40.)
22. To His Excellency:--For a statement of tolls collected on the several macadamized and planked roads in Upper Canada, in 1847 and 1848, with the expenses of collection, (64) 437. Vide Accounts And Papers, (43.)
23. To His Excellency:--To send someone to Baie St. Paul, to examine the land of one Julien Bouchard, to ascertain whether the coal found there is in sufficient quantity to justify the opening of the mine; And also to examine a mine of iron in the neighbourhood, negatived, on division, (69) 493-494.
24. To His Excellency:--For correspondence between James Moir Ferres, late Inspector of Revenue, second Division of Montreal, and the Executive Government, relative to his dismissal from office. Notice of Motion, 526. Motion, (73) 540-541. Discussion on Motion for Address, (74) 541-546. Vide Accounts And Papers, (49.)
25. To His Excellency:--For correspondence between the Executive Government and Peter Stuart, of Cornwall, relative to his intended appointment to the office of Sheriff of the Eastern District. Notice of Motion, 526. Motion, (74) 541-556. Vide Accounts And Papers, (50.)
26. To His Excellency:--For copies of any further petitions or correspondence relative to the dismissal of A. B. Papineau, from the Magistracy of the District of Montreal, and other offices. Notice of Motion, 526. Motion, (74) 541-557. Vide Accounts And Papers, (51.)
27. To His Excellency:--For a warrant for £5,000, on account of the Contingencies of the House, (73) 539.
28. To His Excellency:--For a statement of imports in 1847 and 1848, with the value thereof, and the duties on the same, (74) 557. Vide Accounts And Papers, (52.)



29. To His Excellency:--For correspondence relative to Mr. Alexander Morrison's claim for compensation for the loss of a lot of land in the Niagara District, on a prior patent having been issued therefor, (74) 557-558. Vide Accounts And Papers, (53.)
30. To His Excellency:--For any documents in the possession of the Government connected with the case of Mr. Joseph Donegani, and the Bill passed and reserved in 1845 for his relief, (79) 620. Vide Accounts And Papers, (56.)
31. To His Excellency:--For a statement of the number of suits instituted in the Montreal Court of Queen's Bench for the last twelve months; The number of judgments obtained, and the number of suits still pending, (79) 620. Vide Accounts And Papers, (55.)
32. To His Excellency:--Motion, for an Address praying His Excellency to remove John George Vansittart, from being Inspector of Licences for the District of Brock, as a warning to others who shall hereafter fill the responsible office of Returning Officer, (80) 640. An amendment proposed, negatived, on division, (80-81) 640-641. Further amendments, negatived, on division, (82) 651-655. Main Motion carried, on division; Address ordered, (82) 655-656. Answer, (103) 924-925.
33. To His Excellency:--For a copy of the Ordinance of the Council of King's College, appointing Commissioners to inquire into the affairs of the College, and of the Instructions given to the Commissioners, (82) 648-651. Vide Accounts And Papers, (57.)
34. To His Excellency:--For all papers connected with the securities given by the Sheriff of the Niagara District, (85) 704. Vide Accounts And Papers, (60.)
35. To His Excellency:--For copies of all contracts entered into by the Board of Works, for completing the Cobourg Harbour, and an account of the moneys paid thereon, (85) 704. Vide Accounts And Papers, (61.)
36. To His Excellency:--For correspondence connected with the dismissal of Mr. William Ireland, from his situation on the Kingston and Napanee Road, (85) 704-705. Vide Accounts And Papers, (62.)
37. To His Excellency:--For a return of the officers employed on the Ottawa in the collection of the timber duties; Of those employed at Quebec for the like purpose; Of those employed in the management of the Ottawa Works; Also, a statement of the amount expended on those works, and the tolls, &c., received therefrom, (85-86) 705. Vide Accounts And Papers, (63.)
38. To His Excellency:--For correspondence relative to the removal from office of Dr. Telfer, late Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, (86) 705-706. Vide Accounts And Papers, (64.)
39. To His Excellency:--For all correspondence relative to the Act to regulate the shipping of seamen at the Port of Quebec, (86) 706. Vide Accounts And Papers, (65.)
40. To His Excellency:--For information relative to the different contracts entered into by the Board of Works since the Union, the expenditure thereon, and the deductions from each appropriation for public works, for the expenses of the Board of Works; Also, the amount paid for surveys, (92) 784-785.

41. To His Excellency:--For copies of all accounts rendered by Louis Eléonore Dubord, of his administration of the "Jesuits' Estates" in the District of Three Rivers, (99) 879-880. Vide Accounts And Papers, (71.)
42. To His Excellency:--For copies of all representations, &c., by W. K. M'Cord, Superintendent of Quebec Police, relative to the keeping of the said Police Office, or the want of assiduity on the part of the magistrates; And of all correspondence, inquiries, &c., connected therewith, (99) 880. Vide Accounts And Papers, (72.)
43. To His Excellency:--For a statement of emoluments of the Quebec Clerks of the Peace, since 1843; Also, of the number of prosecutions, bail-bonds, indictments, and warrants, and the fees of the said Clerks thereon, (99) 880-881. Vide Accounts And Papers, (73.)
44. To His Excellency:--For a statement of the emoluments of Quebec prothonotaries, since 1845, with their disbursements, and the amount of moneys deposited in their hands, (99) 881. Vide Accounts And Papers, (74.)
45. To His Excellency:--For copies of any maps describing the route proposed for the Halifax and Quebec Railroad in the report of Maj. Robinson, R. E., (100) 881. Vide Accounts And Papers, (75.)
46. To His Excellency:--For all correspondence relative to the placing an advance of 25 per cent. on the appraised value of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, (100) 882. Vide Accounts And Papers, (76.)
47. To His Excellency:--For all correspondence and documents relating to the appointment of Dr. Rees as Superintendent of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, and his subsequent dismissal, (104) 932. Vide Accounts And Papers, (79.)
48. To His Excellency:--For a return of all village lots sold in Rawdon, Leinster, and the names of persons claiming pre-emption, (104) 933. Vide Accounts And Papers, (80.)
49. To His Excellency:--For all correspondence relative to Mr. Stephen Bowerman's claim for compensation for the loss of a lot of land in consequence of an erroneous survey in Hallowell, (105) 933-934. Vide Accounts And Papers, (82.)
50. To His Excellency:--For copies of complaints made against Judge Christopher Armstrong, of Dalhousie Court. Motion; Withdrawn Motion, 941.
51. To His Excellency:--For documents relating to the 1837 and 1838 Rebellions. Motion, negatived, on division, (114) 1011-1025.
52. To His Excellency:--For all correspondence between the Government and the Association for colonizing the Eastern Townships, and a statement of the surveys and roads made on behalf of the said Association, and the expenditure incurred by Government in relation to the Association, (119) 1042. Vide Accounts And Papers, (84.)
53. To His Excellency:--For returns of the amount of duties collected at the Belleville and Trent Ports, on imports from the United States, in 1848, (121) 1078-1079.
54. To His Excellency:--For a copy of all complaints and correspondence touching the conduct of William King M'Cord, as Justice of the Peace, Queen's Counsel, and Superintendent of Police at Quebec; And correspondence relative to his appointment as Queen's Counsel, (121) 1079. Vide

Accounts And Papers, (85.)

55. To His Excellency:--For correspondence relating to Rebellion Losses. Notice of Motion, 1104. Motion, ((125)) 1138-1139.
56. To His Excellency:--For a return of the quantity and value of the Clergy Reserve Lands, including those set apart for rectories, sold or leased, and the quantity remaining unsold; Also, the amount received on account of the same, &c., (125) 1134.
57. To His Excellency:--For copy of any despatch relative to the reserved Bill to provide a legal recourse for persons having claims against the Government, (132) 1185-1186. Vide Accounts And Papers, (88.)
58. To His Excellency:--For a statement of the names of all local Crown Land Agents, since 1844, with their emoluments, securities, date of appointment, and the amount collected by each (132) 1186. Vide Accounts And Papers, (89.)
59. To His Excellency:--For a return of all patents granted in Lower Canada, since 1795, for Lots exceeding 500 acres, with the particulars of each, (132) 1186-1187. Vide Accounts And Papers, (90.)
60. To His Excellency:--For returns of property held by ecclesiastical, charitable, and educational corporate bodies. Motion, 1202-1203. Withdrawn Motion, 1203.
61. To His Excellency:--Motion for an Address, for the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into rebellion losses in the County of Oxford, Upper Canada, (139) 1210-1218. An amendment proposed, negatived, on division, (139) 1218-1227. Another amendment, for substituting "Province of Upper Canada" for "County of Oxford," carried, on division, (139) 1227-1228. Main motion, as amended, carried, (139-140) 1228-1229. Vide Accounts And Papers, (91.)
62. To His Excellency:--For correspondence between the Colonial and Imperial authorities respecting McGill College since 1840; And a list of the officers, professors, and students, &c., (140) 1229. Vide Accounts And Papers, (92.)
63. To His Excellency:--For a copy of the report of Messrs. Blacklock and Duberger, on the subject of the exploration of the territory in rear of Quebec, towards Lake St. John; And correspondence relative to opening a road from the County of Quebec to Lake St. John, or to some point in the Saguenay Territory, (147) 1282.
64. To His Excellency:--For copy of a letter addressed by the Colonial Secretary, in 1839 or 1840, to the Rt. Hon. C. P. Thompson, then Governor General, relating to the Trinity Houses of Quebec and Montreal, and of any answer thereto, (147) 1283. Vide Accounts And Papers, (94.)
65. To His Excellency:--For a statement of the total amount received and paid by the agent of the Lauzon seigniory, the amount of cens et rentes demandable, and particulars relative to the mills in the said seigniory, (147) 1283. Vide Accounts And Papers, (95.)
66. To His Excellency:--For a warrant for £5,000 for contingencies of the House, (170) 1464-1465.
67. To His Excellency:--For copies of any correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, since last Session, on immigration, in addition to that already transmitted, (175-176) 1527-1529. Vide Accounts And Papers, (99.)

68. To His Excellency:--For information relative to any surveys on the Ottawa and its tributaries, since 1844, (176) 1529. Vide Accounts And Papers, (100.)
69. To His Excellency:--For copies of all tenders made during last year, to lease the tolls on the public roads in Western Canada, (181) 1552. Vide Accounts And Papers, (103.)
70. To His Excellency:--For a statement of the cost of the dredging machine purchased for deepening Lake St. Peter, (191) 1623. Vide Accounts And Papers, (104.)
71. To His Excellency:--For copies of all applications to the Government, by religious denominations, other than those provided for in the Clergy Reserves Act, (192) 1627. Vide Accounts And Papers, (105.)
72. To His Excellency:--For a return of the tolls collected at each of the toll-gates along the Dundas and Waterloo Road, in 1846, 1847, and 1848, and the amount in the hands of the Commissioners, (197) 1647. Vide Accounts And Papers, (107.)
73. To His Excellency:--For copies of all petitions, resolutions, and addresses on rebellion losses in Lower Canada, negatived, on division, (200-201) 1662-1666.
74. To His Excellency:--For a return of the amount paid by each department of the Executive Government, for postage of letters, (212) 1722.
75. To His Excellency:--For copy of a petition from inhabitants of the Gore District, to His Excellency, against a division of the District, (231) 1871. Vide Accounts And Papers, (111.)
76. To His Excellency:--For copies of all annual reports made by the Commissioners for the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, since 1844, (238) 1915. Vide Accounts And Papers, (112.)
77. To His Excellency:--For copies of all correspondence relative to the appointment of Ogle R. Gowan, to the office of Supervisor of tolls west of Lachine, and his subsequent removal, (242) 1938. Vide Accounts And Papers, (113.)
78. To His Excellency:--For a return of all licences granted, and applications therefor, to cut timber on the Ottawa, and its tributaries, since 1846, and particulars respecting the same; Also, copies of all Instructions for the granting of such licences, (242) 1939.
79. To His Excellency:--For copies of all petitions and correspondence between Mr. William Moore Kelly, late Collector at Toronto, since 14 March 1845, relating to his claims for disbursements made in the execution of his duties; And copies of all reports respecting the same. Notice of Motion, 1929. Motion, (248) 1960-1964. Vide Accounts And Papers, (114.)
80. To His Excellency:--For copies of the accounts of the Quebec Turnpike Trustees for 1847 and 1848, and copies of all correspondence relative to the management of their affairs, and the improvement of the roads, (251) 1985.
81. To His Excellency:--For copy of the Commission of the Solicitor General for Lower Canada. Notice of Motion, 2002. Motion, negatived, (302) 2295-2296.
82. To His Excellency:--Motion, for an Address expressing sorrow and indignation at the destruction of the Parliament House, and other wanton outrages; Assuring His Excellency of the loyalty of the



Canadian people, and pledging their cordial support to any measures to be taken by His Excellency for preserving the public peace, (263) 2079-2097. Several amendments proposed, negatived, on division, (263) 2097-2098, 2098-2104, (263-264) 2104-2106. Main Motion, carried, on division. (264) 2106-2107. Committee appointed to draft an Address; Address reported; Read second time and concurred in; To be engrossed, and presented by the whole House, (264) 2107-2108. His Excellency appoints to be attended, (265) 2113. House waits on His Excellency with the Address, (265) 2113-2114. Answer, (265) 2114-2115. Printed, (265) 2115.

83. To His Excellency:--Representing that many valuable records and documents are scattered throughout various public departments, in a neglected state, and praying that they may be collected for safe keeping and preservation, (265-266) 2146. Answer, (273-274) 2173.
84. To His Excellency:--For a warrant for £3,000, towards defraying the contingencies of the House, (270) 2159. Answer, (273) 2173.
85. To His Excellency:--For copies of correspondence between Imperial and Colonial Governments on Rebellion Losses Bill, Lower Canada. Notice of Motion, 2196. Motion, negatived, on division, (288-289) 2219-2227.
86. To His Excellency:--Copy of Royal Instructions as related to the sanctioning of bills of extraordinary character. Notice of Motion, 2196.
87. To His Excellency:--Praying him to transmit to England the Bill for raising an income of £100,000 for common school education, to be laid before Parliament, (283-284) 2201-2202. Engrossed; To be communicated to the Council, (284) 2202. Agreed to by the Council, (291) 2234. Message from the Council, stating the time appointed by His Excellency to be attended with the Address; Members appointed on part of the House, (302) 2295. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (14.)
88. To His Excellency:--For copies of all memorials, correspondence, instructions to engineers, &c., relative to the Harbour at Port Hope; And a statement of the present condition of the loan to the Harbour Company, (298-299) 2274-2275.
89. To His Excellency:--Praying His Excellency to convene the Legislature alternately at Toronto and Quebec, (317-318) 2345-2348. Motion, to postpone consideration of Question, negatived, on division, (318) 2348-2355. Amendment, that public convenience requires that some central place be selected as the permanent Seat of Government, negatived, on division, (318-319) 2355-2356. Amendments, for Addresses in favor of Kingston and Bytown, respectively, proposed, negatived, on division, (318-319) 2356-2358, (319-320) 2358-2361. Main Motion, carried, on division; Committee appointed to draft the Address, (321) 2361. Address reported, (321) 2361-2363. Motion for concurrence; Motion to adjourn, negatived, on division, (321) 2363. Amendment, for postponing consideration of Address, negatived, on division, (321-322) 2363-2364. Main Motion, carried, on division, (322) 2364-2365. Address, to be engrossed, (322) 2365. Answer, (331) 2395.
90. To His Excellency:--For a return of all moneys collected and paid, &c., under the Act to provide for the accommodation of the Superior Courts in Upper Canada; Also, a return of the proceeds of the sale of "Simcoe Place," in Toronto, (324) 2372-2373. Vide Accounts And Papers, (116.)
91. To His Excellency:--For removal of troops stationed in the building occupied by the Legislature. Notice of Motion, 2382. Motion, negatived,

on division, (355) 2477-2478.

92. To His Excellency:--For copies of reports on Provincial Penitentiary, negatived, on division, (355) 2476. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (13.)
  93. To His Excellency:--For copies of correspondence between Collector of Customs at Port Stanstead and the Inspector General's Department, negatived, on division, (357) 2481.
  94. To His Excellency:--For copies of correspondence, and of the report of the engineer and decision of the Crown Officers, in reference to the Brome and Bolton Road, (357) 2481.
  95. To His Excellency:--For a copy of the reports made by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of the Provincial Penitentiary, (359) 2489. Vide Accounts And Papers, (119.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (13.)
  96. To His Excellency:--For a warrant for £15,399 13s. 3d., to defray the contingencies of the House, (363) 2497.
- Joint Addresses:--Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (1.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (87.)
- Papers and documents applied for by Addresses, but not subsequently transmitted to the House:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (19, 40, 53, 55, 56, 63, 74, 78, 80, 88, 94.)
- Motions for Addresses, negatived:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (2, 23, 51, 73, 81, 85, 91, 92, 93.)
- Notices of Motion for Addresses:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (86.)
- Notices of Motion for Addresses, withdrawn:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (6, 13, 50, 60.)

ADVOCATES:--Question concerning separating the practice of the professions of attorney and advocate in Upper Canada; Answer, 473.

AFFIDAVITS:--Bill to authorize the Judges of the Superior Court of Record in Upper Canada, to appoint Commissioners for taking affidavits in Lower Canada, presented and read; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Engrossed, (338) 2416. Passed, (349) 2453. By the Council, (351) 2459. Royal Assent, (366) 2507. (12 Vic., cap. 77.)

AGRICULTURAL ABUSES:--Select Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of continuing and amending the Act to remedy abuses prejudicial to agriculture in Lower Canada, (86) 706. Report a Bill, (168) 1419. Vide below.

-----Bill to remedy abuses prejudicial to agriculture in Lower Canada; Reported by a Committee, (168) 1419. Read second time; Referred, (233) 1896-1897. Reported; Committed, (287) 2216.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS:--Petition of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, for the establishment of an agricultural school and model farm, in each District, (28) 252, (38) 306. Petition of Municipal Council of St. Hyacinthe, (17) 111, (29) 254.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES:--Bill to amend the Act granting aid to agricultural societies in Upper Canada, presented and read, (241) 1936. Order for second reading, discharged, (266) 2147.

-----Petition of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Canada West,

for pecuniary aid, (62) 432, (67) 488. Referred to Committee on petitions of John Clark, (158) 1372. Vide below.

-----Petition of John Clark, on behalf of the Niagara District Agricultural Society, for an amendment of the Act for encouragement of Agricultural Societies, (27) 251, (38) 305. Referred, (91) 783. Vide below.

-----Petition of the same, for an alteration in the mode of apportioning the amount granted for Agricultural Societies, (68) 491, (72) 535. Referred, with another petition of Mr. Clark, (91) 783. Vide above. Members added, (93) 819. Power to report from time to time, by Bill or otherwise, (93) 820. Petition of Provincial Agricultural Association of Canada West, referred, (158) 1372. Vide above. Report, (209-210) 1705. Printed; Committed, (210) 1705. Considered, (237) 1907-1908. Resolution reported, concurring in the report of the Select Committee, (239) 1924.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning said societies, (345) 2432.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (33.)

AGRICULTURE:--Select Committee appointed, to consider of continuing and amending the Act for the encouragement of agriculture in Lower Canada, (192) 1626.

-----Question concerning exportation of produce; Answer, 1200-1201.

ALBION PLANK ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of John Grubb, Pres., for authority to the Company to extend their line of road, (115) 1034, (123) 1110.

ALE HOUSES:--Petitions praying that the keepers of houses for the sale of ale and beer may be required to take out a licence: Of Municipal Council, District of Niagara, (27) 251, (38) 305. Of Wellington District Council, Magistrates, (37) 304, (54) 392.

ALIENS:--Petition of Joseph Donegani, for an Act to confirm his title to certain property, of which he has been dispossessed as an alien, and to quiet the titles of all persons in a similar situation, (38) 305, (55) 393. Referred, (55) 394, Report, (116-118) 1036-1040. Printed, (118) 1040.

-----Bill to secure titles to Real Estate to persons naturalized under the Statute of Lower Canada, 1 Will. 4, cap. 53, presented and read, (119) 1042-1043. Order for second reading, (136) 1197-1198, (172) 1497. Motion for second reading; Amendment, to add "This day six months", negatived, on division, (182) 1560. Main Motion carried, on division; Bill read; Engrossed, (182) 1560-1561. Passed, on division, (186) 1588, 1592. Message from the Council, desiring the proofs and evidence on which the Bill is founded, (216-217) 1745. Message communicating the same, (223) 1807. Bill passed by the Council, (254) 2022. Reserved, (367) 2510.

-----Bill to make better provision for the naturalization of aliens, presented, (93) 819. Order for second reading, (137) 1199.

-----Bill to make better provision for the naturalization of aliens, from the Council, (157) 1350. Read first time, (159) 1375. Order for second reading, (173) 1499, (179) 1546, (207) 1695. Read second time; Committed, (210) 1712. Considered, (210) 1712-1713. Reported, (210) 1713. Passed, (212) 1723. Reserved, (367) 2510.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (56.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (30.)



AMELIASBURGH:--Petition of Robert C. Wilkins, and others, for appointment of a Commission to examine and establish certain concession lines in that Township, (76) 611, (83) 700. Referred; Petition of William Blakely, and others, also referred, (97) 874. Both referred to the Committee on the Bill, (240-241) 1935. Vide below.

-----Petition of William Blakely, and others, praying that any difficulties arising out of the said concession lines may be settled by the ordinary Courts of Justice, (76) 611, (83) 700. Referred to Committee on Petition of Robert C. Wilkins, and others, (97) 874. Vide below.

-----Bill to confirm a certain survey of Ameliasburgh, from the Council, (201) 1666. Read first time, (205-206) 1690-1691. Read second time; Referred, (236) 1906. Petition of Robert C. Wilkins, referred, (240) 1935. Also, William Blakely, (241) 1935. Message sent to the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (287) 2217. New Bill, sent down from the Council, (306) 2308. Read first time, (308) 2317.

-----Petition of William Anderson, Sr., and others, against any alteration in the original survey, presented, (328) 2385. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (328) 2386.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN FREE SCHOOL:--Vide Montreal American Presbyterian Free School.

AMNESTY:--Notice of Motion relative to amnesty of political offenders in 1837 and 1838, 35.

-----Bill for the Queen's most gracious, general, and free pardon, sent down from the Council, read once, and passed, nem. con., (47) 362. Royal Assent, (59) 417. (12 Vic., cap. 13.)

-----Motion, for an Address to His Excellency for copies of all correspondence relative to the proposed amnesty for political offences committed in this Country in 1837 and 1838, negatived, on division, (14) 50-54.

-----Vide Navigation Laws.

APOTHECARIES:--Petition of Alfred Savage, and others, apothecaries, chemists, and druggists, of Canada East, for an Act of Incorporation, (81) 646, (84) 701. Referred, (85) 702.

APPEALS, COURT OF:--Vide Judicature, Lower Canada; Judicature, Upper Canada.

ARBITRATIONS:--Resolution from Committee of Supply on arbitrators, (344) 2430, (345) 2431.

ARMS:--Appointment of a Select Committee to make sundry inquiries relative to the delivery of arms to any part of the population during the last fort-night; And relative to the selection of any magistrates or other peace officers to preserve the public peace, and as to any particular directions for their guidance, &c. Notice of Motion, 2175. Motion, negatived, (302-303) 2296.

ARMSTRONG, CHRISTOPHER:--Petition of William R. R. Lyon, complaining of unjust decisions, &c., on the part of Christopher Armstrong, as Judge of the Dalhousie District Court, (89) 777, (96) 872.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (50.)



ARREST, LAW OF:--Vide Debt, Imprisonment For; Debts, Collection Of.

ARREST OF FUGITIVE OFFENDERS:--Vide Offenders, Arrest Of.

ARSON:--Bill to amend the Law relative to arson and counterfeit coin, presented, (324) 2374-2375. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (358) 2483. Passed, (359) 2489. By the Council, (360) 2491. Royal Assent, (366) 2509. (12 Vic., cap. 20.)

ART AND DESIGN, SCHOOL OF:--Petition of J. E. Pell, and others, of Toronto, for the establishment of a Provincial School of Art and Design, (37) 303, (53) 390.

ARTHABASKA ROAD:--Resolution from Committee of Supply on said Road, (345) 2430.

ASSESSMENT RETURNS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (18.)

ASSESSMENTS:--Bill to establish a more equal and just system of assessment in Upper Canada. Notice of Motion, 268. Bill presented and read, (42) 315. Order for second reading, (135) 1195, (172) 1498, (178) 1544-1545. Read second time, on division, (189-190) 1601-1615. Committed, (190) 1615. Order of the Day postponed, (207) 1696, ((211)) 1715. Considered, (252) 1987-2001. Progress reported, (252) 2001. Order of the Day postponed, (289) 2228. Order for further consideration, discharged, (358) 2484.

-----Petitions against passing the Bill: Of William James, and others, of Thorold, (131) 1183, (143) 1251. Of Robert P. Spittal, and others, of Nepean, (211) 1720, (216) 1743.

-----Petitions for amendments to the Bill: Of the Council of the Toronto Board of Trade, (142) 1241, (145) 1275. Referred to the Committee of the whole on the Bill, (199) 1658.

-----Petitions for amendments to the Assessment Laws: Of Municipal Council, District of Bathurst, (20) 164, (32) 277. Of Municipal Council, District of Niagara, (27) 251, (38) 306.

-----Petition of Municipal Council, District of Gore, praying that the assessment rolls may be made out under the control of the District Councils, (17) 111, (29) 254. Vide also Assessors.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (18.)

ASSESSORS:--Petition of the Warden and Municipal Council of Simcoe District, for an alteration in the system of appointing assessors, (53) 389, (63) 435.

-----Petition of the Municipal Council, Western District, praying that assessors may be allowed to verify their rolls before any magistrate in the District, (66) 485, (71) 534.

-----Petition of Municipal Council District of Newcastle, praying that the appointment of assessors and collectors may be vested in the Municipal Councils, &c., (89) 776, (96) 871. Referred to the Committee of the whole on the Upper Canada Municipalities Bill, (185) 1580.

ASYLUMS, LUNATIC:--Vide Beauport Lunatic Asylum; Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.

ATTORNEYS:--Petition of W. Lapenotière, of Woodstock, praying that Attorneys at Law may be authorized to practice as advocates in the District Courts, and that the profession may be divided into barristers and attorneys, (61) 432, (67) 488. Vide Actions; Advocates.

AYLWIN, MR. JUSTICE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (19.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (17.)

B.

BACON, WILLIAM:--Petition of William Bacon, of Ogdensburgh, New York, for indemnification for the loss of his share of the ownership of the "Sir Robert Peel", destroyed by Canadian and American brigands, in 1838, (81) 646, (84) 702.

BANKRUPTS:--Bill to facilitate arrangements between traders and their creditors, and to provide for the distribution of the property of bankrupts, presented and read, (233) 1890-1895.

-----Bill to provide for the completion of proceedings in bankruptcy now pending in Lower Canada, presented and read, (308) 2317. Read second time; Committed, (328) 2386. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (328) 2387. Order discharged, and Bill recommitted; Considered, and amended so as to apply to the whole Province; Reported; Engrossed; Passed, (335) 2406. By the Council, (351) 2458. Royal Assent, (366) 2507. (12 Vic., cap. 18.)

-----Bill to provide for the distribution of the effects of bankrupts in Upper Canada, presented and read, (323) 2372. Motion, for second reading, (330-331) 2392-2393. Amendment, to add "this day six months," carried, on division, (331) 2393-2394.

-----Petition of J. G. Mackenzie, and Company, and others, of Montreal, for repeal of the law relative to the estate of bankrupts, (5) 11, (12) 45. Withdrawn Motion to refer petition to a Select Committee, 270.

-----Petition of P. M. Partridge, and others, accountants, warehousemen, &c., of Quebec, praying that in any measure for altering the Bankrupt Law, a certain provision may be inserted for the protection of their interests, (58) 415, (66) 487.

-----Petition of H. LeMesurier, on behalf of the Board of Trade, Quebec, for amendments to the Bankrupt Law, (66) 486, (71) 534.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning Commissioner of Bankrupts in Three Rivers, (342) 2424.

BANKS:--Question relating to a Bank of Issues, and Currency Laws; Answer, 382.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (8, 20.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (18.); Contingencies.

BANK TAX:--Petition of the Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Banks, for repeal of the Act imposing a duty on bank notes in circulation, (58) 415, (67) 487.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (20.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (18.)

BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS:--Petition of John F. Wilson, and James Gardiner, on behalf of the Episcopal Methodist Conference, praying that the returns thereof may be made annually, instead of quarterly, as required under the Census Act, (71) 533, (77) 613.

-----Bill to substitute yearly returns for the quarterly returns required of clergymen by the Census Act, presented and read, (140) 1230. Read second time; Engrossed, (194) 1634. Passed, (195) 1642. By the Council, (210) 1706. Royal Assent, (261) 2049. (12 Vic., cap. 90.)

BAPTIST CHURCH, PERTH:--Vide Perth.

BAR OF LOWER CANADA:--Bill to Incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, presented and read, (166) 1405. Order for second reading, (182) 1561. Read second time; Referred, (204) 1676. Reported; Committed, (257) 2036. Order discharged; Bill referred back to the Select Committee, (271) 2159. Reported; Committed, (272) 2170. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (291) 2234. Passed, (306) 2312-2313. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (332) 2398. Considered and agreed to, (338) 2414-2415. Royal Assent, (366) 2507. (12 Vic., cap. 46.)

BAR OF THE HOUSE, PERSONS SUMMONED TO:--Vide House.

BARRISTERS:--Vide Attorneys.

BATES, JOSEPH:--Motion, for an Address to His Excellency, for copies of all correspondence relative to the seizure of a horse, sleigh, &c., belonging to Joseph Bates, by the Collector at Stanstead, negatived, on division, (357) 2481.

BATHURST DISTRICT:--Bill to define the boundary line between the Bathurst and Johnstown Districts, presented and read, (105) 934. Read second time; Engrossed, (150) 1289. Passed, (151) 1295. By the Council, (168) 1419. Royal Assent, (261) 2050. (12 Vic., cap. 95.)

-----Bill to annex certain unsurveyed lands to the Bathurst District, for judicial purposes, presented and read, (180) 1550. Read second time; Referred, (234) 1898-1899. Order appointing Committee, discharged, (271) 2159. Another Committee appointed, (271) 2159-2160. Reported, (304) 2304. Engrossed, (308) 2317. Passed, (323) 2369. By the Council, (332) 2399. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 94.)

-----Bill to alter the time and places for holding the Division Courts in Division No. 6, Bathurst District, presented and read, (200) 1662. Read second time; Engrossed, (249) 1976. Passed, (253) 2008. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (339) 2417. Considered and agreed to, (347-348) 2450. Royal Assent, (366) 2507. (12 Vic., cap. 93.)

-----Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Bathurst, praying for a loan for the improvement of roads in that District, (20) 164, (32) 278.

-----Petition of John M. Ross, and others, praying that in the event of a division of the said District, the third Chute of the River Bonne Chère may be the site of the District Town of the new District, (58) 415, (67) 487.

-----Petition of Daniel Villiard, and others, against a division of the District, (76) 611, (83) 700.

-----Petitions praying that but three Division Courts may be held annually, in the sixth Division of the Bathurst District, instead of six, as at present: Of S. A. Huntingdon, and others; Of Edward Farrall ((or Ferrall)), and others; Of Thomas O'Neil, and others, (177) 1541, (187) 1593.

BAYHAM:--Petitions for attachment of that Township to the District of Brock: Of N. M'Kinnon, and others, (20) 164, (32) 278. Of Municipal Council, District of Brock, (20) 165, (32) 279.

BAYNES, W. C.:--Petition of, praying compensation for a deficiency of 200 acres in the quantity of certain land purchased by his late father in 1811, (28) 252, (39) 306.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL:--Petition of Xavier Meloche, and others, praying compensation for losses sustained by them through the labourers on the Beauharnois Canal, (52) 387, (62) 433.

BEAUHARNOIS COUNTY:--Petition of Rev. Messire Charland, and others, for establishment of the Registry Office and Circuit Court of that County at the Village of Beauharnois, (10) 28, (13) 47.

-----Petition of Robert Lovell, and others, for removal of the Circuit Court for that County, to Durham; For a simplification of the School Law, and a revival of the Parish Municipalities, and the Sleigh Ordinance, (115) 1034, (123) 1110.

-----Petition of Thomas Fee, and others, against a division of the County, (142) 1241, (145) 1276.

BEAUHARNOIS SEIGNIORY:--Vide Seignorial Tenure.

BEAUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning said Asylum, (345) 2432.

BEAUPORT ROAD:--Vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.

BEDARD, MR. JUSTICE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (19.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (17.)

BEDFORD SCHOOL:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343) 2427.

BEER:--Vide Ale Houses.

BELLEVILLE:--Petition of James Whiteford, and others, for an extension of the limits of the said Town, (68) 491, (72) 535. Referred to the Committee on limits of Towns, &c., (208) 1702. Vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.

-----Petition of Hugh Maginnis, and others, against an extension, (95) 870, (103) 928. Referred to Committee on limits of cities, towns, and villages, (204-205) 1683-1684. Vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (53.)

BENSON, WILLIAM:--Vide Education And Schools.

BERTHIER:--Bill to divide the County of Berthier into two Municipalities, presented and read, (92) 786. Order for second reading, (136) 1196. Read second time; Engrossed, (155) 1334. Passed, (156) 1344-1345. By the Council, (168) 1420. Royal Assent, (261) 2049. (12 Vic., cap. 123.)

-----Petition of John Jefferies, and others, praying that Berthier and Leinster may be divided into three Counties, (106) 946, (116) 1034.

BERTHIER ACADEMY:--Petition of the Directors, for aid to enlarge the Academy, (37) 303, (53) 390.

-----Petition of the same, for the usual aid, (37) 303, (53) 390.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343) 2427.

BEVERLY:--Petition of John D. M'Kenzie, and others, complaining of a deficiency in the measurement of their lands in that Township, and praying redress, (37) 304, (54) 392.

BILLS:--Resolution, That in future no Bills be printed in both languages having reference exclusively to Upper Canada, but that such Bills be



printed in English only, with French marginal notes, unless otherwise required by a Member, (194) 1634-1635.

- Select Committee appointed, on the day succeeding the destruction of the Ste. Anne's Market Hall, in which the sittings of the Legislature were held, to ascertain what original Bills pending before the House have been destroyed by the late fire, and to consider what course it may be proper to take with respect to such Bills, (262) 2069. Report, (265) 2141-2143. Printed, (265) 2143.
- Passed through the several stages with unusual haste. Vide Chancery, Court Of; Customs; Education And Schools; Grace, Oliver; Medical Profession; Montreal; Statutes; Supply; Toronto; St. James' Church.
- Message from the Council, communicating a list of the engrossed Bills from the Assembly, destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (285-286) 2206-2207.
- Message sent to the Council, communicating a list of the engrossed Bills from the Council, destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (287) 2216-2217.

BILLS, FROM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:--Vide Legislative Council Messages From.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE:--Bill to amend the Laws regulating Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, presented and read, (29) 260-261. Order of the Day postponed, (61) 428. Read second time; Referred, (115) 1028. Bill to regulate the damages on protested Bills of Exchange, also referred, (149) 1287. Member added, (193) 1629. Both Bills reported, (199) 1658-1659. First named Bill committed, (199) 1659. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (235) 1904. Passed, (253) 2007. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (309) 2322. Considered, and agreed to, (312-313) 2331. Royal Assent, (365) 2503. (12 Vic., cap. 22.)

-----Bill to regulate the damages on protested Bills of Exchange, presented and read, (56) 398. Read second time; Referred to Committee on the foregoing Bill, (149) 1287. Reported, (199) 1658-1659. Committed, (199) 1659. Considered, (235-236) 1904-1905. Reported; Engrossed, (236) 1905. Passed, (248) 1965. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (300) 2277. Considered, and agreed to, (301) 2284. Royal Assent, (364) 2502. (12 Vic., cap. 76.)

BILLS, PRIVATE:--Standing Committee on miscellaneous Private Bills, to be appointed, (13-14) 49. Committee to prepare lists of Members to compose the Standing Committee, (14) 49. List of Members reported, (22) 168. Report considered and concurred in by House, (30) 262. Member added, (242) 1939.

-----Bills referred: Quebec Saint George's Society Bill; Quebec Warehousing Company Bill, (132) 1187. L'Academie Industrielle de St. Laurent Bill; Soeurs de Ste. Croix de St. Laurent Bill; Louis Comte's Relief Bill, (133) 1189. Mount Hermon Cemetery Bill; Soeurs de Miséricorde, Montreal, Bill, (133) 1190. Hamilton and Gore Mechanics' Institute Bill, (134) 1192. Quebec Forwarding Company Bill, as amended, (140) 1229. Kingston Water Works Bill, as amended; Quebec Gas Company Bill, as amended, (140) 1231. Gore Bank Bill, (141) 1231. Canada Life Assurance Bill, (141) 1232. Soeurs Hôpitalières de St. Joseph de l'Hôtel Dieu Relief Bill, (141) 1232-1233. Petition of W. H. Anderson, and others, relative to

the Mount Hermon Cemetery Bill, (145) 1277. Huron Copper Bay Bill, (148) 1286. Sault Ste. Marie Mining Bill, (149) 1289. Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company Bill, (150) 1290. Montreal New City Gas Company Bill, (150) 1292. Peterborough Incorporation Bill, (155) 1334. Petition of G. O'Kill Stuart, and others, relative to the Mount Hermon Cemetery Bill, (163) 1397-1398. Montreal Horticultural Society Bill; City Bank Bill, (182) 1561. Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Bill, (182) 1562. Montreal St. Jean Baptiste Society Bill, (203) 1674. Montreal Merchants' Reading Room Bill, (203) 1675. Quebec St. Patrick's Society Bill, (203-204) 1676. Port Burwell Harbour Bill, (215) 1732. British American Land Company's Manufactories Bill, (220) 1795. Of John Yule's Mill Dam Bill; Pères Oblats Bill, (220) 1796. Neepigon Mining Company Bill; Bytown Soeurs de la Charité Bill, (229) 1864. Bytown College Bill, (229) 1864-1865. Huron Mining Bill, (229) 1865. Neepigon Mining Company Bill, (267) 2149. Huron Mining Company Bills, recommitted; Hamilton Mercantile Library Association Bill, (267) 2150. Louis Comte's Relief Bill, recommitted, (273) 2171. British American Land Company Manufactories Bill, recommitted, (302) 2286. Hinchinbrooke Division Bill, (305) 2306-2307.

-----FIRST REPORT: Committee on Quebec St. George's Society; Hamilton and Gore Mechanics' Institute; Quebec Warehousing Company Bill; L'Académie Industrielle de St. Laurent Bill, (157) 1346. Soeurs de Ste. Croix de St. Laurent Bill; Soeurs de Miséricorde de Montréal Bill, (157) 1347. SECOND REPORT: Quebec Gas Company Bill; Kingston Water Works Bill; Gore Bank Bill; Quebec Forwarding Company Bill; Canada Life Assurance Bill, (164) 1399. THIRD REPORT: Montreal New Gas Company Bill, (169) 1463. Mount Hermon Cemetery Bill, (170) 1463. Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company Bill; Sault Ste. Marie Mining Company Bill; Huron Copper Bay Bill, (170) 1464. FOURTH REPORT: Peterborough Incorporation Bill; Soeurs Hôspitalières de l'Hôtel Dieu Bill; FIFTH REPORT: Louis Comte's Relief Bill, (177) 1542. SIXTH REPORT: Montreal Horticultural Society Bill; Montreal City Bank Bill; St. Louis and Province Line Railway Bill, (205) 1684. SEVENTH REPORT: Montreal St. Jean Baptiste Society Bill; Montreal Merchants' Reading Room Bill; Quebec St. Patrick's Society Bill, (221-222) 1803-1804. EIGHTH REPORT: Port Burwell Harbour Bill; British American Land Company Bill; Pères Oblats Bill, (251) 1983. NINTH REPORT: Bytown Sisters of Charity Bill; Huron Mining Company Bill; Neepigon Mining Company Bill, (254) 2009. TENTH REPORT: Neepigon Mining Bill; Huron Mining Bill, recommitted; Hamilton Mercantile Library Bill, (272) 2169. ELEVENTH REPORT: Louis Comte's Relief Bill, recommitted, (281) 2191-2192. TWELFTH REPORT: Bytown College Bill, (301) 2283. THIRTEENTH REPORT: Hinchinbrooke Division Bill, (306-307) 2313. FOURTEENTH REPORT: John Yule Jr.'s, Mill Dam Bill, (325) 2375.

-----Resolution, That local acts be printed at the expense of the Province, and distributed only to such functionaries in the localities affected, as are entitled to receive copies of the Statutes; That private or personal acts be printed, those relating to Upper Canada, in English only, at the expense of the parties, who shall furnish 150 copies to the Government; And that no such Bill be read a third time until a certificate from the Queen's Printer, has been delivered to the Clerk, that the cost

of printing 150 copies for the Government, has been secured to him, (333) 2401. Vide Statutes.

-----Decision of Mr. Speaker, that the Bill to divide the London District is of a public nature, and does not require the publication of notice under the 66th Rule; His decision appealed from, and confirmed by the House, (256) 2028.

-----Time extended for presenting Petitions for Private Bills, (56) 395, (86) 738, (120) 1077. For receiving Private Bills, (79) 621, (120) 1077.

-----Time extended for receiving reports on Private Bills, (120) 1077, (201) 1666, (231) 1870.

-----Fees on Private Bills refunded, (212) 1722, (266) 2146, (355) 2476.

-----Rule requiring Private Bills to be posted up one week in the Lobby, suspended, (267) 2150, (273) 2171, (283) 2201, (290) 2231, (305) 2307, (309) 2321.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE:--Petition of Rev. Jasper H. Nicolls ((or Nicholls)), and others, for aid to the said College, (83) 699, (90) 779.

-----Petition of the Corporation of Bishop's College, for the privilege of granting degrees in Divinity, and in the Arts and Faculties, (87) 738, (90) 780.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (344) 2428.

BLAIS, OLIVIER:--Petition of, for compensation for conveying emigrants from Quebec to Miramichi, (31) 276, (40) 309.

BLAKE, MR. SOL. GEN.:--Vide Members.

BLANCHARD:--Petition of Lyman Thornton, and others, praying that the said Township may be attached to the District of London, (75) 579, (77) 614.

BLENHEIM:--Vide Gore District.

BLUE BOOK:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (58.)

BOLTON:--Petition of Ralph Merry, and others, praying that the time for filing claims for lands in that Township, under 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 37, may be extended, (21) 165, (33) 279.

-----Vide Magog.

BONAVENTURE:--Petition of Municipal Council second division, County of Bonaventure, praying that the meetings of the said Council may be held at Carleton, (75) 579, (77) 614.

-----Petitions of the Mayor and Corporation of Municipality No. 1, and of the Mayor, &c., Municipality No. 2, County of Bonaventure, representing the destitution prevailing in those Municipalities, from the failure in the fisheries, and in the grain and potatoe crops, &c., and praying relief, (195) 1641, (199) 1658.

BONDS AND SECURITIES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (14.)

BOSTWICK, MATTHEW:--Petition of, for an investigation into the conduct of the Collector of Customs at Quebec, with reference to a seizure of cattle belonging to him, in 1846, (75) 579, (77) 613. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, on division, (145) 1277.

- BOTANIC MEDICINE:--Petition of John H. Aussem, and others, praying that persons practising the Thomsonian or Botanic system of medicine, may be authorized to prescribe, and to collect pay for their services, (38) 305, (55) 393. Referred, (68) 492. Report; To be considered by the House, (97) 875. Order of the Day postponed, (136) 1196, (172) 1497, (182) 1560. House goes into Committee thereon, on division, (214) 1729-1730. Committee rises without reporting, (214-215) 1730-1732.
- Other Petitions, for the same: Of Dr. S. Gregory, and others, (95) 870, (103) 292. Of John G. Booth, and others, (106) 946, (116) 1036. Of R. M'Connell, and others, of Ottawa, (156) 1344, (163) 1397.
- BOUCHER, NICOLAS:--Petition of, for payment of a sum due him and his wife, as teachers, in the Parish of St. André, (76) 611, (84) 701.
- BOUNDARY LINE, PROVINCIAL:--Bill to define the division line between Upper and Lower Canada, presented and read, (193) 1628. Order for second reading, (215) 1738. Read second time; Committed, (239) 1928. Order of the Day postponed, (289) 2229.
- BOUNDARY LINES:--Petition of the Home District, Municipal Council of, for the establishment of a tribunal for the settlement of disputed boundary lines, (10) 41, (21) 166.
- BOURGEOIS, CLOVIS:--Petition of, complaining of a certain exaction on the part of the High Constable of Three Rivers, and praying protection, (31) 276, (39) 308.
- BOWEN, MR. JUSTICE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (47.)
- BOWERMAN, STEPHEN:--Petition of, for compensation for a deficiency in the measurement of his land, (20) 164, (32) 278. Vide Accounts And Papers, (82.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (49.)
- BOWIE, JAMES, M.D.:--Petition of, for remuneration for professional services, &c., at the emigrant sheds, Montreal, in 1847, (9) 27, (12) 46. Motion to refer petition, negatived, on division, (64) 437-438. Another petition, for the same, (76) 611, (83) 700.
- BOYLE, CHARLES:--Petition of, for the payment of a sum due him as teacher of an elementary school, (37) 303, (53) 390.
- BRADLEY, SAMUEL:--Petition of, for remuneration for loss sustained in building a bridge over the River Rimouski, (76) 611, (84) 700.
- BRADLEY, WILLIAM:--Entries in JOURNALS of last Session, relative to the petition of William Bradley, and others, praying that a certain road allowance in Caledonia may be vested in the said William Bradley, read, (29) 261. Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (33) 280. Report thereon; Bill to enable William Bradley to hold the said Road allowance, presented and read, (55) 394. Read second time; Engrossed, (134) 1191. Passed, (137) 1206. By the Council, (157) 1350. Royal Assent, (262) 2051. (12 Vic., cap. 171.)
- BRANTFORD:--Petition of the Mayor and Councillors of the Town of Brantford, for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Town, (45) 358, (58) 415.



- BRANTFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Petition of Joseph D. Clement, and others, for aid, (102) 926. (112) 1008.
- BRIDGES:--Petition of François Normand, and others, of Three Rivers, for compensation for extra labour, as contractors for erection of certain bridges, (20) 164, (32) 278.
- Resolution from Committee of Supply on bridges, (344) 2429, (345) 2430-2431.
- Champlain, River: Petition of Rev. F. X. Côté, and others, praying that the sum granted for the construction of a bridge over the River Champlain may be applied for the erection of two bridges at certain other points, (20) 164, (32) 277.
- Notice of Question concerning bridge over Lake Champlain; 409. Postponed Question, 473. Question; Answer, 526.
- Chateauguay, River: Petition of Marc Antoine Primeau, and Antoine A. Trottier, for authority to construct a toll bridge over the River Chateauguay, in Ste. Martine, (10) 41, (21) 166. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (33) 280. Report, notice insufficient, (60) 419.. A new petition, of the same, (67) 491, (71) 535. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (73) 538. Report thereon; Bill presented and read, (81) 647. Order for second reading, (149) 1288-1289. Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (220) 1795. Reported; Committed, (247) 1959. Order discharged; Bill referred back to the Road Committee, (266) 2147. Reported, (281) 2192. Committed, (281-282) 2192. Considered, (292) 2235. Reported; Engrossed, (294) 2260-2261. Passed, (306) 2312. By the Council, (322) 2365. Royal Assent, (365) 2503. (12 Vic., cap. 186.)
- Petition of L. E. ((or L. G.)) Brown, and others, in favor, (17) 111, (28) 253. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (33) 280. Report thereon, (60) 419.
- Petition of Rev. E. H. Blyth, and others, against, (17) 111, (28) 253. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (33) 280. Report thereon, (60) 419.
- Dorchester Bridge: Vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.
- Du Gouffre, River: Question concerning bridges over River du Gouffre; Answer, 685.
- Etchemin, River: Petition of Joseph C. Bélanger, and others, for authority to build a bridge across that River, in the Parish of St. Anselme, (52) 387, (62) 433. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders; Standing Rule suspended, (63) 435. Report thereon, insufficient notice, (79) 617. Sixty-sixth Rule suspended; Bill presented and read, (92) 786. Order for second reading, (149) 1289. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (228) 1861. Reported; Committed, (295) 2267. Considered, (306) 2307. Reported; Engrossed, (326) 2378. Passed, (333) 2400. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (339) 2417. Considered, and agreed to, (347) 2449. Royal Assent, (366) 2507. (12 Vic., cap. 189.)
- Petition of James Motz, for the passing of an Act to secure him in the possession of his bridge over the River Etchemin, (58) 415, (66) 487. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (216) 1744. Report thereon, (218) 1785.

- Jésus, River: Petition of Alexandre M. Delisle, B. H. LeMoine, and Jean Baptiste Debien, Jr., for authority to construct a toll bridge over the River Jésus, (10) 42, (21) 167. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 309. Report thereon, (55) 395. Bill presented and read, (73) 539. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (141) 1232. Reported; Committed, (168) 1419. Considered, (204) 1676-1677. Reported; Engrossed, (206) 1693. Passed, (211) 1720-1721. Message from the Council, desiring the proofs and evidence on which the Bill is founded, (221) 1802. Message communicating the same, (241) 1937. Message from the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (285) 2206. New Bill presented; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills; Rule requiring a week's posting in the Lobby, suspended, (283) 2201. Reported, (286) 2213-2214. Committed; Considered, (286) 2214. Reported; Engrossed, (294) 2261. Passed, (306) 2312. By the Council, (322) 2365. Royal Assent, (365) 2503. (12 Vic., cap. 187.)
- Petition of Daniel Desjardins, and others, in favour; Also, for the straightening of a road on the Isle Jésus, and the opening of the Papineau Road to the Sault au Recollet, (21) 165, (33) 279.
- Lachine Canal: Petition of V. Roy Lapensée, and others, for authority to construct a bridge across the "old canal"; And that certain lands not required for the purposes of the said Canal, be restored to the former proprietors, (144) 1274, (153) 1309.
- L'Assomption, River: Petition of Amable Archambeault, and others, for authority to build a toll bridge over that River, (52) 387, (62) 433. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (73) 538. Report thereon, (81) 647. Bill presented and read, (82) 648. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (134) 1191. Message sent to the Council, for leave to Hon. Mr. Barthelemy Joliette to attend the Committee, (157) 1349-1350. Granted, (160) 1378. Bill reported, (190) 1621. Referred back, (206) 1691. Reported, (211) 1721. Committed, (212) 1722. Considered, (257) 2030. Reported; Motion, to recommit Bill, negatived; Engrossed, (258) 2038. Order discharged, and Bill referred back to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (286) 2214. Reported; Committed, (304) 2304. Considered, (331) 2395. Reported; Engrossed; Passed, (335) 2404. By the Council, (338) 2417. Royal Assent, (365) 2506. (12 Vic., cap. 188.)
- Petition of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, and others, in favor, (137) 1205, (144) 1274. Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (146) 1278.
- Petition of L. Z. Nolin, and others, against the Bill, (52) 387, (62) 433. Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (146) 1278. Vide above.
- Niagara River: Notice of Motion for a Petition to build a bridge over the Niagara River, 1234.
- Pigeon, River: Petition of Rev. James J. Chisholm, and others, for construction of a bridge over that River, in Emily, (224) 1822, (230) 1869.
- Prairies, Rivière des: Petitions representing the injury sustained by the lumber trade from the erection of certain bridges over the

Rivière des Prairies, and praying relief: Of Joseph Aumond, and others, of the County of Ottawa, (17) 111, (28) 253. Of Messrs. LeMesurier, Tilstone, & Co., and others; Of Baxter Bowman, and others, (45) 358, (59) 416. All referred, (75) 579-580. Report; Printed, (231) 1873.

-----House to go into Committee to consider repealing part of certain Acts authorizing the construction of bridges over Rivière des Prairies. Motion; Withdrawn Motion, 1957.

-----House goes into Committee to consider of repealing part of certain Acts authorizing the construction of bridges over Rivière des Prairies, (317) 2344. Resolution reported and agreed to, (317) 2344-2345. Bill presented; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Referred, (317) 2345. Reported, (328) 2386. Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (332) 2399. Passed, (336) 2411.

-----Petitions against the Bill: Of A. M. Delisle, and B. H. LeMoine, (327) 2385. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (328) 2385-2386. Of Pierre Vieau, presented, (331) 2397. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (332) 2397.

-----Rideau, River: Petition of Hammett Pinhey, on behalf of the Dalhousie District Council, praying that the privilege of erecting a toll bridge over that River between Nepean and Gloucester, be not granted to Bradish Billings, (83) 695, (89) 777.

-----Petition of Henry Burritt, and others, for aid to build a bridge over that River, at Burritt's Rapids, (102) 926, (113) 1008.

-----St. Francis, River: Petition of William Montgomerie, and others, for aid to erect a bridge over that River, at Drummondville, (37) 304, (54) 392.

-----Petitions for aid to repair the Aylmer Bridge across that River, at Sherbrooke: Of Edward Hale, and others, (76) 611, (84) 701. Of Amos Bishop, and others; Of Municipal Council of Sherbrooke, (81) 646, (84) 701. Vide below.

-----Yamaska, River: Petition of Léon Rousseau, and others, for aid to construct a bridge over that River, and another over the River St. Francis, (93) 818, (96) 873.

-----Vide Bradley, Samuel; Quebec Turnpike Roads; Roads And Bridges; Road Companies; Trent, River.

BRIEN, JACQUES:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning his pension, (342) 2423.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY:--Petition of, for certain additional powers, (83) 695, (89) 777. Bill to enable the said Company to promote and establish manufactories in the Eastern Townships, presented and read, (99) 879. Order for second reading, (150) 1290. Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (220) 1795. Reported, (251) 1983. Referred back to the Committee on Private Bills, (302) 2286.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN SCHOOLS:--Resolutions from Committee of Supply concerning the schools, (343) 2426.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN SCHOOL SOCIETY:--Vide Sherbrooke British North American School Society.

BROCK DISTRICT:--Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Brock, praying that a certain lot of land in Woodstock may be placed under their control, (20) 165, (32) 279.

-----Petition of the same, for appointment of Commissioners to settle disputed boundary lines in that District, (20) 165, (32) 279.

-----Petition of the same, for the legalization of a Bylaw passed by them in 1842, imposing a tax on lands, (20) 165, (32) 279.

-----Petition of the same, praying that the several Courts may be held in the said District more than once in each year, (20) 165, (32-33) 279.

-----Vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.

BROCK'S MONUMENT:--Petition of Municipal Council, District of Niagara, for adoption of measures for carrying out the original design of the subscribers for rebuilding Brock's Monument, (27) 251, (38) 305. Motion to refer petition, negatived, on division, (96-97) 873-874.

-----Statement of funds presented, 1140.

BROCKVILLE:--Petition of John Crawford, and others, praying that the limits of that Town may not be extended, (199) 1657, (208) 1701. Referred to the Committee on limits of Towns, &c., (208) 1702. Vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.

BROME AND BOLTON ROAD:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (94.)

BROWN, GEORGE:--Motion for copies of papers relative to prosecution against George Brown for libel, 100-101. Withdrawn Motion, 101.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (10.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (12.)

BRUCE, PROPOSED DISTRICT OF:--Petitions for erection of certain townships in the Districts of Gore, Brock, and Wellington, into a separate District, by name of the District of Bruce: Of Thomas Paddock, and others; Of John Meyers, and others, (37) 304, (54) 391. Of Henry Bechtel, and others, (58) 415, (66) 487.

-----Petition of Daniel Langley, and others, praying that North Easthope and other townships in the Huron and Wellington Districts be attached to the proposed new District, (37) 304, (54) 391.

-----Petition of Ralph C. Nicholson, and others, praying that the south half of Dumfries may be attached to the proposed District, (37) 304, (54) 391.

-----Petition of Frederick J. Cheshire, praying that Tuscarora may not be made to form part of the proposed District, (163) 1396, (169) 1463.

-----Petition against a division of the Gore, Brock, or Wellington Districts, for the formation of a new District: Of John Hawkins, and others; Of George J. Grange, and C. H. Webster; Of Alfred A. Baker, and others; Of Thomas Saunders, and others; Of James Burr, and others; Of James M'Kaig, and others, (37) 304, (54) 391. Of Henry Cardwell, and others; Of Magistrates of District of Wellington, (37) 304, (54) 392. Of David Buchan, and others, (53) 389, (63) 435. Of Jeremiah Cowan, and others, of Blenheim, (66) 486, (71) 534. Of Matthew Scott, and others, (83) 699, (89) 778-779. Of John William, and others, (177) 1541, (187) 1593.



BUILDING SOCIETIES:--Petition of Ebenezer Baird, and others, praying that the privileges of corporate bodies be granted to the Building Societies established in the District of Quebec, (75) 579, (77) 614.

-----Bill to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in the District of Quebec, presented and read, (99) 879. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (135) 1193. Reported amended; Engrossed, (141) 1231. Passed, under the title of "Bill to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada", (142) 1242-1243. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (201) 1666. Considered, and agreed to, (205) 1684. Royal Assent, (261) 2049. (12 Vic., cap. 57.)

-----Bill to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Upper Canada, presented and read, (323) 2371. Order of the Day postponed, (336) 2408.

BURGESS, SOUTH:--Vide Leeds And Lansdowne.

BURIAL GROUNDS:--Petition of the Municipal Council, Niagara District, praying that Municipal Councils may be authorized to hold lands for burial grounds, (68) 491, (72) 536.

BURIALS:--Vide Baptisms.

BURLINGTON BAY:--Petition of Thomas Lottridge, and others, for an Act to preserve the fishery within the waters of Burlington Bay, (87) 738, (90) 780. Referred, (121) 1078.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the Burlington Bay Canal, (344) 2429.

BYTOWN:--Petition of Simon Fraser, and others, against any alteration of the Act incorporating the said Town, (66) 485, (71) 534. Referred to the Committee on Towns, &c., (208) 1702. Vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.

-----Petition of J. Bedard, and others, for amendments to the Act of Incorporation, (83) 699, (90) 779. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (103) 926. Report thereon, (107) 948. Referred to the Committee of the whole, on the Upper Canada Municipalities Bill, (185) 1580.

BYTOWN AND L'ORIGINAL ROAD:--Entries in JOURNALS of two last Sessions, relative to the said Road, again read, (33) 280. Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (40) 310. Report thereon, (63) 436-437.

-----Petition of Alexander Parker, and others, for completion of the road between Des Outicas Bridge and Hatfield, and that the whole grant for the Bytown and L'Original Road be laid out without reference to individual interest, (27) 251, (38) 305. Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (40) 309-310. Report thereon, (63) 436-437.

-----Petitions praying that the grant for constructing a line of road between Bytown and Pembroke be expended in completing the same: Of Alexander M'Donell, and others, (38) 304, (54) 392. Of G. G. Dunning, and others, (211) 1720, (216) 1743.

-----Question concerning Bytown and L'Original Road; Answer, 913.

BYTOWN AND PEMBROKE ROAD:--Question concerning its completion; Answer, 940.

BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD:--Petition of Samuel Crane, and others, for an Act of Incorporation to construct a railroad from Bytown to Prescott, (102) 926, (113) 1008.

BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT ROAD:--Question concerning expenditure of £1,000, on the Bytown and Prescott Road; Answer, 940.

BYTOWN COLLEGE:--Petition of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Bytown, for an Act of Incorporation for the said College, (28) 252, (39) 308. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (81) 646. Report thereon, (85) 703-704. Bill presented and read, (160) 1376. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (229) 1864-1865. Reported; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (301) 2283. Passed, (316) 2343. By the Council, (330) 2391. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 107.)

-----Petitions for aid to the said College: Of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Bytown, (28) 252, (39) 308. Of Robert Conroy, and others, (31) 276, (40) 309.

BYTOWN CROWN TIMBER OFFICE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (63.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (37.)

BYTOWN HOSPITAL:--Petition of J. Scott, M.P.P., and others, for a grant for the purposes of an hospital at Bytown, (28) 252, (39) 307.

-----Petition of the Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital of Bytown, for pecuniary aid, (28) 252, (39) 307.

BYTOWN SOEURS DE LA CHARITE:--Petition of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Bytown, for an Act of Incorporation for the said Community, (28) 252, (39) 308. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (81) 646. Report thereon, (85) 703-704. Bill presented and read, (140) 1230. Order for second reading, (182) 1561. Order for second reading, discharged, (193) 1630. Bill withdrawn, (193) 1631. New Bill presented and read, (160) 1376. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (229) 1864. Reported, (254) 2009. Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (302) 2286. Passed, (311) 2328. By the Council, (324) 2373. Royal Assent, (365) 2504. (12 Vic., cap. 108.)

-----Vide Bytown Hospital.

C.

CAISTOR:--Petition of William Davidson, and others, for an equal division of the lands in the first and second Concessions of the Township, according to the intention of the original survey, (102) 926, (113) 1009. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (124) 1114. Report thereon, (126) 1148.

CALL OF THE HOUSE:--Vide House.

CALORIFERS:--Petition of Joseph Smolinski, praying the House to patronize his patented calorifers, by ordering the Parliament Buildings to be heated by means thereof, (10) 42, (21) 167. Referred to the Committee on Contingencies, (40) 310. Report thereon, (153) 1310. Motion, that that part of the Petition not taken into consideration by the Committee

on Contingencies, be referred to a select Committee, negatived, on division, (164) 1398-1399.

-----Petition of E. A. Dubois, Montreal, for appointment of a Committee to inquire into the merits of the caloriferous apparatus for heating large buildings, (195) 1641, (199) 1658.

CAMDEN:--Vide Chatham And Camden.

CANADA:--Notice of Resolutions on the state of Canada, 12-15.

-----Notice of Motion that House go into Committee to consider the state of the Province, 1414.

-----Notice of Motion relating to Resolutions concerning the Union of the Province, 2166. Postponed Resolutions on Union of Canada and the state of Canada, ((288)) 2219. Notice of Motion, 2238-2239.

CANADA GAZETTE:--Bill to provide for the insertion of certain official notices in the Canada Gazette only, presented and read, (93-94) 820. Order for second reading, (136) 1198.

-----Bill to provide for the insertion of certain official notices in the Canada Gazette only, from the Council, (147) 1282. Read first time, (147) 1283-1284. Order for second reading, (179) 1547, (207) 1694. Read second time; Committed, (240) 1928. Message sent to the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (287) 2217. New Bill, sent down from the Council, (309-310) 2322. Read first time, (323) 2369-2370. Read second time; Standing Rule suspended; Read third time; Passed, (330) 2391. Royal Assent, (365) 2506. (12 Vic., cap. 26.)

-----Select Committee appointed, to inquire into the system adopted in the distribution of the Canada Gazette, (42) 315. Instruction, to inquire into the mode of distributing the Provincial Statutes, (74) 558. Report; Printed, (188) 1595.

-----Appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire and report whether the printing of certain Addresses and Petitions to His Excellency, &c., in the Gazette, are paid for out of the public funds. Notice of Question, 2208. Motion, negatived, on division, (302) 2286-2295.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY:--Petition of Hugh C. Baker, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (10) 41, (21) 166. Bill presented and read, (69) 494. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (141) 1232. Reported, (164) 1399. Committed, (164) 1400. Considered, (164) 1400-1401. Reported, (164) 1401-1402. Engrossed, (164) 1402. Passed, (174) 1524. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (187) 1594. Considered, and agreed to, (188) 1595-1596. Royal Assent, (262) 2050. (12 Vic., cap. 168.) Order to the Clerk to refund the fee, the same having been paid two Sessions, (212) 1722.

CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, AND NOVA SCOTIA RAILROAD COMPANY:--Vide Halifax And Quebec Railway.

CANALS:--Vide Caughnawaga Canal; Chambly Canal; Champlain And St. Lawrence Canal Company; Champlain Canal; Cornwall Canal.

CANBORO:--Vide Niagara District.

CAP BLANC:--Petition of Pierre Brunelle, and others, representing that an unjust grant of the lands composing Cap Blanc has been made, in consequence of which they have suffered damage, and praying relief, (102) 926, (112) 1008. Printed, (113) 1011.

CAPIAS, WRITS OF:--Vide Testatum Writs.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT:--Petitions for the abolition of capital punishment: Of Benjamin Workman, and others, of Montreal, (75) 579, (77) 614. Referred, (91) 782. Of William Simpson, and others, (123) 1109, (131) 1183. Referred, (143) 1251. Of James Easson, and others, of Perth, (151) 1295, (157) 1346. Of W. F. Witcher, and others, of Sherbrooke, (153) 1309, (158) 1372. Of Archibald Russell, and others, of Pakenham, (216) 1743, (217) 1783. All referred to Committee on Petition of Benjamin Workman, and others, (226) 1852.

CARAVANS:--Petition of Levi Willson, and others, of Trafalgar, for an Act to require travelling shows or caravans to pay a tax and obtain a licence from the Warden of each District, before exhibiting therein, (76) 611, (84) 700.

CARTWRIGHT:--Vide Scugog Island.

CAUGHNAWAGA CANAL:--Question concerning the Canal; Answer, 1616.

CAYUGA:--Petition of Abraham Nash, and others, for a division of the Township of Cayuga, (10) 41, (21) 165. Bill presented and read, (59) 418. Read second time; Committed, (141) 1231. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (155) 1335. Passed, (156) 1344. By the Council, (170) 1465. Royal Assent, (261) 2050. (12 Vic., cap. 98.)

-----Vide Dannville And Cayuga Roads.

CENSUS:--Notice of Motion for returns of population of Upper and Lower Canada, 241. Motion; Withdrawn Motion, 270.

-----Question concerning a census of Lower Canada; Answer, 382.

-----Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Niagara, praying that the census of the Province may not be again taken before 1855, (70) 533, (76) 612.

-----Vide Baptisms, Marriages, And Burials.

CHAMBERS, W. G.:--Petition of, setting forth his claim to a grant of land, as the son of a naval officer who served in Canada, (158) 1372, (163) 1397.

CHAMBLY CANAL:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the Canal, (344) 2428, (345) 2431.

CHAMBLY COLLEGE:--Petition of the Corporation of the said College, for pecuniary aid, (31) 276, (40) 308.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343) 2427.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE CANAL COMPANY:--Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a ship canal to connect Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence. Notice of Motion, 2166. Motion; Bill presented and read, (273) 2172. Read second time; Referred, (309) 2320-2321. Rule requiring a week's posting in the Lobby, suspended, (309) 2321. Reported;



Committed, (312) 2331. Considered, (327) 2381. Reported; Motion to read amendments second time, carried, on division; Motion, for further amending Bill, negatived, on division; Engrossed, (330) 2392. Passed, on division, (332-333) 2399. Returned from the Council with amendments, (348) 2452-2453. Considered, and agreed to, (349) 2454. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 180.)

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (34.)

CHAMPLAIN CANAL:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the Canal, (344) 2429.

CHAMPLAIN, LAKE:--Notice of Question concerning bridging of Lake Champlain by the Ogdensburg Railway Company, 409. Postponed Question, 473. Question; Answer, 526.

CHANCERY, COURT OF:--Bill to provide for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, presented and read, (152) 1296. Order for second reading, (173) 1499, (178) 1545-1546, (207) 1694, (290) 2229. Read second time; Committed, (305) 2306. Considered, (309) 2321-2322. Resolution providing for the salaries of additional Judges and Officers, referred, (314) 2334. Further considered, (315) 2336. Reported amended; Motion to recommit Bill, negatived, on division; Bill to be engrossed; Read third time, (326) 2378. Ryder added, on division; Bill passed, (326) 2378-2379. By the Council, (339) 2417. Royal Assent, (365) 2506. (12 Vic., cap. 64.)

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of increasing the salary of the Reporter of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada; Resolution reported and agreed to; Bill presented and read; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Committed; Engrossed, (348) 2451-2452. Passed, (352) 2461. By the Council, (356) 2480. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 65.)

CHAPERON, GEORGE:--Petition of, for compensation for loss as a Commissioner for opening a communication between St. Pierre, St. Paul, and St. Joachim, Saguenay, (38) 304, (54) 392. Question as to whether the petition would be considered; Answer, 940.

-----Petition of, for compensation for loss sustained as a Commissioner for exploring Les Caps, near St. Joachim, (183) 1568, (190) 1620.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning his loss, (345) 2432.

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS:--Bill for incorporating certain charitable and provident associations, presented and read, (99) 879. Order for second reading, discharged; Bill withdrawn, (135) 1194.

-----Select Committee appointed, to inquire and report what Acts have been passed, since the Union, incorporating religious, educational, or charitable institutions, the amount of their annual income, &c., (176) 1529-1530. Report; Printed, (187) 1594-1595. Report referred back, to supply certain omissions, (242) 1938-1939. Supplementary Report; Printed, (258) 2037.

-----Resolutions from Committee of Supply concerning charitable institutions, (340-341) 2420-2421.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (60.)

CHARLESTON ACADEMY:--Petition of W. G. Cook, and others, for aid, (66) 486, (71) 534.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343) 2427.

CHAT, CAPE:--Vide Ste. Anne Des Monts.

CHATHAM AND CAMDEN:--Petition of Benjamin Knapp, and others, for alteration of certain boundary lines in those Townships, (81) 646, (84) 701.

CHEMIN DES CAPS:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning losses sustained by George Chaperon in Chemin des Caps, (345) 2432.

-----Vide Chaperon, George.

CHEMISTS:--Vide Apothecaries.

CHIMNIES:--Resolutions from Committee of Supply concerning Inspector of chimnies, (341) 2422.

CHURCH DOOR SALES:--Petition of Charles Morice, and others, praying that the practice of selling property at Church doors on Sundays, may be discontinued, (81) 646, (84) 702.

CHURCHES:--House goes into committee to consider of repealing the laws in Lower Canada relating to the building of Churches, &c., (87) 740-741. Resolution reported; Agreed to, (87) 741. Vide below.

-----Bill for recognizing, for civil purposes, the canonical erection of Catholic Parishes, and to regulate the construction and repairing of Churches, parsonage houses, &c., and for repealing certain Acts therein mentioned, presented and read, (87) 741. Read second time; Referred, (202) 1673.

CHURCH WARDENS:--Bill to regulate the election, &c., of Church Wardens, presented and read, (166) 1406. Order for second reading, (182) 1562, (232) 1883. Order for second reading discharged, (233) 1896.

CIRCUIT COURTS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (23.); Beauharnois County; St. Hyacinthe, Seminary Of; Sheriffs Of Montreal.

CITIES, TOWNS, &C., LIMITS OF:--Vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.

CIVIL LIST:--Vide Supply.

CLARENCEVILLE ACADEMY:--Petition of M. Townsend, and others, for an increased aid to that Institution, (17) 111, (29) 254.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (344) 2428.

CLARK, JOHN:--Vide Montreal Turnpike Roads.

CLERGY RESERVES:--Petitions for repeal of the Imperial Act relating to the Clergy Reserves; And for the abolition of the rectories in Upper Canada: Of Hugh Macfee, and others, of Dummer and Douro, (31) 276, (39) 308. Of Donald M'Leod, and others, of South Yarmouth, (62) 432, (67) 488. Of Abner Lidwill, and others, of Colchester, (81) 646, (84) 701. Of Isaac Travis, and others, of East and North Gwillimbury; Of Alexander Hossack, and others, of West Zorra, (83) 699, (89) 778. Of Franklin Chadsey, and others, of Dorchester, (89) 777, (96) 872. Of George Tillson, and others, of Dereham, and for alteration of the

Charter of King's College, (126) 1147, (138) 1207. Of John Holmes, and others, of Chinguacousey, (163) 1396, (169) 1462. Motion, to refer petition, superseded by "Previous Question," on division, (174) 1509-1523. Of John M'Kenzie, and others, of Dumfries, &c., (190) 1620, (199) 1657. Of J. Mills, and others, of Zone, (211) 1720, (216) 1743.

-----Petitions praying that the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves may be applied to the purposes of popular education: Of the Canada Baptist Union, (28) 252, (39) 307. Of George B. Rae, and others, of Clarence, (89) 777, (96) 872. Of Municipal Council, District of Simcoe, (102) 926, (113) 1009. Of William Hewson, and others, of Grantham, (102) 926-927, (113) 1009.

-----Question concerning surplus revenue of the Clergy Reserves; Answer, 1739.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (23, 76, 105.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (15, 46, 56, 71.); M'Kinnon, Martin.

CLERK OF CROWN IN CHANCERY:--Reports election of Members returned upon new writs, (1-3) 1-7, (248) 1964.

-----To attend and amend returns; Attends accordingly, (72) 537.

-----To transmit to the Commissioners appointed to examine witnesses in the case of the Prescott controverted election, the original pollbooks, and all other papers in his possession, respecting the said election, (120) 1068.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning expenses, (342) 2423.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE:--To cause to be prepared, a list of the several parishes, seigniories, townships, &c., comprising the present electoral divisions of the Province, (160) 1377. Presented, (177) 1541.

-----To subscribe, during the present Session, for certain newspapers published in the United States, (175) 1527.

-----To lay on the table a list of the persons paid during the present Session, for their attendance before Committees, as witnesses, (178) 1543-1544. Presented, (185) 1588, (185-186) 1589-1591. Printed, (201) 1666-1667.

-----To refund the fees on certain Private Bills, (212) 1722, (266) 2146.

-----To import annually the continuation of periodical works in the library, (228) 1863.

CLERKS:--Question of number of clerks employed in House of Assembly; Answer, 409.

CLERKS OF COURTS:--Vide Actions.

CLERK'S OFFICE:--Vide Contingencies.

CLERKS OF THE PEACE, QUEBEC:--Select Committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which the office of the clerks of the Peace, at Quebec, is kept, (99) 880.

-----Accounts And Papers, (73.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (43.).

COAL AND IRON MINES:--Motion, for an Address to His Excellency, praying him to send a competent person to Baie St. Paul, to examine the land of one Julien Bouchard, to ascertain whether the coal found thereon, is in sufficient quantity to justify the expense of opening the mine; And also to examine a mine of iron in that neighbourhood, negatived, on division, (69) 493-494.

COBOURG AND GRAFTON ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of James G. Rogers, and others, for authority to the said Company to construct a branch road to the River Trent, (106) 946, (116) 1035. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (145) 1277. Report thereon, (153) 1310. Petition of the Company, for authority to construct the same, (144) 1274, (153) 1309. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (208) 1702. Report thereon, (218) 1785. Sixty-eighth Rule suspended; Bill to amend and extend the Act incorporating the said Company, presented and read, (219) 1788. Order for second reading, discharged, (267) 2149.

COBOURG HARBOUR:--Petition of the President and Directors, for an investigation into certain contracts made by the Board of Works for the Company; And for the purchase and completion of the Harbour by Government, (126) 1147, (138) 1207.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (61.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (35.)

COFFIN, J. T.:--Vide Magdalen Islands.

COINING, COUNTERFEIT:--Vide Arson.

COLBORNE DISTRICT:--Question concerning improvement of the road from Metcalfe to Lindsay, 685. Answer, 686.

-----Question concerning improvement of road from Peterboro' to Asphodel; Answer, 686.

COLBORNE HARBOUR:--Petition of Samuel S. Cole, for authority to collect tolls at a harbour which he is constructing at Colborne; And for aid to complete the same, (88-89) 776, (96) 871. Petition of John M. Grover, and others, in favour, (88) 776, (96) 871. Last named petition, and so much of first, as relates to granting a charter, referred, (116) 1036.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS:--Discussion on Motion concerning the Collector of Customs at Quebec, 1140.

COLLECTORS:--Vide Assessors.

COLLEGES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (21.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (15.)

COLOUR, PERSONS OF:--Petition of Municipal Council, Western District, praying that no charter may be granted to the Presbyterian Synod to enable them to colonize a certain part of the Western District with persons of colour, (126) 1147, (138) 1207.

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS:--Bill to facilitate actions against persons and unincorporated companies associated for commercial purposes, presented, and read, (42) 315. Read second time; Referred, (115) 1029. Reported; Committed, (165) 1402. Considered, (203) 1675-1676. Reported; Engrossed, (206) 1692. Passed, (208) 1701. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (234) 1897. Considered, and agreed to, (241) 1935-1936. New Bill presented and read, after the burning of the Parliament House; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time, (301) 2285. Committed, (301-302) 2285. Reported; Engrossed, (304) 2305. Passed, (323) 2371. By the Council, (332) 2398. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 45.)

COMMERCIAL BANK, MIDLAND DISTRICT:--Petition of, for an extension of time for the payment of their new stock, and for an alteration in their title, (177)



1541, (187) 1593. Bill to extend the time, &c.; Sent down from the Council, (196) 1643. Read first time, (197) 1646. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (235) 1903. Reported amended; Amendment to be engrossed, (235) 1904. Passed as amended, (237) 1911. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (243) 1940. Royal Assent, (261) 2050. (12 Vic., cap. 170.)

COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (28.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (2.)

COMMISSIONERS' COURTS:--Petitions for the abolition of Commissioners' Courts, in Lower Canada, and re-establishment of District and Division Courts: Of Joseph Vachon, and others, of Dorchester, (141) 1241, (144) 1274. Of Miville de Chêne, and others, of Dorchester, (177) 1541, (187) 1593.

-----Petition of J. A. Mathison, and others, of Vaudreuil, for an extension of the jurisdiction of Commissioners' Courts; For a uniform rate of postage; Repeal of the Navigation Laws; Suppression of intemperance; Payment of Jurors; And that roads and bridges be placed under the control of the Municipal Councils, (190) 1620, (199) 1657.

-----Vide Division Courts.

COMMITTEES:--Resolution, for the appointment of eight Standing Committees, (13-14) 49. Select Committee appointed to prepare lists of Members to compose such Committees, (14) 49. Lists of Members reported, (21-22) 167-169. Report considered, and concurred in by the House, (30) 262. Vide Bills, Private; Contingencies; Laws, Expiring; Orders, Standing; Printing; Privileges; Railroads; Roads And Bridges.

-----Members added to Committees, (63) 436, (68) 493, (77) 615, (85) 704, (93) 819, (114) 1027, (143) 1252, (152) 1297, (164) 1399, (166) 1405-1406, (184) 1570, (193) 1629, (205) 1684, (218) 1784, (219) 1785-1786, (225) 1823, (226) 1853, (231) 1871, (242) 1939, (273) 2172, (286) 2214, (289) 2227.

-----Instructions to Committees of the whole, (157) 1350-1351, (260) 2046, (327) 2380-2381. To Select Committees, (67) 489, (74) 558, (92) 785, (93) 819, (105) 936, (118-119) 1041-1042, (140) 1229, (180) 1549, (191) 1623, (202) 1669, (219) 1785, (363) 2498.

-----Motion, for an Instruction, negatived, on division, (127) 1153-1163, (294) 2259-2260, 2260.

COMPANIES, UNINCORPORATED:--Vide Commercial Associations.

COMTE, LOUIS:--Petition of, for authority to recover a sum of money due him for the erection of a church, &c., in the Parish of St. Edouard, (28) 253, (39) 308. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (46) 359. Report thereon, (55) 395. Bill presented and read, (64) 438. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (133) 1189. Reported, (177) 1542. Committed, (189) 1597. Considered, (234) 1900. Fee of £20 to be refunded, (266) 2146. Referred back to Committee on Private Bills, (273) 2171. Reported, (281) 2191-2192. Committed, (281) 2192. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (292) 2235. Passed, (299) 2275.

CONFERENCE:--Desired by the House, to communicate their reasons for disagreeing to one of the amendments of the Council to the Bill to amend the School Law of Lower Canada, (350) 2456. Acceded to; Conference held; Report delivery of reason, (351) 2459. Council do not insist on their amendment, (356) 2478.

CONNOR, JOHN:--Petition of, praying that the amount of the emigrant tax paid by him may be refunded, in consideration of his family's long previous residence in British North America, (112) 1007, (120) 1077.

CONSTITUENCIES:--Notice of Motion for returns of population of Upper and Lower Canada, the number of representatives, and constituencies, 241. Motion; Withdrawn Motion, 270.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (11, 96.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (10.)

CONTEMPT OF COURT:--Bill declaratory of the law concerning contempt of Court in Lower Canada, presented and read, (238) 1915-1923. Order for second reading, (259) 2040.

CONTINGENCIES:--Standing Committee on Contingencies, to be appointed, (13-14) 49. Committee appointed to prepare a list of Members to compose the Standing Committee, (14) 49. List of Member reported, (22) 169. Report considered and concurred in by House, (30) 262. Instruction, to inquire into the state of the several offices, and report whether any alterations are necessary, and whether the establishment will admit of reductions, (118-119) 1041-1042. Instruction, to order the Montreal Broker's Circular, of 26 March 1849, and the return of bank issues, printed, (180) 1549. Instruction, to tax and authorize the payment of the accounts of Messrs. Ostell and Barrett, for their attendance as witnesses before the Committee on Yule's Mill Dam Bill, (363) 2498.

-----Motion that Instructions be given to the Standing Committee on Contingencies, 2382-2383. Withdrawn Motion, 2383.

-----Petitions referred: Of Joseph Smolinski, (40) 310. Of James Vollar, (97) 874. Of David Wylie, and others, reporters, (124) 1114. FIRST REPORT: Recommending that all letters and papers forwarded by Members, and chargeable on the Contingencies, should pass through the office of the House, (46) 359-360. Resolution, That the House doth concur in the said Report, agreed to, on division, (46) 360. SECOND REPORT: On expenses of 1848, (68) 492-493. Resolution, concurring in Report; Address ordered, (73) 539. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (27.). THIRD REPORT: On Petition of Joseph Smolinski, (153) 1310. FOURTH REPORT: Advance of £5,000, (170) 1464. Address ordered, (170) 1464-1465. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (66.). FIFTH REPORT: On the Officers of the House, (268-269) 2152-2155, (269-270) 2156-2158. Petitions of James Vollar, and David Wylie, and others, (269) 2155. Committed; Printed, (270) 2155. Considered; Resolution reported, concurring in the Report, (290) 2231. SIXTH REPORT: Advance of £3,000, (270) 2155, 2159. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency (84.) SEVENTH REPORT: Applications, estimate for 1849, &c., (361-363) 2492-2497. Concurred in; Printed, (363) 2497. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (96.)

-----Vide House; Members.

CONTRECOEUR:--Petition of Pierre Noel, and others, praying that part of that Parish may be attached to the County of Verchères, (106) 946, (116) 1035.

COPYRIGHT ACT:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (26.); Governor General, Messages

From His Excellency, (2.)

CORCORAN, THOMAS:--Petition of, complaining of injustice in regard to a timber licence, and praying redress, (83) 699, (90) 779. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, on division, (253-254) 2009.

CORNWALL:--Notice of Motions relative to town lots, 35.

-----Petition of George Poapst, and others, for the confirmation of a certain survey in that Township, (83) 695, (89) 777. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (97) 874. Report thereon, (104) 932.

CORNWALL CANAL:--Question concerning compensation due for damage caused by the Cornwall Canal construction; Answer, 941.

CORPORATIONS:--Vide Incorporated Companies.

COUNSEL:--Petitions from various banking institutions, &c., praying to be heard by Counsel, against certain resolutions to be proposed in Committee of the whole, on the re-organization of the public debt, (142) 1241-1242, (145) 1275. Vide Debt, Provincial. Resolution, appointing a day for Counsel to be heard before the Committee of the whole, (146) 1277-1278. Instruction to the Committee, to hear Counsel thereon, (157) 1350-1351.  
-----Vide Sheriffs Of Montreal.

COUNTIES, ERECTION OF:--Bill for erection of certain new counties and townships in Upper Canada, presented and read, on division, (189) 1598-1600. Motion, for second reading, (249) 1966-1967. Amendment, to add "this day three months," carried, on division, (249) 1967-1976.  
-----Motion to bring a Bill to form a new county in Upper Canada out of parts of Waterloo, Halton, and Oxford counties, negatived, on division, (233) 1887-1890.

COUNTIES, UNION OF:--Vide Districts, Abolition Of.

COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS:--House goes into Committee to consider of providing for the building of certain court houses and gaols in Lower Canada, (309) 2318-2320. Five Resolutions reported, (314) 2334-2335. Motion, for recommitting them, negatived, on division, (314-315) 2335-2336. Resolutions agreed to, (315) 2336. Vide below.

-----Bill to provide for the erection or repair of court houses and gaols, at certain places in Lower Canada, presented and read, (315) 2336. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (328) 2386. Reported; Engrossed, (335) 2405. Passed, (336) 2411. By the Council, (351) 2458. Royal Assent, (366) 2507. (12 Vic., cap. 112.)

-----Vide Rimouski.

COURTS OF JUSTICE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (116.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (90.); Judicature, Lower Canada; Judicature, Upper Canada.

COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER:--Question concerning the holding of these courts twice a year in the Colborne District; Answer, 685.

CRAMAHE AND MURRAY:--Petition of T. H. Ketchum, and others, for erection of certain lots in those Townships into a separate Township, (120) 1077, (123) 1110. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (174) 1508. Report thereon, (188) 1595.

CREMAZIE, JACQUES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (47.).



CRESSE, MRS. JULIE ANGELIQUE BADEAUX:--Petition of, of Three Rivers, widow of the late Louis Charles Cressé, for indemnification for damage caused by the erection of a public bridge interfering with her private rights, (10) 41, (21) 166.

CRIER AND TIPSTAFF, MONTREAL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (4.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (5.); Sheriffs Of Montreal.

CROW, JOHN:--Petition of, for compensation for the destruction of his property by fire, while occupied by Her Majesty's troops, (190) 1620, (199) 1657.

CROWN LANDS:--Vide Lands; Rimouski.

CURRENCY LAWS:--Question relating to a Bank of Issues, and Currency Laws; Answer, 382.

CUSTOM HOUSE:--Vide Rimouski.

CUSTOMS:--Question concerning presentation of tariff of duties; Answer, 1501.

-----House goes into Committee to consider of continuing and amending the Act for the management of the customs, (184) 1571-1572. Resolution reported and agreed to, (189) 1601. Vide below.

-----Bill to amend and make permanent the Act for the management of the customs, presented and read, (189) 1601. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (198) 1653. Passed, (199) 1657. By the Council, (216) 1745. Royal Assent, (261) 2048. (12 Vic., cap. 2.)

-----Postponement of consideration of new tariff, 1655.

-----House resolves to go into Committee to consider certain resolutions for repealing the present tariff of duties, and substituting another therefor; Various petitions relative to customs duties, referred, (205) 1689, (211) 1721, (218) 1783. Considered, (205) 1689-1690, (217) 1745-1773, (224) 1810-1820, (225) 1836-1846, (232) 1874-1883, (239) 1926-1927. Six Resolutions reported, (243-244) 1940-1944. Motion to read resolutions a second time; Several amendments proposed, and negatived, on division, (244) 1944, 1944-1945, 1945-1947, (244-245) 1947, (245) 1947-1948, 1948, 1948-1949. Resolutions recommitted, to consider of reducing the duty on mess pork, (245-246) 1949. Resolutions reported and agreed to, (246-247) 1949-1953. Vide below.

-----Bill to amend the laws relative to duties of customs, presented and read, (247) 1953. Read second time; Committed, (252) 1987. Considered, (259) 2039-2040. Reported, (260) 2046. Motion, to recommit Bill, negatived, on division, (260-261) 2046. Engrossed, (261) 2046. Passed, (261) 2046-2047. By the Council; Royal Assent, (261) 2048. (12 Vic., cap. 1.)

-----Petitions praying for certain modifications of the proposed tariff: Of C. Wurtele, and W. Wurtele, and others, presented, (217) 1782. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (217) 1783. Of the Board of Trade of Hamilton, presented, (217) 1782. Standing Rule suspended, (217) 1783. Petition read, (218) 1783. Both referred to the Committee of the whole on the customs, (218) 1783.

-----Petition of William Price, and others, of Quebec, for repeal of the duties on provisions, grain, and flour, (31) 276, (40) 309. Printed, (40) 311.



-----Petitions praying that the revenue may be raised chiefly by duties on imports, so as to protect home industry: Of William Workman, and others, of Montreal, (83) 699, (90) 779. Of A. T. Galt, and others, of Sherbrooke, (102) 927, (113) 1009. Of William Robinson, on behalf of inhabitants of Leeds and Lansdowne, (112) 1007, (120) 1077. Of Mahlon Willet, and others, of Chambly, (112) 1007, (121) 1077-1078. Of George Crawford, and others, of the District of Johnstown, (156) 1344, (163) 1397. All referred to the Committee of the whole on customs duties, (205) 1689. Vide also, Naviga-tion Laws; Woollen Cloths.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (25, 28, 39.); Collector of Customs; Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (2.); United States.

D.

DANNVILLE AND CAYUGA ROADS:--Question as to Ministry's intention to introduce Bills to appropriate funds to maintain the Dannville and Cayuga roads; Answer, 269.

DAVERNE, RICHARD:--Petition of, praying compension for a grant of land made to his late brother, and afterwards revoked, (37) 303, (53) 390.

DEATH:--Vide Capital Punishment.

DEBATES:--Vide House; Members; Reporters.

DEBENTURES:--Vide Debt, Provincial.

DE BOUCHERVILLE, GEORGE P.:--Petition of, for aid towards carrying into practice a machine invented by him, for the production of a self-renewing motive force, (45) 358, (59) 416. Referred, (73) 538. Report, (138) 1207.

DEBT, IMPRISONMENT FOR:--Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors, presented and read, (17) 113-114. Order for second reading, (57) 408. Order for second reading, discharged, (115) 1028. Bill withdrawn, (115) 1029.

-----New Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors, presented and read, (125) 1134. Motion, that Bill be read a second time, (215) 1733-1734. Amendment, to add "in three months", negatived, on division, (215) 1734-1737. Amendment, to add "on Thursday next", carried, (215) 1737. Read second time; Referred, (228) 1861-1862.

-----Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, presented and read, (289) 2228. Motion, that the Order of the Day for the second reading, be now read, negatived, on division, (358) 2485.

-----Bill to relieve from arrest for debt in Lower Canada, persons residing in Upper Canada. Notice of Motion, 35. Bill presented and read, (17) 114. Order for second reading, (57) 408. Order for second reading, discharged; Bill withdrawn, (115) 1029.

-----Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and for the punishment of fraudulent debtors in Lower Canada, presented and read, (325) 2375. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (358) 2484. Reported; Engrossed, (358) 2485. Passed, (359) 2486. By the Council, (360) 2491. Royal Assent, (366) 2509. (12 Vic., cap. 42.)

DEBTORS:--Bill to reduce the expense of proceedings, in Upper Canada, against the property of absconding debtors, presented and read, (92) 785. Read

second time; Engrossed, (149-150) 1289. Passed, (151) 1295. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (205) 1689. Considered, and agreed to, (209) 1703-1704. Royal Assent, (363) 2499. (12 Vic., cap. 67.)

-----Bill for the relief of insolvent debtors in Lower Canada, presented and read, (328) 2387.

-----Vide Debt, Imprisonment For.

DEBT, PROVINCIAL:--Motion that the House go into Committee on that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the re-organization of the provincial debt, the creation of a sinking fund, and the alienation of works of a local character, (143) 1253. His Excellency's recommendation signified, (143) 1253-1254. Motion agreed to, (143) 1254. House in Committee, (143-144) 1254-1269. To be first Order of the Day, (144) 1269. Petitions from various banks, &c., praying to be heard by Counsel against certain of the resolutions to be proposed, relative to the issuing of provincial debentures, also committed, (146) 1277-1278. Resolution, that Counsel be heard thereon, (146) 1278. Instruction to the Committee of the whole, to hear Counsel, (157) 1350-1351. House again in Committee, (157-158) 1351-1368. Ten Resolutions reported, (160-162) 1378-1381. First Resolution agreed to, (162) 1381-1384. Amendment proposed to second Resolution, negatived, on division, (162) 1384-1389. Remaining Resolutions agreed to, (162) 1389.

-----Bill for the better management of the public debt, accounts, revenue, and property, presented and read, (162) 1389. Order for second reading, (173) 1499, (179) 1546. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (184) 1572. Passed, (186) 1588. By the Council, (205) 1689. Royal Assent, (261) 2048. (12 Vic., cap. 5.)

-----Petitions praying to be heard by Counsel against the foregoing Resolutions for the issuing of Government debentures: Of President, &c., of Commercial Bank, Midland District; Of the Montreal City Bank; Of David Thompson, on behalf of the Gore Bank; Of Joseph Wenham, Manager of the Upper Canada Bank at Montreal, (142) 1241-1242, (145) 1275. All referred to Committee of the whole on the reorganization of the public debt, (146) 1277-1278. Counsel to be heard thereon, (146) 1278. Vide above. Of Montreal Bank, (144) 1274, (153) 1309. Of Upper Canada Bank, (163) 1396, (169) 1462.

-----Vide Supply.

-----Notice of Question concerning communication from Home Government relative to issuing of debentures, or to credit of the Province, 2196. Postponed Question, 2239. Question; Answer, 2382.

-----Notice of Question concerning debentures issued a second time; Answer, 2279.

DEBTS, COLLECTION OF:--Petitions for a reduction of law costs in the collection of debts, and an alteration in the law of arrest in Lower Canada: Of William Murray, and others, of the Eastern District, (126) 1147, (137) 1206. Of John R. Loucks, and others, of Russell, (211) 1720, (216) 1743.

-----Vide Debt, Imprisonment For.

DEBTS, SMALL:--Bill to consolidate the laws relating to the Courts in Upper Canada for the recovery of small debts, presented and read, (108) 953. Order for second reading, (172) 1497. Order for second reading, discharged, (274) 2173.

-----Vide Navigation Laws; Requests, Courts Of; Small Causes.

DE COURVILLE, J. BAPTISTE CADIEUX:--Petition of, for compensation for damages from the construction of a turnpike road through his property, (5) 11, (12) 45.

DELAWARE:--Petition of Benjamin Paine, and others, for establishment of the boundary line between the second and third Concessions of that Township, (9) 27, (12) 46.

-----Petition of Gideon Tiffany, and others, praying that the proposed division of the London District for electoral purposes, that Township may remain attached to Middlesex, (102) 926, (112) 1008.

DEPOTS OF PROVISIONS:--Resolutions from Committee of Supply concerning depôts of provisions, (341) 2422-2423.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR:--Gives the Royal Assent to Bills, (363) 2498. Closes the Session with a Speech from the Throne, (367) 2510-2511.

DESCHAMPS, JOSEPH HENEAU DIT:--Petition of, for remuneration for injury to his property by quarrying thereon, &c., for the Beauharnois Canal, (156) 1344, (163) 1397.

DESIGN, SCHOOL OF:--Vide Art And Design.

DESJARDINS CANAL COMPANY:--Petition of, for an amendment to the Act authorizing them to borrow a sum of money, (106) 946, (116) 1035. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (158) 1372. Report thereon, (168) 1419.

-----Petition of John O. Hatt, and others, stockholders, against, (156) 1344, (163) 1397.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (87.)

DESPRES, E. COUILLARD:--Petition of, for indemnification for loss in the erection of the gaol and court house at St. Hyacinthe, (17) 111, (29) 254.

DISSOLUTION OF UNION:--Vide Union, Dissolution Of.

DISTILLERS:--Vide Spirituuous Liquors.

DISTRICT COUNCILS, LOWER CANADA:--Question concerning debts of Lower Canada's District Councils; Answer, 429.

DISTRICT COURTS:--Bill to provide for holding General Sessions of the Peace in each District of Upper Canada, and to alter the terms of the District Courts, presented and read, (73) 539-540. Order for second reading, (136) 1197. Order for second reading, discharged, (266) 2146.

-----Bill to extend the provisions of the Act regulating the practice of the District Courts in Upper Canada, presented and read, (114) 1025-1026. Order for second reading, (137) 1199. Read second time; Referred, (215) 1732. Reported; Committed, (225) 1822-1823. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (250) 1977. Passed, (259) 2042. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (293) 2243. Considered and agreed to, (298) 2274. Royal Assent, (364) 2502. (12 Vic., cap. 66.)

-----Petition of Municipal Council, District of Ottawa, for a reduction of the costs in the District Courts, and an extension of the jurisdiction of the Division Courts, (89) 777, (96) 872.

-----Vide Commissioners' Courts.

DISTRICT OFFICERS:--Petition of the Municipal Council of Home District, for alterations in the appointment and salaries, &c., of certain District

Officers; For amendments to the Township Officers and Municipal Council Acts, (83) 699, (89) 778. Referred to the Committee of the whole on the Upper Canada Municipalities Bill, (190) 1620.

DISTRICTS, ABOLITION OF:--Bill to abolish the division of Upper Canada into Districts, and to provide for the temporary union of counties for judicial and other purposes, presented and read, (121) 1079-1080. Order for second reading, (144) 1270, (173) 1499, (178) 1545. Read second time; Committed, (198) 1648-1649. Order of the Day postponed, (207) 1696. Considered, (211) 1715, (223-224) 1808-1809. Reported amended, (224) 1809. One of the amendments amended, (224) 1809-1810. Further amendment proposed, negatived, on division; Bill to be engrossed, (224) 1810. Read third time, (231) 1873. Ryder added, (231-232) 1873. Bill passed, (232) 1873. By the Council, (255) 2022. Royal Assent, (364) 2500. (12 Vic., cap. 78.)

DIVISION COURTS:--Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Bathurst, praying that the Commissioners' Courts may be restored in lieu of Division Courts, (20) 164, (32) 277.

-----Petitions praying that the jurisdiction of the Division Courts may be increased: Of John Vandal Ham, of Murray, (28) 252, (39) 308. Of John Beckton, and others, (31) 276, (40) 309. Of Delegates of Freeholders of Lincoln, (95) 870, (103) 928.

-----Petition of the Magistrates of the Eastern District, for amendments to the Division Courts Act, (163) 1396, (169) 1462.

-----Question concerning Ministry's intention to extend the Division Courts' jurisdiction in Upper Canada; Answer, 429.

-----Vide Commissioners' Courts; District Courts.

DIVISION LINE:--Vide Boundary Line, Provincial.

DONEGANI, JOSEPH:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (56.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (30.); Aliens.

DORCHESTER BRIDGE:--Vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.

DOVER HARBOUR:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the Harbour and light house, (344) 2429.

DOWER:--Bill to facilitate proceedings in actions of dower in Upper Canada, presented and read, (79) 618-619. Order for second reading, (149) 1288. Order for second reading, discharged, (266) 2147.

DREDGING MACHINES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (104.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (70.)

DRUGGISTS:--Vide Apothecaries.

DRUMMOND:--Petition of G. L. Marler, and others, for erection of certain Townships in that County into a distinct Municipality, (28) 252, (38-39) 306. Bill to divide Drummond into two Municipalities, presented and read, (85) 704. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (134) 1191. Engrossed, (134) 1192. Passed, (137) 1205. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (160) 1378. Amendments concurred in, (165) 1403. Royal Assent, (261) 2049. (12 Vic., cap. 122.)

-----Vide Richmond, Proposed County Of.



DUBORD, LOUIS ELEONORE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (71.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (41.)

DU CHENE RIVER:--Petition of Joseph Ouimette, and others, for adoption of measures for draining the lands flooded by the River du Chêne, (9) 27, (12) 46. Referred, (17) 112. Report, (40) 310. Bill to provide for the improvement of the River du Chêne, presented and read, (60) 418. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (133) 1188. Passed, (137) 1206. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (249) 1966. Considered, and agreed to, (251) 1983-1984. Royal Assent, (364) 2500. (12 Vic., cap. 155.)

DU GOUFFRE, RIVER:--Question concerning bridges over River du Gouffre; Answer, 685.

DUMFRIES:--Petition of G. Macartney, and others, for a division of that Township, (53) 389, (63) 435.

-----Petition of John Bonham, and others, against, (177) 1541, (187) 1593.

-----Vide Bruce, Proposed District Of; Gore District.

DUMOULIN, P. B.:--Petition of, for payment of arrears of rent due him for a house used as House of Correction at Three Rivers, (89) 777, (96) 872.

DUNCAN, WILLIAM:--Petition of, for authority to recover an amount due him for the construction of a bridge over the River Delisle, (38) 305, (55) 393.

DUNDAS AND WATERLOO ROAD:--Bill to amend the Act for improving the said Road, presented and read, (118) 1041. Order for second reading, (150) 1291. Order for second reading, discharged, (267) 2148.

-----Petition of George Thomson, and others, complaining of the unequal distances at which the toll-gates are placed on the said Road, and praying relief, (17) 11, (29) 254. Referred, (59) 417. Report, (158-159) 1373.

-----Petitions for extension and improvement of the said Road: Of Alexander B. Orr, and others, (37) 304, (54) 391. Of A. Buchanan, and others, (58) 415, (66) 487.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (107.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (72.)

DUNN:--Vide Niagara District.

D'URBAN, SIR BENJAMIN:--House to adjourn for D'Urban's funeral. Motion; Postponed Motion, 2445.

-----Resolution, that to enable Members to attend the funeral of the late Maj. Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander of the Forces in Canada, the House at its rising, do stand adjourned over the following day; To be communicated to the surviving members of his family, (348) 2450. Letter of acknowledgement from Lt. Col. D'Urban, (355) 2475-2476.

DURHAM HIGH SCHOOL:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343) 2427-2428.

DUTIES:--Vide Customs.

E.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, LOWER CANADA:--Petition of Rev. Antoine Racine, and others, of Stanfold, &c., praying that each of the Eastern Townships may be erected

into a distinct Municipality, (31) 276, (39) 308. Referred to the Committee on the causes of emigration from Lower Canada, (93) 818.

-----Petition of Rev. P. J. Bedard, and others, for a grant of 200 acres of land in each Township, for the support of a Missionary therein, (66) 486, (71) 534.

-----Petition of Rev. George Slack, and others, for the formation of that part of the Eastern Townships between Lake Memphramagog and Missisquoi Bay, into a separate Judicial District, (106) 946, (116) 1035.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (84.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (52.); British American Land Company; Lands.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS ROADS:--Question concerning the main Eastern Townships Road; Answer, 940.

ECHO LAKE MINING COMPANY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (31.)

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS:--Question as to whether the Ministry intended to bring Bills to amend the Common School Act; Answer, 269.

-----Bill to amend the School Law of Lower Canada, presented and read, (42) 316. Order for second reading, (135) 1195, (173) 1498, (178) 1545, (206) 1694. Read second time; Committed, (210) 1709. Order of the Day postponed, (289) 2228. Considered, (305) 2305. Reported; Engrossed, (309) 2321. Passed, (316) 2343. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (348) 2452. Considered, (349) 2454-2455. First amendment, negatived; Remaining Resolutions agreed to, (349) 2455. Committee appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing to the amendment, (349-350) 2455. Report of reasons; Conference desired, for communicating the same, (350) 2456. Conference agreed to by the Council; Managers appointed; Conference, and report delivery of reasons, (351) 2459. Message from the Council, that they do not insist on the said amendment, (356) 2478. House agrees to amendments, (356) 2479. Royal Assent, (366) 2509. (12 Vic., cap. 50.)

-----Question as to whether the Ministry intended to present Bills to appropriate land of equal value to the support of Grammar Schools; Answer, 269.

-----Motion, that the House resolve itself into Committee, on the subject of making an appropriation for Common School purposes; Hon. Mr. Price, a Member of the Executive Council, acquaints the House that His Excellency recommends the matter to the consideration of the House, (108) 950. House goes into Committee, (108) 950-952. Resolution reported, and agreed to, (115) 1027-1028. Vide below.

-----Bill to raise an income of £100,000, out of the public lands, for Common School Education, presented and read, (115) 1028. Read second time, (130) 1176-1177. Committed; Considered; Reported, (130) 1177. Engrossed, (131) 1177. Passed, (131) 1183. By the Council, (160) 1378. Reserved, (367) 2509. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (87.)

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of amending the Common School Act, and making better provision for Common Schools in Upper Canada; Resolution reported and agreed to, (231) 1872. Vide below.

-----Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of public schools in Upper Canada, presented and read, (231) 1872. Order for second reading, (290) 2230. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (351) 2460. Engrossed, (352) 2461. Passed, (356) 2479. By the Council, (359) 2489. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 83.)

- Bill to make better provision for the support of Common Schools in Quebec and Montreal, presented and read; Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (338) 2416. Passed, (347) 2449. By the Council, (351) 2458. Royal Assent, (366) 2507. (12 Vic., cap. 113.)
- Petitions for amendments to the Upper Canada School Act: Of Thomas Horner, and others, of Anderdon, (5) 11, (12) 45. Of Patrick Finn, and others, of Niagara, (10) 28, (13) 47. Of Municipal Council, District of Bathurst, (20) 164, (32) 278. Of Municipal Council, District of Newcastle, (31) 276, (40) 309. Of R. B. Hudson, and others, (102) 926, (112) 1008.
- Petitions for repeal or amendment of the Lower Canada School Act: Of F. S. Fournier, and others, of St. Jean Port Joli; Of Fisher Ames, and others; Of Robert Barrie, and others, of Hinchinbrooke, &c., (10) 41, (21) 166. Of Charles Symmes, and others, of Ottawa, (17) 111, (28) 253. Of B. Marquette, and others, of Quebec, (20) 164, (32) 278. Of C. C. Grece, and others, of Grenville, &c., (31) 276, (39) 308. Of Thomas Cantwell, and others, of St. Jean Chrysostôme, (61) 432, (67) 488. Of Augustin Martineau, and others, of Kamouraska, (70) 533, (76) 612. Of Rev. Charles Bancroft, and others, of St. John, Dorchester, (83) 695, (89) 778. Of François Desaulnier, and others, of St. Maurice, (106) 946, (116) 1035. Of Robert Lovell, and others, (115) 1034, (123) 1110. Of Joseph Vachon, and others, of Dorchester, (141) 1241, (144-145) 1275. Of E. Dalaire, and others, of Dorchester, (151) 1294, (156) 1345. Of Joseph Sauvageau, and others, of Deschambault, (167) 1417, (174) 1508.
- Petitions for aid: Of the Rev. David Gibbs, and others, for aid for an academy at Granby, (5) 11, (12) 45. Of Rev. James Jones, and others, for aid for an academy at Bedford; Of Rev. Charles Begin, and others, for aid to enlarge the school-house at Rivière Ouelle, (9) 27, (12) 46. Of Rev. J. L. Beaubien, and others, for aid to establish a school for females at St. Thomas, L'Islet, (37) 304, (54) 391. Of C. P. Reid, and others, for aid to establish an academy in Compton; Of Rev. C. LaRocque, and others, for a grant to erect an academy in the village of St. Jean, Dorchester, (58) 415, (66) 487.
- Petition of William Benson, and others, on his behalf, for the payment of a sum due to him as a common school teacher, (9) 27, (12) 46.
- Petition of James Evans, and others, Protestant teachers, of Quebec, complaining that they have not received the Government allowance for their schools since 1846, and praying relief, (66) 486, (71) 534.
- Petition of Michael Scott, and others, praying that certain parts of Ste. Foye, St. Augustin, and L'Ancienne Lorette may be formed into a separate School District, (75) 579, (77) 613.
- Question concerning allocation of funds for a school for young ladies in St. Thomas; Answer, 1582.
- Vide Accounts And Papers, (16, 21, 69, 118.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (87.); Charitable Associations; Education Societies; Navigation Laws, Imperial.

EDUCATION SOCIETIES:--Resolutions from Committee of Supply concerning the schools, (343) 2426.

EDWARDSBURGH:--Entry in JOURNALS of 1846, relative to the petition of William Gibson, and others, respecting a survey of the town line of Edwardsburgh,

read; Referred to a Select Committee, (166) 1405.

ELECTIONS:--Bill to amend and consolidate the laws regulating elections of Members. Notice of Motion, 36. Bill presented and read, (14) 55. Order for second reading, (57) 407. Motion for second reading, 941-942. Withdrawn Motion, 942. Read second time, (127) 1149-1153. Motion, for committing Bill, (127) 1153. Amendment to add an Instruction to the Committee, to inquire into the expediency of introducing a system for the registration of voters, negatived, on division (127) 1153-1163. Main Motion agreed to; Bill committed, (127) 1163. Notification of future date for committing the Bill, 1178. Petition of P. M. Brady, and others, relative to elections in Quebec, also committed, (143) 1252. Order of the Day postponed, (144) 1269. Considered, (152) 1298-1305, (162-163) 1389-1393. Order of the Day postponed, (173) 1500. House to resolve itself into Committee, (179) 1547-1548. Considered, (185) 1580-1581, (206) 1693, (239) 1927. Reported amended, (247) 1953-1955. One of the amendments, negatived, on division, (247) 1955-1956. The others agreed to; Bill to be engrossed, (247) 1956. Ryder added, (259-260) 2043-2044. Bill passed, on division, (260) 2044-2045. By the Council, (282) 2194. Royal Assent, (364) 2501. (12 Vic., cap. 27.)

-----Motion to alter Quebec electoral divisions; Postponed Motion, 1030.

-----Motion for a Bill to facilitate voting in Quebec City, and especially in St. Roch, 1069-1070. Postponed Motion, 1070.

-----List of the several parishes, seigniories, &c., comprising the present electoral divisions of the Province, to be laid on the Table by the Clerk, (160) 1377. Presented, (177) 1541.

#### ELECTIONS, WRITS ISSUED DURING THE RECESS:-

FOR WHAT PLACE	IN THE ROOM OF	ON WHAT ACCOUNT
	Hon. Thomas Chushing	
Quebec City . . . . .	Aylwin. . . . .	Accepted Office, (2) 4, (3) 5.
York,	William Hume	
East Riding . . . . .	Blake, Esq. . . . .	Accepted Office, (2) 4, (3) 5.
	Lewis T.	
Shefford. . . . .	Drummond, Esq. . . . .	Accepted Office, (2) 4, (3) 5-6.
	Hon. Marc Paschal de	
Saguenay. . . . .	Sales Laterrière. . . . .	Accepted Office, (2-3) 4-5, (3) 6.
	Hon. William	
Lincoln . . . . .	Hamilton Merritt. . . . .	Accepted Office, (3) 5, 6-7.

#### ELECTIONS, WRITS ISSUED DURING LAST SESSION:-

FOR WHAT PLACE	IN THE ROOM OF	ON WHAT ACCOUNT
	Hon. Louis Hippolyte	
Montreal City . . . . .	LaFontaine. . . . .	Accepted Office, (1) 1.
	Hon. Thomas Cushing	
Quebec City . . . . .	Aylwin. . . . .	Accepted Office, (1) 1-2.
York,		
North Riding. . . . .	Hon. Robert Baldwin . . . . .	Accepted Office, (1) 2.



FOR WHAT PLACE	IN THE ROOM OF	ON WHAT ACCOUNT
York,	Hon. James	
South Riding . . . . .	Hervey Price. . . . .	Accepted Office, (2) 2.
Verchères . . . . .	Hon. James Leslie . . .	Accepted Office, (2) 2-3.
	Hon. Louis Hipolyte	
Terrebonne . . . . .	LaFontaine. . . . .	Accepted Office, (2) 3.
Kent . . . . .	Hon. Malcolm Cameron. .	Accepted Office, (2) 3.
	Antoine	
Three Rivers . . . . .	Polette, Esq. . . . .	Vacancy, (2) 4.
Oxford . . . . .	Hon. Francis Hincks . .	Accepted Office, (2) 4.

ELECTIONS, WRITS ISSUED DURING THE SESSION:-

FOR WHAT PLACE	IN THE ROOM OF	ON WHAT ACCOUNT
Sherbrooke County. . .	Samuel Brooks, Esq. . .	Deceased, (180) 1549-1550.

-----Vide Privileges; Representation, Increase Of.

ELECTIONS, CONTROVERTED, BONAVENTURE:--Entries in JOURNALS of last Session, relative to the petition against sitting Member, read; Select Committee appointed to inquire whether the seals affixed to the certificates attached to the petition were affixed before or since its presentation, (146) 1279.

ELECTIONS, CONTROVERTED, CORNWALL:--((Proceedings continued from last Session.)) Special report, of absence of certain Members; Ordered to attend in their places, (9) 27, (13) 48, (17) 112, (21) 167. They attend accordingly, and having stated on oath the cause of their absence, are excused, (15) 57, 57-58, (30) 262. Select Committee to adjourn until 30 Jan., (33) 281. Report, in favour of sitting Member, (55) 394-395.

ELECTIONS, CONTROVERTED, GLENGARRY:--Resolution, that the petition, of last Session, against the return of John Sandfield Macdonald, is not now pending, the petitioners having failed to enter into recognizances, (22) 169.

ELECTIONS, CONTROVERTED, OXFORD:--Vide House.

ELECTIONS, CONTROVERTED, PRESCOTT:--Petition of, William K. Mackenzie, an elector, against Thomas Hall Johnson, (5) 11, (11-12) 44. Day appointed for consideration of petition, (40) 310-311. Parties exchange lists of witnesses, (100-101) 924. Ballot, and Committee, (101-102) 924-926. Special report, of absence of Mr. Cartier; Ordered to attend in his place, (113) 1010. Committee adjourned to give time to the parties to take evidence before Commissioners, (116) 1036. Mr. Cartier states, upon oath, the cause of his absence, and is excused, (119) 1044. Petitioner allowed to add to his list of witnesses, (120) 1066-1068. Commission appointed for examination of witnesses; Clerk of Crown in Chancery to transmit to the Chairman of the Commissioners, the original poll books and all other papers relating to the election, (120) 1068. Parties to exchange list of objected votes, (123) 1103. Committee to adjourn until 27 March, (168) 1418. Motion, for leave to Committee to examine additional witnesses on part of petitioner, negatived, on division, (189) 1600-1601. Committee

have leave to adjourn, (191) 1621-1622. Report, in favour of sitting Member, (211) 1721.

ELECTIONS, CONTROVERTED, STORMONT:--((Proceedings continued from last Session.)) Select Committee to adjourn until another day, (9) 27, (40) 309, (94) 821, (100) 912. Special report, of absence of certain Members; Ordered to attend in their places, (27) 251, (97) 875. They attend accordingly, and having stated on oath the cause of their absence, are excused by the House, (36) 298, (36-37) 298, (105) 934. Report, in favour of sitting Member, (107) 949.

ELECTIONS, CONTROVERTED, WATERLOO:--((Proceedings renewed, the Legislature having been prorogued last Session before the day appointed for the consideration of the former petition had arrived.)) Mr. Speaker reports letter from Joseph Webster, purporting to contain a resignation of his seat, (4) 7. Petition of Adam Johnston Fergusson, and others, against James Webster, and in favour of Mr. Fergusson, (5) 11, (11) 42-44. Notice of Motion for reading of JOURNALS relative to the petition, ((13)) 47. Day appointed for consideration of petition, (13) 47-48. Entries in JOURNAL of last Session, relative to the said Controverted Election, read, (18) 114. Petition to be considered, (65) 483. Select Committee appointed, (65) 483-485. Report, in favour of Mr. Fergusson, and calling attention of the House to conduct of certain Deputy Returning Officers, (72) 536-537. Mr. Fergusson takes his seat; Deputy Returning Officers for Waterloo, Holland, Sullivan, and Arthur, to appear at the Bar, (72) 537. Vide House.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (11, 96.); Quebec, Electoral Divisions.

ELGIN TOWNSHIP:--Petition of Alexander Shearer, and others, for a division of Hinchinbrooke, (221) 1802, (226) 1852. Referred, (233) 1887. Report; Bill to erect a part of the said Township into a new Township, by the name of Elgin, presented and read, (283) 2200. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (305) 2306-2307. Rule requiring a week's posting in the lobby, suspended, (305) 2307. Reported, (306-307) 2313. Engrossed, (313) 2333. Passed, (328) 2385. By the Council, (335) 2406. Royal Assent, (365) 2506. (12 Vic., cap. 135.)

ELMSLEY, NORTH:--Vide Montague And North Elmsley.

ELORA AND SAUGEEN ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of Andrew Geddes, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (27-28) 252, (38) 306. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (97) 874. Report thereon, (107) 948. Bill presented and read, (119) 1042.

EMIGRANTS:--Bill to amend the Act imposing a tax on emigrants, presented and read, (93) 819. Read second time; Committed, (120) 1062. Considered, (120) 1062-1066. Conversation concerning the Emigration Bill, 1069. Bill reported; Engrossed, (122) 1082. Passed, (126) 1147. By the Council, (147) 1281. Royal Assent, (261) 2048. (12 Vic., cap. 6.)

-----Petition of Allan Gilmour, & Co., and others, of Quebec, for a reduction of the tax imposed on emigrants, (83) 695, (89) 778.

-----Question concerning transportation of emigrants; Answer, 1200-1201.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (22.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (15.)

EMIGRATION:--Select Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the emigration which takes place annually from Lower Canada into the United States, (60) 420-423. Members added, (63) 436. Matters referred; So much of Petition of Alexis Rivard, and others, of Rimouski, as prays for a reduction of the price of Crown Lands therein, (77) 614. So much of Petition of Hon. Louis Pinet, and others, as relates to emigration to the United States, (85) 702-703. Petition of Rev. Antoine Racine, and others, for erection of the Eastern Townships into separate Municipalities, (93) 818. Report; Printed, (356) 2479.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply on emigration, (345) 2431.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (86, 99.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (67.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (5.)

ENGLISH MAILS:--Question concerning continuance of sending English mail via the British provinces rather than the United States; Answer, 1564.

-----Select Committee appointed to inquire whether it would be more convenient to have the English mails carried through the British provinces, or through the United States, (200) 1659-1660.

ESTIMATES, CIVIL GOVERNMENT:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (102, 117.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (7,9.)

ETOBICOKE AND MONO ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of E. Fisher, Pres., for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Company, (115) 1034, (123) 1110.

EVANS, WILLIAM:--Petition of, for compensation for his services, &c., in promoting agricultural improvements in Canada, (87) 738, (90) 780.

-----Petition of William Evans, and his sons, for indemnification for damage sustained by them through leakage on the Lachine Canal, (112) 1007, (121) 1077. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, on division, (257) 2036.

EVIDENCE:--Notice of Motion of Bills to amend the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada, 12.

-----Bill to improve the Law of Evidence, and to abolish unnecessary Oaths, presented and read, (13) 49. Order for second reading, (57) 406. Motion, that the Bill be read a second time, (106) 938. Amendment, for adding "this day six months", carried, on division, (106) 938-939.

-----Bill to improve the Law of Evidence in Upper Canada, presented and read, (152) 1296. Order for second reading, (173) 1499, (178-179) 1546, (207) 1694-1695, (290) 2230. Read second time; Engrossed, (305) 2306. Passed, (316) 2343. By the Council, (330) 2391. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 70.)

EXECUTIONS, CIVIL:--Bill for preventing frivolous and vexatious oppositions to the seizure of moveables or immoveables, and for better ensuring the execution of judgments in Lower Canada, presented and read, (42) 315. Order for second reading, (136) 1196, (155) 1333, (190) 1615. Order for second reading, discharged, (193-194) 1631. Bill withdrawn, (194) 1631.

-----Bill to extend the remedy by writs of execution, presented and read, (60) 423. Motion, for second reading, (202) 1670-1672. Amendment, to

add "this day three months", carried, on division, (202) 1672-1673.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:--Notice of Motion relative to a Bill limiting the number of the Executive Council, 99.

-----Vide Supply.

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONARIES:--Bill to limit the number of Executive Functionaries, presented and read, (18) 115. Order for second reading, (136) 1198, (176) 1532, (181) 1554. Motion, for second reading, (219) 1790-1791. Amendment, to add "in three months", carried, on division, (219-220) 1791-1795.

EXPENSES, GOVERNMENT:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning unforeseen expenses, (342) 2423.

EXPLORATION IN REAR OF QUEBEC:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (63.)

F.

FARMERS' BANK:--Select Committee appointed to inquire into the position and management of the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Company at Toronto, (200) 1661. Members added, (219) 1785-1786.

FARMS, MODEL:--Vide Agricultural Schools; St. Hyacinthe, Seminary Of.

FARRAN, CHARLES CURTIS:--Petition of, for compensation for damages sustained by the construction of the St. Lawrence Canal, (45) 358, (59) 416.

FEES OF OFFICE:--Motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to provide that Actions of Account for fees of office may be tried by Jury, and according to the laws of England, negatived, on division, (212) 1722.

FERRES, JAMES MOIR:--Petition of, for an investigation into the matter of his dismissal from the office of Revenue Inspector for the Second Division of the District of Montreal, (81) 646, (84) 702. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, on division, (124) 1114-1132.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (49.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (24.)

FETES D'OBLIGATION:--Vide Lord's Day.

FIRE-MEN:--Petitions praying that members of fire companies may be exempted from serving as jurymen, militia-men, or constables: Of John Keenan, and others, (93) 818, (96) 873. Of Charles Whitlaw, and others, of Paris; Of A. Thibodo, and others, of Kingston; Of George S. Wilkes, and others, of Brantford, (137) 1205, (144) 1274. Of Henry Groves, and others; Of John Perrigo, and others, (142) 1241, (144) 1274. Vide below. Of John Turner, and others, of Brantford; Of Francis Monette, and others, of St. Johns, (177) 1541, (187) 1592-1593. Petition of George S. Wilkes, and others, referred, (163) 1398. Other of the foregoing petitions referred, (169) 1463, (208) 1702. Report, (208) 1702. Vide below.

-----Bill to exempt fire-men from militia and other duties, presented and read, (208) 1703. Read second time; Committed, (249) 1977. Considered, (359) 2485-2486. Reported, on division; Engrossed, (359) 2486. Passed, (359) 2489. By the Council, (360) 2491. Royal Assent, (366) 2509. (12 Vic., cap. 36.)



FISH AND OIL:--Petition of Messrs. LeMesurier, Tilstone, & Co., and others, of Quebec, for an Act to regulate the inspection of fish and oil, the produce of British fisheries, (52) 387, (62) 434. Referred, (91) 782-783. Report, (257) 2036. Vide below.

-----Bill to continue and amend the Ordinance for the inspection of fish and oil, presented and read, (257) 2036. Read second time; Committed (267) 2150.

FISHERIES:--Petition of Antoine Talbot, of Berthier, for the protection of those engaged in the fisheries off Labrador, from violence and robbery, (58) 415, (66) 487. Referred; Instruction to Committee, to inquire into the abuses committed on the coast of Labrador, by foreign fishermen, and into the damages that may result to the fisheries from the want of Coast Guards, (67) 489. Report, (226) 1852. Committed; Printed, with the petition, (226) 1853. Considered, (250) 1978.

FLINT, BILLA:--Comment made by Billa Flint, 409.

FOREIGN INSURANCES:--House goes into Committee, to consider of the expediency of regulating Foreign Insurances, (238) 1913-1915. Resolution reported and agreed to; Bill presented and read, (238) 1915. Read second time; Committed, (274) 2174.

FOREIGN JUDGMENTS:--Bill to authorize defendants to make full defence in actions upon foreign judgments, presented and read, (152) 1296. Motion, for second reading; Amendment to add "in six months", carried, (220) 1797.

FORMA PAUPERIS:--Bill to remove doubts as to the right of suing and defending causes in formâ pauperis in Lower Canada, presented and read, (176) 1529. Read second time; Engrossed, (182) 1562. Passed, (183) 1568. Message from the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (286) 2207. New Bill presented and read; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time, (298) 2273. Engrossed, (301) 2285. Passed, (312) 2329. By the Council, (324) 2373. Royal Assent, (365) 2503. (12 Vic., cap. 43.)

FREE TRADE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (39.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (20.); Furs; United States.

FREIGHTS:--Question concerning reduction of outward and inward freights; Answer, 1200-1201.

FRENCH:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning French translator of laws, (341) 2422.

-----Vide Navigation Laws, Imperial.

"FRIENDS" SEMINARY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (42.)

FURS:--Petition of Messrs. Greene & Sons, and others, furriers and hatters, for a reciprocal rate of duties with the United States, on imports of manufactured furs and hats, (87) 738, (90) 780. Referred to the Committee of the whole on customs duties, (205) 1689.

G.

GAGNE, ALEXIS:--Petition of, for payment of his account as Returning Officer at the election of Parish Officers for St. Louis de Kamouraska, in 1841, (45) 358, (58) 415.

GALLERIES OF THE HOUSE, ADMISSION TO:--Vide House.

GAME:--Petition of Henry P. Croft, and others, of St. Louis de Kamouraska, for amendment of the law for the preservation of game and wild fowl, (31) 276, (40) 309. Referred, (91) 782.

GAOLS:--Vide Court Houses.

GARNEAU, FRANCOIS X.:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid for his "History of Canada", (342) 2425.

GASPE, DISTRICT OF:--Bill to amend the Law relative to the administration of Justice in Gaspé, presented and read, (43) 316. Order for second reading, (136-137) 1199, (173) 1498, (178) 1545. Read second time; Committed, (198) 1652. Order of the Day postponed, (207) 1696, (289) 2228. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (299) 2276. Passed, (311) 2328. By the Council, (324) 2374. Royal Assent, (365) 2504. (12 Vic., cap. 40.)

-----Petition of John LeBoutillier ((or Le Boutillier)), and others, for a loan to aid in supplying with seed those whose crops failed during last season, (142) 1241, (145) 1275.

-----Petition of John G. Thompson, for the establishment of a District Agricultural Society in the District of Gaspé, (195) 1641, (199) 1658.

-----Vide Bonaventure.

GASPE FISHERY COMPANY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (3.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (7.)

GATINEAU BOOMS:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the booms, (344) 2428.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:--Motion for reprint of reports of the geological survey, 1201-1202. Withdrawn Motion, 1202.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (17, 109.)

GIBSON, WILLIAM:--Vide Journals.

GORE BANK:--Petition of the President, Directors, and Company of the Gore Bank, for a reduction of the value of their shares, and an increase of their capital stock, (10) 41, (21) 165. Withdrawn Motion to refer petition to a Select Committee, 241. Petition referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (33) 280. Report thereon; Bill presented and read, (60) 419. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (141) 1231. Reported; Committed; Considered; Reported, (164) 1399. Engrossed, (164) 1400. Passed, (167) 1417. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (196) 1643. Considered, and agreed to, (197) 1645-1646. Royal Assent, (261) 2050. (12 Vic., cap. 169.)

GORE DISTRICT:--Petitions for a division of the Gore District, with Brantford for the District Town of the new District: Of Alfred Digby, and others, (10) 41, (21) 166. Referred to Committee on Standing

Orders, (33) 280. Report thereon, (46) 360-361. Of Duncan M'Farland, and others, (217) 1782, (224) 1822.

-----Petition against a division: Of Municipal Council, District of Gore, (17) 111, (29) 254. Of David Buchan, and others, (53) 389, (63) 435. Of John Vansickle, and others; Of W. Miller, and others, (70) 533, (76) 612. Of Thomas Atkinson, Sr., and others, (83) 699, (89) 779. Of Robert Lottridge; Of E. Cartwright Thomas, and others, (226) 1852, (232) 1886-1887. Of Thomas Shaw, and Thomas Choate, presented, (232) 1886. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (232-233) 1887. Of Henry Hall, and James Duff, presented, (240) 1933. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (240) 1934. Of Miles O'Reilly, presented, (240) 1933. Standing Rule suspended, (240) 1934-1935. Petition read, (240) 1935.

-----Question on Bill to divide Gore District; Answer, 1582.

-----Petition of Michael Charlton, and others, praying that the South half of Dumfries may form part of the proposed new District, (217) 1782, (224-225) 1822.

-----Petition of Benjamin Horner, and others, against separating Blenheim from the Gore District to form part of the proposed new District, (38) 304, (54) 392.

-----Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Gore, for authority to grant conveyances for old allowances for road therein, (17) 111, (29) 254.

-----Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Gore, for authority to sell certain property therein, (76) 611, (84) 700.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (111.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (75.); Bruce, Proposed District Of.

GOVERNMENT, CIVIL, CLAIMS AGAINST:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (87.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (57.)

GOVERNOR GENERAL:--His Excellency's Speech at opening of the Session, (4-5) 8-10. Day appointed for consideration thereof, (5) 10-11. Motion, that the Speech be now taken into consideration, (15) 58. Amendment, that the words "in a Committee of the whole House" be added, negatived, on division, (15) 58-59. Main Motion agreed to, (15) 59. Motion, for an Address to thank His Excellency for his Speech from the Throne, &c., (15-16) 59-93. An amendment moved, (16-17) 93-98. Debate thereon adjourned, (17) 98. Consideration of main Motion and amendment resumed, (18-20) 116-157. Further adjourned, (20) 157. Resumed, (22-24) 170-173. Amendment, negatived, on division, (24) 173. Further amendment proposed, negatived, on division, (24) 173-234. Main Motion carried, on division, and Address ordered, (24) 234. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (9.) Speech to be further considered, (60) 423. Considered; Motion that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty, (64) 438. To be considered in a Committee of the whole, (64) 438-439. Vide Supply.

-----Vide also, Debt, Provincial.

-----Recommends to the consideration of the House, through a Member of the Executive Council, certain measures involving pecuniary grants, (95) 859, (108) 950, (143) 1253-1254, (210) 1713, (225) 1823-1824, (258)

2037, (308) 2317, (324) 2372, (348) 2453. Gives his consent to certain measures being taken into consideration, through a Member of the Executive Council, (141) 1232.

-----Bills sent down from the Council, signed by His Excellency:--Vide Amnesty; Grace, Oliver.

-----Gives the Royal Assent to Bills, (46) 358-359, (59) 416-417, (260-262) 2048-2051. The Deputy Governor, (363) 2498.

-----Speech of the Deputy Governor, at the close of the Session, (367) 2510-2511.

# GOVERNOR GENERAL, MESSAGES FROM HIS EXCELLENCY:--

1. Desiring the attendance of the House in the Legislative Council Chamber, (1) 1, (46) 358-359, (59) 416-417, (261) 2048. From the Deputy Governor, (363) 2498.
2. Transmitting copies of despatches from the Colonial Secretary, respecting the Customs Act; Copyright Act; Halifax Railroad; Exemption of articles imported for the military service from duty; Montreal and Lachine, and St. Lawrence and Industry Railway Acts; Confirming certain reserved Railway Bills; Confirming other reserved Bills; Suggesting amendments to Western Telegraph Bill, (48-49) 366-367. Printed, (49) 367.
3. Transmitting an estimate of a sum required immediately for the service of the St. Lawrence Canals, and recommending the same to the House, (102-103) 927-928. Referred to the Committee of Supply, (104) 932. Vide Supply.
4. Transmitting copies of a correspondence on the subject of the establishment of a general Post Office system in British North America, (107-108) 949-950. Printed, (108) 950. Referred to a Committee of the whole House, (323-324) 2372. Vide Post Office.
5. Transmitting copy of a correspondence with the Colonial Secretary on the subject of immigration and public works; Printed, (124) 1133.
6. Transmitting communications from the Colonial Secretary and the Royal Engineer Department, relative to the erection of an observatory at Quebec; Printed, (143) 1252.
7. Transmitting the estimates for 1849 and recommending the same to the consideration of the House; Printed, (180) 1549. Referred to the Committee of Supply, (219) 1788. Vide Supply.
8. Transmitting despatches on the subject of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, (197-198) 1647-1648. Printed, (198) 1648.
9. Transmitting supplementary estimates, (334) 2402-2403. Referred to the Committee of Supply, (334) 2403.

-----Vide Parliament House; Supply.

GOWAN, OGLE R.:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (113.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (77.)

GRACE, OLIVER:--Petition of, for the reversal of his attainder for high treason in 1819, (62) 432, (67) 488. Bill for the reversal of his attainder, from the Council; His Excellency's recommendation signified; Bill read first time; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time, (348) 2453. Standing Rule suspended; Bill passed, (349) 2453. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 175.)



GRAHAM, ALEXANDER:--Petition of, representing that a Clergy Reserve lot in Thorah, which he has settled and improved, has been sold to another person, and praying for justice, (106) 946, (116) 1034.

GRAIN:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning seed grain, (345) 2432.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS:--Resolutions from Committee of Supply concerning the Schools, (343) 2426.

GRANBY ACADEMY:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343) 2427.

GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY:--Petition of the Company, for an increase of their capital stock, (28) 252, (39) 308. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (87) 739. Report thereon, (91) 783-784, (138) 1208. Bill presented and read, (121) 1080. Order for second reading, (151) 1292, (172) 1497. Read second time; Committed, (203) 1674. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (250) 1979. Passed, (253) 2006. Message from the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (286) 2207. New Bill presented and read, (298) 2273. Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (298) 2274. Engrossed, (304) 2304-2305. Passed, (312) 2329. By the Council, (324) 2373. Royal Assent, (365) 2504. (12 Vic., cap. 159.)

-----Petition of the same, for the revival of an Act authorizing the Government to loan them a sum of money, (28) 252, (39) 308.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD:--Petition of the Company, for an Act to abolish their corresponding Committee in England, and to repeal certain extraordinary powers, (68) 491, (72) 536. Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills, (78) 615. Report thereon, (197) 1646. Vide below.

-----Bill to amend the Charter of the Great Western Railroad Company, presented and read, (197) 1646. Motion, that the Order of the Day for the second reading be now taken up, negatived, on division, (214) 1728. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (235) 1904. Passed, (240) 1933. By the Council, (254) 2022. Royal Assent, (364) 2499. (12 Vic., cap. 156.)

-----Petition of the Company, for public aid to secure the completion of the said Railroad, (68) 491, (72) 536. Petition of George Alexander, and others, of Oxford, in favour, (226) 1852, (232) 1887.

-----Question concerning assistance to the Railroad; Answer, 2279.

GREY, PROPOSED COUNTY OF:--Bill to provide for the erection of certain territory in Upper Canada, into a separate County, by that name, presented, (226) 1853. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "this day three months", carried, on division, (257) 2031.

-----Petition of A. M. Stephens, and others, praying that the proposed County may be placed in the same section, in the County Division Bill, with Kent and Lambton, (217) 1782, (225) 1822.

GRIFFIN, JOSEPH:--Petition of John Watson Griffin, and others, sons and daughters of the late Joseph Griffin, for adoption of measures for repealing the patent constituting the Rectory of Wellington Square, and to restore to them their father's property, now enjoyed by the Rector,

(53) 388, (63) 435. Motion to refer petition, negatived, on division, (124) 1110-1114.

GRIMSBY HARBOUR COMPANY:--Petition of the President and Directors, for the revival of their charter, (89) 777, (96) 872.

GRIMSBY ROAD:--Resolution from Committee of Supply on said Road, (345) 2431.

GRONDINES, POINTE DES:--Petition of J. Defossés, and others, of the District of Three Rivers, for aid to construct piers in the St. Lawrence, between Pointe des Grondines and Richelieu Rapids, (126) 1147, (137) 1206.

GROSSE ISLE:--Notice of Motion for special committee on vessels arriving at Grosse Isle, 2297.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply on Grosse Isle Wharf, (344) 2429, (345) 2431.

GUARANTEE ACT:--Vide Railroads.

GUARDIANS:--Bill to provide for the appointment of guardians to restrain the improvidence of persons incompetent to manage their property in Upper Canada, presented and read, (166) 1407. Read second time; Referred, (233) 1896.

GUELPH AND ARTHUR ROAD COMPANY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (77.)

GUELPH AND DUNDAS ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of Absalom Shade, and James Cowan, for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Company, (53) 389, (63) 435. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 703. Report thereon, (97) 876.

H.

HALDIMAND:--Petitions for erection of that County into a separate District: Of Robert Griffith, and others, (70) 533, (76) 612. Of Richard Brown, and others, (232) 1886, (240) 1934.

-----Bill to divide the County of Haldimand, presented and read, (219) 1788. Order for second reading discharged, (257) 2030.

-----Petition of John DeCew, and others, praying that in the event of the said County being erected into a District, Cayuga may be the District Town, (81) 646, (84) 702.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY:--Question concerning the Quebec, Halifax Railroad; Answer, 382.

-----Petitions praying the House to consider favorably the project of a railroad from Quebec to Halifax: Of George O'Kill Stuart, and others, of Quebec, (76) 611, (83) 700. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (103) 929. Report thereon, (107) 948. Of the Mayor and Councillors of Quebec, (102) 927, (113) 1009. Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills, (124) 1114. Of Rev. J. D. Déziel, and Charles Bourget, of Pointe Levy, (141) 1241, (144) 1274-1275. Referred, (158) 1372. Of Eucher Dion, and others, of St. Thomas, (142) 1241, (144) 1275. Referred, (157) 1346.

- Petition of Josiah Timmis, praying remuneration for his services in examining the most favorable line for the said Railway, &c., (106) 946, (116) 1035.
- Petition of Hon. Adam Ferrie, and others, Provisional Committee of the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway Company, Halifax and Quebec, for a grant of waste lands along the line of the proposed Railway, (137) 1205, (144) 1274.
- Question concerning correspondence relating to the Halifax, Quebec Railway; Answer, 1414.
- Notice of Motion concerning aid to the Halifax and Quebec Railway, 1774.
- Resolution from Committee of Supply on Halifax railroad, (344) 2430.
- Vide Accounts And Papers, (27, 75, 108.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (45.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (2, 8.); Railroads.
- HALLOWELL:--Petition of Thomas Bowerman, and others, praying that a part of that Township be united to Sophiasburgh, and a part of Gore to Hallowell, (28) 252, (39) 306-307. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (78) 615. Report thereon, (81) 647. Bill to alter the boundary line between Hallowell and Sophiasburgh, presented and read, (105) 934. Read second time; Referred, (150) 1291. Reported, (177) 1542-1543. Engrossed, (191) 1623. Passed, (197) 1647. By the Council, (210) 1706. Royal Assent, (261) 2050. (12 Vic., cap. 100.)
- HALTON:--Vide Waterloo County.
- HAMEL, MR. AND MRS. ANTOINE:--Resolution from Committee of Supply to defray the allowance for use of their land on Anticosti Island, (342) 2425.
- HAMILTON:--Petition of the City Council of Hamilton, for amendments to the Act incorporating the said City, (71) 533, (77) 613. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (116) 1036. Report thereon, (125) 1134. Petition referred to the Committee of the whole on the Upper Canada Municipalities Bill, (185) 1580.
- Bill to establish a more efficient system of Police and Municipal Government in Hamilton, and to extend the limits of the City, presented and read, (119) 1043. Order for second reading, (150) 1291. Read second time; Referred to Committee of the whole on the Upper Canada Municipalities Bill, (215) 1732-1733.
- Petition of H. B. Bull, and others, praying that a certain part of the Township of Barton, between the third and fourth Concessions, may not be included within the limits of Hamilton, presented; Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (274) 2177.
- Petition of Francis Kennedy, and others, of Barton, against an extension of the limits of Hamilton, presented, (303) 2301. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (304) 2303.
- HAMILTON AND GORE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Petition of E. C. Thomas, and Thomas M. Simons, for an Act of Incorporation, (31) 277, (40) 309. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 703. Report thereon, (91) 783-784. Bill presented and read, (91) 784. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (134) 1192. Reported, (157) 1346. Committed, (165) 1403. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (203) 1676. Passed, (208) 1701. By the Council, (254) 2022. Royal Assent, (364) 2500. (12 Vic., cap. 110.)

HAMILTON AND PORT DOVER ROAD:--Question concerning repairs on the Hamilton and Port Dover Road; Answer, 940.

HAMILTON AND WATERLOO ROAD:--Petitions for incorporation of a Company to make a planked or macadamized road from Hamilton to Waterloo Ferry: Of Henry Smith, and others, (83) 699, (89-90) 779. Of Henry Morgan, and others, (87) 738, (90) 779-780. Both referred, (91) 782. Report; Printed, (183) 1569.

HAMILTON HOSPITAL:--Of the City Council of Hamilton, for aid for a General Hospital therein, (230) 1869, (232) 1887.

HAMILTON MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:--Petition of, for an Act of Incorporation, (102) 926, (112) 1007. Referred to committee on Standing Orders; Rules suspended relative thereto, (205) 1684. Report thereon, (218) 1785. Bill presented and read, (264-265) 2108. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (267) 2150. Reported, (272) 2169. Engrossed, (286) 2213. Passed, (300) 2281. By the Council, (330) 2391. Royal Assent, (365) 2504. (12 Vic., cap. 109.)

HAMMILL, JOHN:--Petition of, for the payment of an amount due him for building two bridges over the Grand River, (106) 946, (116) 1035.

HARBOURS:--Vide Rimouski.

HASTINGS:--Bill to remedy defects in the registration of titles in Hastings, presented and read, (104) 932. Read second time; Engrossed, (135) 1194. Passed, (142) 1243. By the Council, (154) 1313. Royal Assent, (261) 2050. (12 Vic., cap. 97.)

HATLEY:--Petition of Auldin Plumly, for the payment of a sum of money due to him and Alphonso Burbank by the late Municipal Council of Hatley, (89) 777, (96) 871. Referred, (113) 1010. Report, (218) 1783-1784. Vide below.

-----Bill to enable the sureties of the late Municipal Council of Hatley to enforce their claims against the said Township, presented and read, (218) 1784. Instruction to Committee on Standing Orders, to enquire whether the Bill is one which requires notice, (219) 1785. Report thereon, (225) 1823. Bill read second time; Committed; Considered, (257) 2030-2031. Reported; Engrossed, (258) 2038. Passed, (274) 2177. By the Council, (300) 2277. Royal Assent, (364) 2502. (12 Vic., cap. 134.)

-----Vide Magog.

HATS:--Vide Furs.

HEALTH, PUBLIC:--Bill to make provision for the preservation of the public health in certain emergencies, from the Council, (164) 1398. Read first time, (165) 1404. Order for second reading, (179) 1546. Read second time, (198) 1652-1653. Mr. Speaker calls the attention of the House to the tenth clause, which imposes certain penalties, and the seventh clause, which authorizes the expenditure of moneys, (206) 1691-1692. Resolution, That in order to expedite the public business, the House does not insist on its privileges, laying aside the Bill; Order for third reading discharged; Bill committed, (206) 1692. Order for commitment discharged,



(210-211) 1714-1715. Bill passed, (212) 1723. Royal Assent, (261) 2048. (12 Vic., cap. 8.)

HEATING APPARATUS:--Vide Calorifers.

HILL, THOMAS:--Petition of, for a pension, in consideration of his services as a Messenger to the late Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, (52) 387, (62) 433.

HINCHINBROOKE:--Vide Elgin Township.

HOME DISTRICT:--Bill to erect certain townships in the Home District into a separate County, presented and read, (200) 1661.

-----Petition of John B. Warren, and others, for erection of Whitby and other Townships into a separate District, (68) 491, (72) 536. Referred; Petition of Henry Cole, and others, relative to Scugog Island, also referred, (81) 646. Report, (196-197) 1643-1645. Printed, (197) 1645.

-----Petition against a division of the District: Of William Bagshaw, and others, (10) 28, (13) 47. Of Municipal Council, Home District, (66) 485, (71) 534. Of James Anond, and others, (66) 487, (71) 534. Of Joseph Gould, and others, (66) 485-486, (71) 534. Of Municipal Council, District of Simcoe, (83) 698, (89) 778. Of Abner Hurd, and others, (83) 698-699, (89) 778. Of Joshua Wixon, and others, (102) 926, (112) 1008. Of A. Farewell, and others, (115) 1034, (123) 1109. Of Donald Munro, and others, (250) 1983, (253) 2008.

-----Vide Shrievalty.

HOMMES DE ST. ROCH:--Vide Quebec Hommes de St. Roch.

HOOPLE, WILLIAM:--Petition of, for remuneration for his discovery of the channel on the north side of the Longue Sault Rapid, River St. Lawrence, (53) 389, (63) 435.

HOSPITALS:--Resolutions from Committee of Supply concerning hospitals, (340-341) 2420-2421.

-----Vide Bytown Hospital.

HOTEL DIEU, MONTREAL:--Petition of the Religious Ladies of the Hôtel Dieu, Montreal, for power to dispose of part of their property, (52) 387, (62) 433. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (73) 538. Report thereon, (81) 647. Bill presented and read, (82) 647. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (141) 1232-1233. Reported, (177) 1542. Committed, (189) 1598. Considered, (234) 1899. Reported; Engrossed, (249) 1965. Passed, (250-251) 1983. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (271) 2164-2165. Considered and agreed to, (273) 2170-2171. Royal Assent, (364) 2501. (12 Vic., cap. 139.)

HOUSE:--Call of the House on 16 March; Members then absent to be sent for in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, (140) 1229-1230. Postponed to 20 March, (160) 1377. House called; Names of absent Members to be reported on Monday next, (168) 1420. Speaker reports list of absent Members, (181) 1553.

-----Motion, that the door-keeper be directed to allow free access to all persons to the galleries of the House; An amendment proposed, that all after "that" be struck out, and the following inserted, "the Order of Mr.

Speaker, that admission to the gallery should only be by ticket, be maintained", (90) 781. An amendment, to add certain words to the first amendment, moved and negatived, on division, (90-91) 781-782. First amendment carried, on division; Main Motion, as amended, agreed to, on division, (91) 782. Vide below.

-----Motion, that the Order of the 19th instant, depriving persons from access to the galleries except by tickets, be rescinded, inasmuch as it is inconvenient in practice, and frequently excludes persons having great interest in matters before the House, negatived, on division, (114) 1026-1027. Vide above.

-----Petition of L. Duvernay, and others, praying the House to take means to facilitate publication of its daily proceedings, (10) 28, (13) 47. Order, That the Votes and Proceedings be printed, under direction of Mr. Speaker, (17) 112-113. Vide Routine Proceedings.

-----Question concerning number of clerks employed in House; Answer, 409.

-----Problem of accoustics in the House discussed, 1697.

-----Interrupted in its proceedings, while in Committee on the Lower Canada Judicature Bill, by volleys of stones, &c., thrown through the windows by a body of rioters; And the buildings in which the sittings of the Legislature were held, destroyed by fire, (262) 2052. House meets on the following day, in the Bonsecours Market Hall, (262) 2054-2069. Select Committee appointed to ascertain what original Bills now pending have been destroyed by the fire, &c., (262) 2069. Vide Bills.

-----Vide also, Addresses, To His Excellency, (82.)

-----Discussion concerning riot, ((262)) 2075-2077.

-----Business not transacted until midday, ((265)) 2113.

-----Attends His Excellency: At Bar of Legislative Council Chamber; At the opening of the Session, (1) 1. On the Royal Assent being given to Bills, (46) 358-359, (59) 417, (261) 2048. At the close of the Session, (363) 2498. At Government House, with Addresses, (27) 251, (265) 2113-2114.

-----Notice of Motion that House do meet at eleven o'clock and adjourn at six o'clock during this Session, 158.

-----Motion, That during the present Session the House do meet at 10 o'clock, and adjourn at 6 o'clock, and on Tuesday it do adjourn to the following Thursday, (56) 395-396. Amendment proposed and negatived, on division; Question again proposed, (56) 396. Amendment proposed, negatived, on division; Main Motion agreed to, (56) 397. Rescinded, (87) 739-740.

-----Vide Orders, Of The Day.

-----House to meet each day, for the rest of the Session, Wednesdays excepted, at 10 o'clock, instead of 3 o'clock, (226) 1853-1854.

-----Sits on Saturday, (212) 1743, (263) 2079, (294) 2266, (316) 2343, (347) 2449.

-----Adjourns to an earlier hour than usual on the following day, (27) 240, (82) 2195, (293) 2242, (304) 2304, (314) 2334, (346) 2443, (356) 2479.

-----Motion for adjournment, ((31)) 267.

-----Adjourns for want of a quorum, (141) 1233, (204) 1677-1678, (347) 2444.

-----House adjourns over one day, being Ash-Wednesday, (93) 819. Good Friday, (212) 1722, (308) 2317. Out of respect to the memory of a Member,

deceased, (177) 1538-1539. Her Majesty's birthday, (332) 2398. Out of respect to the memory of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander in Chief, deceased, (348) 2450. Continues sitting until 11 o'clock of the second day, (100) 912.

-----Motions of adjournment, negatived, on division, (125) 1137, (149) 1289, (250) 1978, (321) 2363.

-----Conversation prior to adjournment, ((198)) 1653-1654.

-----Names taken on divisions:--Questions carried in the affirmative:

(24) 234, (61) 427-428, (70) 514, (80) 639-640, (82) 655-656, (106) 939, (110) 995, (111) 998-999, (111-112) 999-1000, (119) 1061, (122) 1103, (125) 1136-1137, (126) 1148, (127) 1168, (130) 1175, (142) 1250-1251, (152) 1297, (155) 1333, (167) 1412, (172) 1492-1493, (176) 1531-1532, 1532, (181-182) 1560, (182) 1561, (186) 1592, (190) 1615, (192) 1626, (202) 1672-1673, (214) 1730, (220) 1795, (221) 1802, (224) 1810, (227) 1857, (228) 1861, (245) 1949, (249) 1976, (257) 2029-2030, (260) 2044-2045, (264) 2106-2107, (289) 2227, (294) 2259, (295) 2267-2268, (300) 2282, (303-304) 2302, (310) 2326, (311) 2326, (321) 2361, (322) 2364-2365, (326) 2379, (327) 2380, (330) 2392, (331) 2393-2394, 2394, (337) 2412, (352-353) 2464, (363) 2498.

-----Names taken on divisions:--Questions carried in the negative:

(14) 54, (15) 59, (24) 173, 234, (44) 346, (56) 397, (61) 427, (69) 513, (70) 513-514, (80) 638-639, 639, (81) 640-641, (82) 651, (90-91) 781-782, (94) 858, (95) 859, (97) 874, (109) 994, (109-110) 995, (110) 996, 996-997, 997, (111) 998, 999, (114) 1025, 1026-1027, (122) 1081, 1103, (124) 1113-1114, 1132, (125) 1137-1138, 1138, (127) 1163, (128) 1169, 1170-1171, (129) 1171, 1172, 1172-1173, (130) 1173, 1174, 1175, (131) 1185, (139) 1227, (142) 1250, (145) 1277, (162) 1389, (168) 1457-1458, 1458, (171) 1473, 1473-1474, (172) 1474, (174) 1523, (181) 1557-1558, (184) 1580, (189) 1600-1601, (192) 1627, (194) 1635-1636, (201) 1665, (214) 1727, (215) 1737, (220) 1797-1798, (224) 1810, (227-228) 1860-1861, (235) 1902, (244) 1944, 1945, 1946, (244-245) 1947, (245) 1947-1948, 1948, 1948-1949, (247) 1955-1956, (254) 2021, (256) 2027, (263) 2098, 2104, (264) 2106, (284) 2203, (285) 2203-2204, 2204, (289) 2227, (293) 2256, 2259, 2259-2260, 2260, (302) 2295, (303) 2302, (309) 2321, (310) 2325-2326, (315) 2336, (318) 2355, (318-319) 2356, (319) 2358, (320-321) 2361, (321-322) 2364, (323) 2371, (327) 2379, (330) 2392, (346) 2440-2441, (348) 2450-2451, (350) 2457, (352) 2463, 2464, (354) 2474, (355) 2477-2478, (356) 2478, (357) 2482.

-----Equal, casting vote, (352) 2464, (353) 2464.

-----House divides without the names being taken, (34) 288, (37) 299, (42) 314,

(46) 360, (56) 396, (64) 437, (69) 494, (73) 539, (82) 655, (91) 782, (97) 875, (105) 936, (106) 937, (110) 996, (122) 1095, (124) 1114, (125) 1137, 1138, (132) 1186, (146) 1281, (147) 1283, (149) 1289, (162) 1389, (164) 1399, (166) 1405, 1407, (182) 1560, (184) 1570, (189) 1600, (194) 1634, (195) 1636, (198) 1654, (212) 1722, (214) 1728, (215) 1738, (219) 1787-1788, (220) 1795, (230) 1866, (233) 1890, (236) 1906, (250) 1978, (252) 1987, (253-254) 2009, (256) 2028, (257) 2031, 2036, (261) 2046, (302) 2295, (303) 2295, (306) 2313, (309) 2321, (321) 2363, (324) 2372, (326) 2378, (327) 2381, (333) 2399, (353) 2464, (355) 2476, (357) 2481, (358) 2484, 2485, (359) 2486.



## Persons Summoned To Appear At The Bar Of The House.

-----Vansittart, John George:--Returning Officer at the last election for Oxford: Order, of last Session, for his attendance on the fourth day of the present Session, discharged, and a further day appointed, (10) 30-33. Order of the Day postponed, (17) 98. He appears at the Bar, and addresses the House, (30) 262-263. Mr. George Washington Whitehead examined on the part of Mr. Vansittart, (30-31) 263-266. Motion for adjournment, ((31)) 267. Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Whitehead directed to withdraw; Consideration of case further postponed, (31) 267. Motion, that the examination of Mr. Whitehead be immediately proceeded with, negatived, on division, (33-34) 284-288. Mr. Whitehead's examination resumed and completed, (34-36) 289-297. Further consideration postponed, (36) 297. Mr. Edmund Deedes examined, (49-50) 367-370. Mr. Daniel Gilbert Miller examined, (50-51) 370-371. Mr. Vansittart addresses the House, and produces certain documents, (51-52) 371-380. He is directed to withdraw, (52) 380. Further consideration postponed, (52) 380-381, (61) 428. Motion, that Mr. Vansittart, having taken on himself to return Peter Carroll, as the Member for Oxford, contrary to the majority of votes received by him on the poll books, in favor of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, acted illegally, in violation of the rights of the freeholders, and in breach of the privileges of the House, (70) 514-525. Debate thereon adjourned, (70) 525. Resumed, (74-75) 559-571. Debate adjourned, (75) 571. Resumed, (75-76) 580-581. An amendment proposed, (76) 581-606. Debate thereon adjourned, (76) 606. Resumed, (80) 621. Amendment, negatived, on division, (80) 621-639. Another amendment, negatived, on division, (80) 639. Main Motion carried, on division, (80) 639-640. Motion, for an Address to His Excellency to remove Mr. Vansittart from being Inspector of Licences for the District of Brock, (80) 640. Amendment, that he be admonished, and discharged, negatived, on division, (80-81) 640-641. Amendment, that he be imprisoned for twenty-four hours, negatived, on division, (82) 651. Another amendment, negatived, on division, (82) 651-655. Main Motion carried, on division, (82) 655-656. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (32.)

-----Waterloo Election:--Deputy Returning Officers for Waterloo, Holland, Sullivan, and Arthur, at the said election, Messrs. James Wilson, John Miller, R. J. Williams, and John M'Intosh, to answer for their conduct at the election, (72) 537. Petition of R. J. Williams, complaining that he is unable to obey the summons, for want of funds, and praying relief, (106) 946, (116) 1035. Mr. Speaker lays before the House the return made by the Sheriff of the Wellington District, to the Order transmitting to him summonses for service on the above parties, (148) 1285. Resolution, that John Miller, Deputy Returning Officer for Holland, having wilfully evaded service of the summons, Mr. Speaker do issue a warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms for his apprehension, (148) 1285-1286. Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms reports that Mr. Miller is in attendance; He is placed at the Bar, (282) 2193. Resolutions read, (282) 2193-2194. Motion that further consideration be postponed; Amendment proposed and agreed to; Consideration postponed, (282) 2194. Motion, that in his conduct as Deputy Returning Officer, he is guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, and that he evaded the service of the summons in contempt of the



House, (292) 2235-2236. Amendment, that the papers of the Election Committee having been destroyed, Mr. Miller be heard in his defence, carried; He addresses the House, (292) 2236. Discharged from further attendance, (292) 2236-2237.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning Three Rivers' House of Correction, (345) 2432.

HUMBER HARBOUR:--Resolution from Committee of Supply on said Harbour, (345) 2431.

HUNGERFORD:--Petition of William Downing, and others, for establishment of certain boundary lines in that Township, (66) 486, (71) 535. Bill presented and read, (146) 1278.

HURON COPPER BAY COMPANY:--Petition of A. Rankin, and others, praying to be incorporated as the Huron Copper Bay Company, (17) 111, (28) 254. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (33) 280. Report thereon, (46) 360. Bill presented and read, (46) 361. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (148) 1286. Reported, (170) 1464. Committed, (178) 1544. Order for commitment, discharged; Bill to be engrossed, (219) 1786. Order for engrossing, discharged; Bill committed, (225) 1835. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (234) 1898. Passed, (237) 1911. Message from the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (285) 2206. New Bill presented and read, (283) 2200. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (292) 2237. Passed, (312) 2329. Returned from the Council, with amendments to the French version only, (332) 2398. Considered and agreed to, (333) 2400. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 165.)

HURON, DISTRICT OF:--Petitions for a division of the District of Huron: Of T. M. Daly, and others, (5) 11, (12) 45. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (55) 393. Report thereon, (60) 419. Of William Ketchum, and others, (5) 11, (12) 45. Of John E. W. Daly, and others, (10) 41, (21) 165. Of Daniel M'Pherson, and others, (17) 111, (28) 253. Of John C. W. Daly, and others, (76) 612, (84) 701.

-----Bill to divide the District of Huron, presented and read, (254) 2021. Read second time; Committed, (274) 2174. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (336) 2408. Passed, on division, (337) 2412. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (350) 2458. Considered, and agreed to, (352) 2461. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 96.)

-----Vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.

HURON, LAKE, NORTH SHORE OF:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (17.)

HURON MINING COMPANY:--Petition of Hon. P. M'Gill, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (141) 1241, (145) 1275. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (153) 1309. Report thereon, (159) 1374. Bill presented and read, (160) 1376. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (229) 1865. Reported, (254) 2009. Committed, (258) 2037. Order discharged, and Bill referred back to Committee on Private Bills, (267) 2150. Reported; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (272) 2169. Passed, (286) 2213. By the Council, (306) 2308. Royal Assent, (364) 2502. (12 Vic., cap. 164.)

I.

IMMIGRATION:--Vide Emigration.

IMPEACHMENTS:--Bill to establish a Tribunal for the trial of impeachments, presented and read, (60) 418. Order for second reading, discharged, (133) 1188-1189. Bill withdrawn, (133) 1189.

-----Vide Supply.IMPORTS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (52.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (28.)

INCORPORATED COMPANIES:--Bill to provide for the seizure and sale of shares in the capital stock of incorporated companies, from the Council, (324) 2374. Read first time; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time, (333) 2400. Passed, (346) 2442. Royal Assent, (366) 2507. (12 Vic., cap. 23.)

-----Vide Joint Stock Companies.INDEMNITY:--Vide Rebellion Of 1837-1838.

INDIAN SCHOOLS:--Resolutions from Committee of Supply concerning various Indian schools, (344) 2428.

INDIANS:--Petition of the Chiefs and Warriors of the Abenakis of St. François du Lac St. Pierre, for the confirmation of their nomination of a Trustee for the protection of their rights, (37) 303, (53) 390.

-----Question concerning Government's intention to accord lands to the Montagnais Indians; Answer, 685.

-----Petition of Rev. P. F. Durocher, on behalf of the Montagnais Indians, praying that an annuity be granted them out of the rents of the "King's Posts"; And that certain lands between the Rivers Bitsiamits and Aux Outardes be granted them for hunting grounds, (75) 579, (77) 613.

-----Petition of A. Campbell, and others, of Quebec, against the latter part of the foregoing petition, (151) 1294, (156-157) 1346.

-----Petition of the Councillors of the Mohawk Indians, Bay of Quinté, praying that the proceeds of the Clergy Reserve Lands in Tyendinaga, which was granted to them in 1793, may be applied to their moral and religious instruction, (95) 870, (103) 928.

-----Petition of the Oneida Indians of Delaware, praying that their lands may be free from taxation, (120) 1077, (123) 1110.

-----Petition of the Algonquin Indians of the Gatineau, for a grant of land on the River du Désert, for purposes of agriculture, (177) 1541-1542, (187) 1593.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (110.)

INFANTS:--Bill to provide for the sale of the real estate of infants, in certain cases, presented and read, (252) 1985. Read second time; Engrossed, (305) 2306. Passed, (311) 2328. By the Council, (324) 2373. Royal Assent, (365) 2504. (12 Vic., cap. 72.)

INSOLVENT DEBTORS:--Vide Debtors.INSULTING LANGUAGE:--Vide Members.INSURANCE, MARINE:--Vide Marine Insurance.INSURANCE OFFICES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (7.); Foreign Insurances.

INTEMPERANCE:--Petitions for the adoption of measures for the suppression of intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors: Of James Dougall, and others, of Amherstburg; Of Thomas Boyle, and others, of Malden, (5) 11, (12) 45. Of Very Rev. A. Mailloux, and others, of St. Charles; Of Rev. J.

Asselin, and others, of L'Ange Gardien, (71) 533, (77) 613. Of Etienne Simard, and others, of Chateau Richer, (89) 777, (96) 872. All referred to the Select Committee on Intemperance, (113) 1010. Vide below. Of Archibald Young, and Alexander M'Intosh, of Port Sarnia, (142) 1241, (145) 1275. Of Mayor and Citizens of Quebec, (151) 1295, (157) 1346. Both referred, (157) 1349. Vide below. Of Rev. C. L. Vinet, and others, of St. Constant; Of Rev. Pierre Bedard, and others, of St. Rémi, (163) 1396, (169) 1463. Both referred, (183) 1569. Of L. Bourassa, and others, of St. Martin, (186) 1588, (195) 1642. Of J. A. Mathison, and others, of Vaudreuil, (190) 1620, (199) 1657. Of Rev. M. Brunet, and others, of St. Janvier de Blainville, (195) 1641, (199) 1657-1658. Of Rev. J. Auclair, and others of Ste. Marie de la Nouvelle Beauce; Of Rev. C. Aubry, and others, (195) 1641, (199) 1658. Of John P. Roblin, and others, of Hallowell, (199) 1657, (208) 1702. Of Rev. M. Foisy, and others, of St. Edouard, (216) 1743, (217) 1783.

-----Select Committee apointed to inquire what Legislative measures can be adopted to repress the evils growing out of intemperance, (18) 115-116. Petitions referred: Of Justices of the Peace of Home District, (55) 393. Of M. Asseltine and P.S. Timerman, praying that the power of granting tavern licences be vested in the Municipal Councils, (91) 783. Of Joel Bigelow, and others, for a change in the mode of issuing tavern licences, (113) 1010. All petitions on the subject of intemperance, (113) 1010, (157) 1349, (183) 1569. Report; Printed, (187) 1595.

-----Vide Ale Houses; Temperance Houses.

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS:--Bill for putting a legislative interpretation on certain terms used in Acts of Parliament, from the Council, (147) 1281-1282. Read first time, (147-148) 1284. Order for second reading, (179) 1547. Read second time, (184) 1572-1573. Passed, (189) 1601. Royal Assent, (261) 2048-2049. (12 Vic., cap. 10.)

INTESTATES:--Bill to make better provision for the protection of the property of persons dying intestate in Upper Canada, from the Council, (88) 742. Read first time, (98) 878. Order for second reading, (136) 1197. Motion that the Bill be read a second time, (214) 1728. Amendment, to add "This day three months", carried, (214) 1729. Message sent to the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (287) 2217.

INVASIONS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (91.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (61.)

IRELAND, WILLIAM:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (62.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (36.)

IRON MINES:--Vide Coal And Iron.

J.

JACQUES CARTIER BRIDGE:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the Bridge, (344) 2429, (345) 2431.

JARVIS, S. P.:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (110.)

JEREMIE, FRANCOIS DENAULT DIT:--Petition of, for indemnification for losses on contracts for public works, (17) 111, (28) 253.

JESSUP, HENRY:--Petition of, for an Act to authorize the Court of Queen's

Bench to admit him to practice as an Attorney in Upper Canada, (112) 1007, (121) 1077. Vide Thompson, Joseph Richard.

JESUITS' ESTATES:--Question concerning spending of Jesuits' Estates' Fund; Answer, 382.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (45, 71.)

JESUS, RIVER:--Petition of J. O. Alfred Turgeon, and others, for aid to render navigable a part of the said River between Terrebonne and the St. Lawrence, (17) 111, (28) 253-254.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT:--Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Johnstown, praying that the residue of the grant of £30,000 for improvement of certain roads in that District, may be expended, (20) 165, (32) 279.

-----Vide Bathurst District.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES:--Bill to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes, from the Council, read first time, (65) 485. Order for second reading, (68) 493, (136) 1196. Read second time, (202) 1673. Read third time, (219) 1788. Motion, that the Bill do pass, (219) 1788-1790. Consideration postponed; Bill printed, (219) 1790. Order of the Day postponed, (233) 1895, (247) 1956. Message sent to the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (287) 2217. New Bill sent down from the Council, (306) 2308. Read first time, (309) 2320.

-----Vide Incorporated Companies; Road Companies.

JOLIETTE COLLEGE:--Petition of Rev. F. T. Lahaye, for aid to the said College, (75) 579, (77) 613.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (344) 2428.

JOURNALS:--Entries in JOURNALS of former Sessions, again read: Relative to Waterloo Election, (18) 114. Site of Niagara District Town, (18) 115. Petition of William Bradley, and others, (29) 261. Vide Bradley, William. Bytown and L'Original Road, (33) 280. Vide Bytown and L'Original Road. Petition of Niagara District Council, boundaries of Dunn, Moulton, &c., (48) 364-365. Vide Niagara District. Petition of Hilaire Nadeau, and others, (48) 365. Vide Magdalen Islands. Niagara and Detroit Railroad Company, (48) 365. Vide Niagara And Detroit Railroad. Petition of London District Council, relative to taxing the lands of absentees, (87) 740. Vide London District. Petition against return of sitting Member for Bonaventure, (146) 1279. Petition of William Gibson, and others, town line of Edwardsburgh, (166) 1405.

JUDGES:--Motion for a Bill to repeal the Judges' Independence Act, 349-350. Withdrawn Motion, 350.

-----Vide Judicature, Lower Canada; Judicature, Upper Canada.

JUDGMENTS:--Notice of Motion of Bill to render judgments of the Higher Courts in either section of the Province executory throughout the whole Province, 99.

-----Vide Executions, Civil; Foreign Judgments.

JUDICATURE, LOWER CANADA:--Bill to establish a Court having jurisdiction in appeal and criminal matters for Lower Canada, presented and read, (42) 316. Order for second reading, (135) 1195, (173) 1498, (178) 1545. Read second



time; Committed, (198) 1649-1652. Order of the Day postponed, (207) 1696. Considered, (261) 2047, (262) 2051. Reported; Engrossed, (285) 2205. Passed, (295) 2266. By the Council, (324) 2373. Royal Assent, (365) 2504. (12 Vic., cap. 37.)

-----Bill to amend the laws relative to the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada presented and read, (42-43) 316. Order for second reading, (135) 1195-1196, (173) 1498, (178) 1545. Read second time; Committed, (198) 1652. Order of the Day postponed, (207) 1696. Resolution, providing out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the salaries of such additional Judges as the Bill may render necessary, referred, with an Instruction to make provision therein accordingly, (260) 2046. Considered, (262) 2051-2052. Proceedings of the Committee interrupted by volleys of stones, &c. from rioters, who subsequently destroyed the building in which the sittings of the Legislature were held, (262) 2052. Consideration resumed, (285) 2205. Order of the Day postponed, (290) 2230. Reported amended; Some of the amendments amended; Engrossed, (299) 2275-2276. Read third time; Certain paragraphs struck out, and others substituted therefor; Bill passed, (311) 2327-2328. By the Council, (324) 2373. Royal Assent, (365) 2503-2504. (12 Vic., cap. 38.)

-----Motion, that the House go into Committee, to consider of providing for the salaries of so many additional Judges as may be required for the purpose of remodelling the Judicial Institutions of Lower Canada; His Excellency's recommendation signified, (258) 2037. House goes into Committee, (258) 2038. Resolution reported and agreed to, (260) 2045. Referred to the Committee of the whole on the Lower Canada Judicature Bill, with an Instruction to make provision in the Bill accordingly, (260) 2046. Vide above.

-----Bill to correct an error in the foregoing Act, presented and read; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Engrossed, (338) 2416. Vide above. Passed, (346) 2441-2442. By the Council, (351) 2459. Royal Assent, (366) 2507. (12 Vic., cap. 39.)

-----Petition of P. Vezina, and others, of Three Rivers, praying that so much of the Judicature Bill as relates to that District, may not pass, (89) 777, (96) 871.

-----Petition of Charles Duguay, and others, of the District of Three Rivers for certain alterations to the Judicature Bill, and for the abolition of Commissioners' Courts, (123) 1109, (131) 1183.

-----Question concerning new Judicature Bills in the Session; Answer, 2175.

-----Vide Justice, Administration Of; Statutes.

JUDICATURE, UPPER CANADA:--Bill for establishing a Superior Criminal Court of Common LAW, and a Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada, presented and read, (152) 1296. Order for second reading, (173) 1499, (178) 1546, (207) 1694, (290) 2229-2230. Read second time; Committed, (305) 2306. Considered, (310) 2322-2323. Resolution providing for the salaries of additional Judges and Officers, referred, (314) 2334. Further considered, (315) 2336. Motion, that Bill be recommitted, negatived, on division, (326-327) 2379-2380. Again moved, and carried, on division, (326) 2380-2381. Order discharged, on division; Report received; Bill further amended; Engrossed; Passed, (331) 2394-2395. By the Council, (348) 2452. Royal Assent, (366) 2506. (12 Vic., cap. 63.)

-----Question concerning new Judicature Bills in the Session; Answer, 2175.

- House goes into Committee, to consider of providing for such additional Judges and Officers of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in Upper Canada, as an amended system of Judicature may require, (308) 2317. Resolution providing for additional Judges and Officers in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, reported, and agreed to; So much of Resolution as refers to Courts of Equity, referred to the Committee of the whole on the Chancery Bill (Vide Chancery, Court Of.); Residue of Resolution referred to the Committee of the whole on the Judicature Bill, (314) 2334. Vide above.
- Petition of Robert E. Burns, and others, Members of the Bar of Upper Canada, praying that the Bill may not pass during the present Session, (217) 1782, (225) 1822.
- Question concerning judicial reform in regards to the office of the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in Toronto; Answer, 913.
- Vide Justice, Administration Of.
- JURORS, PETIT:--House resolves to go into Committee, to consider the expediency of paying Petit Jurors in Upper Canada, (56) 398. Considered, (56-57) 398-406. Resolution reported, that it is expedient that petit jurors in Upper Canada, be paid for their attendance, from local sources, (61) 424-425. Amendment, for striking out "from local services", negatived, on division, (61) 425-427. Main Motion carried, (61) 427-428. Vide below.
- Bill to limit the number of Petit Jurors to be summoned to attend the several Courts in Upper Canada, and to provide for their payment, presented and read, (61) 428. Order for second reading, (149) 1287. Read second time; Committed, (155) 1333. Considered; Reported; (220) 1797. Motion, to recommit Bill, negatived, on division, (220) 1797-1798. Order of the Day postponed, (223) 1808. Recommitted, on division, (226-227) 1854-1857. Reported; Engrossed, (227) 1857. Passed, (230) 1870.
- Petition of Municipal Council, District of Bathurst, for the payment of Jurors in Upper Canada, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, (123) 1109, (131) 1184.
- Vide Commissioners' Courts; Navigation Laws, Imperial.
- JUSTICE, ADMINISTRATION OF:--Bill for removal of defects in the administration of Justice, from the Council, (210) 1706. Read first time, (212) 1723. Message sent to the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (287) 2217. New Bill presented; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time, (313-314) 2333-2334. Engrossed, (335) 2404. Passed, (336) 2411. By the Council, (338) 2417. Royal Assent, (365) 2506. (12 Vic., cap. 21.)
- Petition of Skiffington Connor, and others, for adoption of measures for placing the Superior Courts in Upper Canada, on an efficient foundation, (20) 164, (32) 278.
- Petition of Municipal Council, District of Colborne, praying that the expenses attending the Administration of Justice in Upper Canada, may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, (20) 164, (31-32) 277.
- Question concerning repeal of Act in which the cost of administering justice in Canada was charged to the Consolidated Revenue; Answer, 382.
- Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning Administration of Justice, (341) 2422.
- JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:--Bill to provide for the administration of the oath of

office to persons appointed to be Justices of the Peace, presented and read, (4) 7-8.

-----Bill to amend the Act for the qualification of Justices of the Peace, presented and read, (200) 1659.

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of regulating the fees allowed to Magistrates in Upper Canada, (146) 1279-1280, (215) 1737.

K.

KAMOURASKA:--Petition of Rev. L. A. Bourret, and others, praying that the County Town of Kamouraska may not be established in the Parish of Rivière du Loup, (45) 358, (59) 416.

-----Petition of Hon. A. Dionne, and others, against any change, (144) 1274, (153) 1309.

KELLY, WILLIAM M.:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (114.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (79.)

KEMPT ROAD:--Petition of Archibald Norman, and others, praying that free grants of land be made on the Metis and Kempt Road, with an annual allowance to encourage persons to settle thereon, (10) 28, (13) 47.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning Kempt Road, (341) 2423.

KENT:--Petitions for a division of the County of Kent, and erection of the northern townships into a separate District: Of William Goodem, and others, (9) 27, (12) 45. Of Froom Talfourd, and others, (9) 27, (12) 45-46. Of James Porter, and others, (37) 303, (53) 390. All referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (55) 393. Report thereon, (60) 419. Of James Emmerson, and others, (102) 926, (112) 1007. Of George Stevenson, and others, (226) 1852, (232) 1887.

-----Petitions against a division: Of George Hyde, and others, County of Kent, (70) 533, (76) 612. Of William Waddell, and others, (322) 2369, (332) 2397.

-----Petition of Municipal Council, Western District, for amendments to the Act setting apart the new District of Kent, (66) 485, (71) 534.

KING'S COLLEGE:--Question as to whether the Ministry would introduce any Bills to amend the charter of King's College; Answer, 269.

-----Bill to amend the Charter of King's College, and provide for the more satisfactory government thereof. Notice of Motion, 1637. Bill presented and read, (205) 1684-1688. Order for second reading, (290) 2230. Motion, for second reading, (293) 2243-2245. Several amendments proposed, negatived, on division, (293) 2245-2256, 2256-2259. Read second time; Committed, (294) 2259. Motions, for Instructions to the Committee, negatived, on division, (294) 2259-2260, 2260. Bill considered, (294) 2260. Reported; Engrossed, (300) 2277-2278. Motion, for third reading, (310) 2325. Amendment, to recommit Bill, negatived, on division, (310) 2325-2326. Read third time, on division, (310) 2326. Bill passed, on division, (310-311) 2326-2327. By the Council, (324) 2373. Royal Assent, (365) 2504. (12 Vic., cap. 82.)

-----Question concerning the University Bill, 2196; Answer, 2196-2197.

-----Petitions in favor of the Bill: Of Rev. Benjamin Davies, A. M., Ph. D.,



on behalf of the Canada Baptist Union, presented, (252) 2006. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read; Printed, (253) 2088. Of the Council of King's College, with certain amendments, (265) 2144, (268) 2152. Printed, (293) 2242. Of Rev. James Cooper, and others, of Kemptville, &c., (295) 2266, (300) 2282-2283.

-----Petition of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, protesting against the provisions of the Bill, presented, (232) 1886. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (232) 1887. Printed, (233) 1887.

-----Petition of the Board of Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston, praying that the Bill be not passed, but that the question of the University endowment be settled upon an equitable basis, presented, (240) 1933. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (240) 1934. Printed, (240) 1935.

-----Petition of Rev. Walter Stennett, A.M., and others, students in Divinity in King's College, praying that power be continued to the said University, of conferring Degrees in Divinity, (267-268) 2152, (272) 2168.

-----Petition of Rev. James Beaven, D.D., for an amendment of the University Bill, so as to recognize Christian instruction as a necessary part of education, presented; Standing Rule suspended; Petition read; Printed, (272) 2168.

-----Petition of the same, praying that the Bill may be so amended as to preserve the Faculty of Theology in the University, presented, (303) 2301. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (304) 2303. Printed, (304) 2303.

-----Petition of Rev. George Romanes, and Rev. Andrew Ball, on behalf of the Presbyterian Synod of Canada, against the Bill, presented, (303) 2301. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (304) 2303.

-----Petition of Municipal Council, District of Bathurst, for application of the funds of King's College to the support of Grammar and Common Schools, &c., (20) 164, (32) 277.

-----Petitions against a division of the endowment, &c.; Of the Municipal Council, District of Brock, (20) 165, (32) 279. Of James Inglis, and others, Baptists, (177) 1542, (187) 1593.

-----Petitions praying that sectarianism be removed from the constitution of the College: Of the Canada Baptist Union, (28) 252, (39) 307. Of G. T. Havens, and others, of Grantham, (112) 1007, (121) 1078. Of Samuel Heath, and others, of Chinguacousey, (177) 1541, (187) 1593.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (57.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (33.); Clergy Reserves.

KINGSTON:--Petition of the City Council of Kingston, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (17) 111, (28) 253. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (33) 280. Report thereon, (46) 361. Bill presented and read, (68-69) 493. Order for second reading, (149) 1288. Order for second reading, discharged, (290) 2231.

-----Petition of James Sampson, and others, praying that Lot 24, first Concession, Kingston, may be included within the limits of the City, (71) 533, (77) 613. Referred, (192) 1624. Vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.

-----Petition of Very Rev. Archdeacon Stuart, and others, praying that Lot 24 be not included within the City, (75) 579, (77) 614.

-----Petition of James Sparks, and others, for an extension of the limits of the City, and the continuation of the Montreal road through the



Artillery Reserve, (75) 579, (77) 613.

-----Petition of George M'Leod, and others, praying that the village of Portsmouth may not be included within the limits of Kingston, (76) 611, (83) 699.

KINGSTON HOSPITAL:--Petitions for the incorporation of the Kingston Hospital, and for an annual grant therefor: Of the City Council of Kingston, (102) 927, (113) 1009. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (124) 1114. Report thereon, (126) 1148. Of Francis M. Hill, and others, (123) 1109, (131) 1184. Bill presented and read, (132) 1186. Read second time; Engrossed, (155) 1334. Passed, (156) 1345. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (174) 1523-1524. Amendments concurred in, (175) 1526-1527. Royal Assent, (363) 2499. (12 Vic., cap. 103.)

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning said Hospital, (345) 2433.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY:--Vide Penitentiary, Provincial.

KINGSTON WATER WORKS COMPANY:--Petition of the Corporation of Kingston City, and divers inhabitants, for an Act of Incorporation for the Company, (28) 252, (39) 307. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 309. Report thereon, (55) 395. Bill presented and read, (56) 395. Read second time, (132) 1187. Committed; Considered, (132-133) 1188. Reported; Amendments agreed to, and Bill, as amended, referred to Committee on Private Bills, (140) 1231. Reported; Engrossed, (164) 1399. Passed, (169) 1462. By the Council, (180) 1550. Royal Assent, (363) 2498. (12 Vic., cap. 158.)

KINNEAR, D. & CO., AND OTHERS:--Vide Routine Proceedings.

L.

L'ACADEMIE INDUSTRIELLE:--Vide St. Laurent, L'Academie Industrielle De.

LACHINE CANAL:--Petition of Michel Henrichon, and others, complaining of danger to property, from the fires of steamboats in the Lachine Canal, (17) 111, (28) 253.

-----Vide Bridges.

LACHINE RAILROAD:--Vide Montreal And Lachine Railroad.

LAND CLAIMS:--Question as to whether the Ministry would introduce Bills to enable the remnant of United Empire Loyalists and militiamen to obtain compensation for land claims; Answer, 269.

LAND, PURCHASE OF:--Resolution from Committee of Supply on purchase of land next to the Government House, (344) 2430.

LANDS:--Bill to amend the Act for facilitating the partition of lands, &c., in Lower Canada. Notice of Motion, 35. Bill presented and read, (14) 55-56. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, with amendments; Engrossed; Read third time; Standing Rule suspended, (34) 289. Passed, (36) 297-298. By the Council, (42) 315. Royal Assent, (46) 359. (12 Vic., cap. 61.)

-----Bill to facilitate the settlement of uncultivated lands in the Townships

- of Lower Canada. Notice of Motion, 99. Bill presented and read, (18) 114. Order for second reading, discharged; Bill withdrawn, (134) 1192.
- Bill to amend the Act of Upper Canada, for the protection of the lands of the Crown from trespass, from the Council, (86) 707. Read first time, (87) 741. Read second time, (131) 1177. Read third time; Passed, (132) 1187. Royal Assent, (261) 2048. (12 Vic., cap. 9.)
- Bill to make better provision for the management and disposal of the public lands, presented and read, (189) 1598. Order for second reading, (207) 1695. Read second time; Committed, (239) 1924-1925. Order of the Day postponed, (289) 2229. Considered, (336) 2407, (346) 2442. Reported, (350) 2455-2456. Proviso added; Bill to be engrossed, (350) 2456. Passed, (353) 2467. By the Council, (356) 2480. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 31.)
- Bill to compel persons claiming lands under patent, in the Townships of Lower Canada, to register their claims to the same, presented and read, (200) 1661. Order for second reading, (256) 2028.
- Bill to ensure the validity of biddings at sales of land by authority of Justice, presented and read, (212) 1722. Order for second reading, discharged, (266) 2148.
- Bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Act for the disposal of the public lands, and to provide for the settlement of land claims, presented and read, (219) 1786.
- Petition of Elijah R. Parks, and others, of Upper Canada, for a provision for compensating those whose lands may be found deficient in measurement, (37) 303, (53) 390.
- Vide Accounts And Papers, (89, 90.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (6, 58, 59.); Indians; Land Claims; Rimouski; Timber; Viger; Wild Land Tax.
- LA NOUVELLE, BONAVENTURE:--Petition of Joseph Meagher, and others, praying that the said Township may be laid out and its boundaries clearly defined, (10) 28, (13) 47.
- LANSLOWNE:--Vide Leeds And Lansdowne.
- LARNED, HENRY S.:--Petition of, praying compensation for the loss he has sustained as a contractor on the Chatham, Amherstburgh, and Sandwich Road, (67) 491, (71) 535. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, on division, (97) 875.
- LASSISERAYE, CHARLES H.:--Petition of, for payment of a balance due him as principal teacher of the Educational Society of Three Rivers, (52) 387, (62) 433.
- L'ASSOMPTION, COLLEGE OF:--Petition of the Corporation of the said College, for increased aid, (31) 276, (39) 308.
- Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343) 2427.
- L'ASSOMPTION, RIVER:--Petition of J. C. Faribault, and others, for aid to render that River navigable, (52) 387, (62) 433.
- Resolution from Committee of Supply on said River, (344) 2429.
- LAUZON:--Petitions complaining of certain charges imposed on them by the Seigneur of Lauzon, and praying relief: Of Siméon Larochelle, and

others, of St. Anselme, Dorchester, (70) 533, (76) 612. Of T. M. Guay, and others, of St. Joseph de la Pointe Levy, (123) 1109, (131) 1183.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (45, 95.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (65.)

LAW COSTS:--Vide Supply.

LAWS:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning distribution of laws, (341) 2423.

LAWS, EXPIRING:--Standing Committee on Expiring Laws, to be appointed, (13-14) 49. Committee appointed to prepare a list of Members to compose the Standing Committee, (14) 49. List of Members reported, (22) 167-168. Report considered and concurred in by House, (30) 262. Member added, (225) 1823. Report, (312) 2330. Vide below.

-----Bill to continue certain expiring laws, presented and read, (312) 2331. Read second time; Engrossed, (346) 2443. Passed, (349) 2453. By the Council, (351) 2459. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 17.)

LAW STUDENTS:--Petitions praying that students at Law in Lower Canada, having graduated in any College in this Province or Great Britain, may be admitted to practise after a service of three years: Of E. De Bellefeuille, and others, of Montreal, (37) 303, (53-54) 390-391. Of the Caput of McGill College, (112) 1007, (121) 1078.

-----Bill to amend Act of 6 Will. IV, concerning the admission of persons to practise the law, &c., presented and read, (74) 558. Order for second reading, (136) 1198.

L'ECUYER, EUGENE:--Petition of, for aid in the publication of a work entitled "Petit Guide du Jeune Notaire", (37) 303, (53) 389.

LEEDS AND LANSLOWNE:--Bill to divide those Townships, and to attach South Burgess to Bastard, presented and read, (216) 1744. Read second time; Referred, (249) 1976-1977. Reported; Committed; Considered, (337) 2414. Reported; Engrossed, (338) 2414. Passed, (346) 2442. By the Council, (356) 2480. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 99.)

-----Petition of E. Webster, and others, for a division of Leeds and Lansdowne, for Municipal and election purposes into two divisions, as "Front of Leeds and Lansdowne", and "Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne", and for the confirmation of certain proceedings of the inhabitants, (322) 2369, (332) 2397.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:--Resolutions from Committee of Supply concerning Legislative Assembly, (339-340) 2419, (345) 2432.

LEGISLATIVE BODIES, LATE:--Resolutions from Committee of Supply concerning the late legislative bodies of Upper and Lower Canada, (340) 2419-2420.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:--Resolutions from Committee of Supply concerning the Council, (339) 2418-2419.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MESSAGES FROM:--Agreeing to Bills, without amendments, (42) 315, (80) 621, (146-147) 1281, (154) 1313, (157) 1350, (160) 1378, (168) 1419-1420, (170) 1465, (180) 1550, (187) 1594, (205) 1689, (210) 1706, (216) 1745, (219) 1790, (232) 1874, (239) 1926, (242-243) 1940, (249) 1966, (254-255) 2021-2022, (258-259) 2039, (261) 2048, (271) 2164,

(282) 2194-2195, (285) 2205-2206, (291) 2233-2234, (293) 2242-2243, (299-300) 2277, (306) 2308, (309) 2322, (322) 2365, (324) 2373-2374, (330) 2391, (332) 2397-2398, 2399, (335) 2406, (338-339) 2416-2417, (348) 2452, (350) 2457, (351) 2458-2459, (356) 2479-2480, (359) 2489, (360) 2491.

-----Agreeing to Bills, with amendments, (154) 1313, (160) 1378, (164) 1398, (174) 1523-1524, (184) 1570, (187) 1594, (195-196) 1643, (201) 1666, (205) 1689, (219) 1790, (234) 1897-1898, (239) 1926, (243) 1940, (249) 1966, (255) 2022-2023, (259) 2039, (271) 2164-2165, (282) 2195, (285) 2206, (293) 2243, (300) 2277, (306) 2308, (309) 2322, (324) 2374, (330) 2391, (332) 2398, (339) 2417, (348) 2452-2453, (350) 2458, (356) 2478, (359) 2489, (360) 2491.

-----Agreeing to Addresses from the Legislative Assembly, (46) 361, (291) 2234.

-----Communicating an Address which they have passed, and desiring the concurrence of the House thereto, (46-47) 361.

-----Appointing Members to wait on His Excellency with Addresses, (48) 365, (302) 2295.

-----Communicating Bills, and desiring the concurrence of the House thereto, (47) 362, (65) 485, (82) 656, (86) 707, (88) 742, (147) 1281-1282, (154) 1313, (157) 1350, (160) 1378, (164) 1398, (174) 1524, (196) 1643, (201) 1666, (205) 1689, (210) 1706, (243) 1940, (285) 2206, (293) 2242, (306) 2308, (309-310) 2322, (324) 2374, (348) 2453.

-----Granting leave to their Members to attend Committees, (126) 1148, (160) 1378, (164) 1398.

-----Desiring proofs on which Bills from the Assembly are founded, (214) 1729, (216-217) 1745, (221) 1802.

-----Communicating a list of the engrossed Bills from the Assembly, destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (285-286) 2206-2207.

-----Acquainting the House that His Excellency has appointed a time to be attended with a Joint Address, (302) 2295.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MESSAGES TO:--Communicating Addresses, and desiring their concurrence thereto, (45) 348.

-----Agreeing to Addresses from the Council, (47) 362.

-----Asking leave for Members of the Council to attend Committees, (125) 1134, (153) 1310-1311, (157) 1349-1350, (159) 1375.

-----Communicating the proofs and evidence on which Bills are founded, (216) 1744, (223) 1807, (241) 1937.

-----Communicating a list of the engrossed Bills from the Council, destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (287-288) 2216-2217.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS:--Bill to supply certain Legislative Provisions not contained in certain Acts therein mentioned, presented and read, (258) 2038. Order for second reading, (290) 2230. Read second time; Engrossed, (293) 2242. Passed, (303) 2301. By the Council, (322) 2365. Royal Assent, (365) 2503. (12 Vic., cap. 79.)

LEINSTER:--Vide Berthier.

LEONARD, WILLIAM:--Petition of, for payment of an amount due him as school-master at Carlisle, (38) 304, (54) 392.



LESSORS AND LESSEES:--House goes into Committee to consider of amending the Act regulating the exercise of certain rights of lessors and lessees, (200) 1661-1662. Resolution reported and agreed to; Bill to amend, &c., presented and read, (200) 1662. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (236) 1905. Reported; Engrossed, (238) 1923. Passed, (253) 2007. Message from the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (286) 2207.

LIBEL:--Bill to amend the Law respecting libel. Notice of Motion, 36. Bill presented and read, (14) 49. Order for second reading, (57) 406. Motion, for second reading, (119) 1044-1057. Amendment, to add "this day six months" carried, on division, (119) 1057-1061.

-----Bill to amend the Law of libel. Notice of Motion, 1564. Bill presented and read, (192) 1626. Order for second reading, discharged, (266) 2146.

-----Vide Brown, George.

LIBRARY:--Standing Committee to be appointed, to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library. Notice of Motion, 241. Appointed, (29) 261. Member added, (286) 2214. FIRST REPORT: Rules regulating admission, (138-139) 1208-1209. Committed, (139) 1209. House to resolve itself into Committee; To be second Order of the Day, (179) 1548. Considered; Report printed, (193) 1630. Further considered, (228) 1862-1863. Five Resolutions reported and agreed to, (228) 1863. Vide Orders, Standing. SECOND REPORT: Committed, (254) 2009-2010. FINAL REPORT: Recapitulating first and second reports, (307-308) 2314-2317. Printed, (308) 2317. Concurred in by the House, (333) 2400.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (1.)

LIGHT HOUSES:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning expenses, (342) 2423, (345) 2433.

L'ISLET:--Petition of O. E. Casgrain, and others, for removal of the Registry Office of that County from St. Thomas to L'Islet, (68) 491, (71) 535. Referred, (77) 614. Report, (97-98) 876-877. Bill presented and read, (98) 877. Read second time; Referred, (134) 1192. Reported, (165) 1402. Engrossed, (168) 1419. Passed, (169) 1462. By the Council, (180) 1550. Royal Assent, (261) 2049. (12 Vic., cap. 130.)

-----Petition of Rev. F. X. Delage, and others, for construction of a wharf at the landing place in the parish of L'Islet, (68) 491, (72) 535.

-----Petition of Louis Fournier, and others, praying that the Registry Office may not be removed from St. Thomas, (102) 927, (113) 1009.

LONDON DISTRICT:--Question concerning roads in the London and Western Districts; Answer, 526.

-----Bill to provide the London District, presented and read, (200) 1660-1661. Motion, for second reading; Mr. Speaker's attention being called to the Bill, he decides that it is of a public nature, and does not require publication of notice, under the sixty-sixth Rule; His decision appealed from, and confirmed by the House, (256) 2028. Motion, for second reading in three months, carried, on division, (256-257) 2028-2030.

-----Petition of the Warden of the London District, for the passing of an Act to render valid certain Bylaws of the Municipal Council, for the

recovery of rates, (28) 252, (39) 307. Entry in JOURNAL of last Session, relative to a like petition, read; Referred, (87) 740. Bill presented and read, (254) 2021. Read second time; Engrossed, (310) 2323. Passed, (312) 2329.

-----Petition of M. Mackenzie, and others, for erection of a portion of the London District into a separate District, by the name of Elgin, (232) 1886, (240) 1934.

LONGUEUIL AND CHAMBLY ROAD:--House resolves to go into Committee, to consider of amending Ordinance 4 Vic., cap. 16, as respects the mode of levying tolls on the said Road, (40-41) 311. Considered, (57-58) 408. Resolution reported and agreed to, (61) 428. Vide below.

-----Bill to amend the Ordinance relating to the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road, presented and read, (61) 428. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (133) 1188. Reported; Engrossed, (148) 1285. Passed, (151) 1295.

-----Petition of the Trustees, for the exclusive right of ferry, to a limited extent, over the St. Lawrence, (83) 695, (89) 778. Motion to refer Petition to a Committee; Withdrawn Motion, 913.

LORD'S DAY:--Petition of Rev. T. Cholette, and others, of St. Polycarpe, for an Act to prohibit the sailing of vessels on Sundays and Fêtes d'Obligation, (131) 1183, (143) 1251. Referred, (158) 1372.

-----Petition of John Mackenzie, Moderator, on behalf of the Presbytery of Glengarry, for the adoption of certain measures for preventing the violation of the Sabbath, (163) 1396, (169) 1462.

LOTBINIERE:--Bill to divide that County into two Municipalities, presented and read, (105) 933. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (150) 1290. Passed, (151) 1295. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (174) 1524. Amendments concurred in, (175) 1526. Royal Assent, (261) 2049. (12 Vic., cap. 124.)

-----Vide St. Louis De Lotbinière.

LOYALIST LAND CLAIMS:--Vide Land Claims.

LUMBER TRADE:--Vide Timber.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO:--Petitions for an inquiry into all matters bearing on the dismissal of George H. Park, M.D., from the office of Medical Superintendent of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto: Of James Graham, and others, of Norfolk, (88) 776, (95) 870. Of John Haggert, and others, (163) 1396, (169) 1462. Of George W. Carder, and others, of Oxford, (226) 1852, (232) 1887.

-----Petition of George Hamilton Park, representing certain grievances in the government of the Asylum, setting forth the injustice of his dismissal from the superintendence thereof, and praying for an investigation, (177) 1541, (187) 1593. Printed, (191) 1622. Motion, that an investigation ought to be made into the matters preferred by Mr. Park against the Commissioners, negatived, on division, (355-356) 2478.

-----Petition of J. Lesslie, and others, of Toronto, for an inquiry into the management of the Asylum, (177) 1541, (187) 1593.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning said Asylum, (345) 2432-2433.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (15, 64, 79, 112.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (16, 19, 38, 47, 76.)

M.

MACDONALD, HON. J. A.:--Vide Members.

MAGAZINES:--Vide Clerk Of The House.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS:--Petition of James Cormier, and others, for the abolition of the Custom House and Circuit Court on those Islands, &c., (10) 28, (13) 47. Referred, (33) 280. Entry in JOURNALS of 1847, relative to Petition of Hilaire Nadeau, and others, for protection in the possession of their lands, read, and referred; Power to report from time to time, (48) 365. Report, (223) 1807.

-----Petition of Peter Winter, on behalf of J. T. Coffin, proprietor of the Magdalen Islands, praying that no measure be adopted which would affect Mr. Coffin's rights, until he be called on to defend his right of possession, (177) 1541, (186) 1592.

MAGISTRATES:--Vide Justices Of The Peace.

MAGOG:--Bill to erect certain parts of Hatley and Bolton into a new Township, by the name of Magog, presented and read, (140) 1229. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (155) 1335. Passed, (156) 1344. By the Council, (168) 1420. Royal Assent, (261) 2050. (12 Vic., cap. 133.)

MAITLAND AND MERRICKVILLE ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of John L. Read, and others, for an Act to incorporate them under that name, (66) 486, (71) 534.

MANUFACTURES, CANADIAN:--Vide Navigation Laws, Imperial.

MANUFACTURES, PROVINCIAL:--Vide Customs.

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES:--Vide Joint Stock Companies.

MARINE HOSPITAL:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the Hospital's fund, (342) 2424, (345) 2432.

MARINE INSURANCE:--Question concerning reduction of insurance rates on vessels; Answer, 1200-1201.

MARIPOSA:--Petition of C. R. Irish, and others, praying that that Township may remain attached to the District of Colborne, (20) 164, (31) 277.

MARKHAM AND ELGIN MILLS PLANK ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of Benjamin Bowerman, and others, for and of Incorporation, under that name, (68) 491, (72) 536. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (91) 783. Report thereon, (97) 875. Bill presented and read, (105) 933. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (202) 1673. Reported, (226) 1852. Committed, (226) 1853. Considered, (250) 1977-1978. Reported; Engrossed, (252) 1986-1987. Passed, (259) 2042. By the Council, (285) 2206. Royal Assent, (364) 2501. (12 Vic., cap. 157.)

MARKHAM ROAD:--Resolution from Committee of Supply on said Road, (344) 2430.

MARRIAGES:--Bill to abolish oppositions to marriages, founded on promises of marriage, presented and read, (200) 1661. Read second time; Engrossed, (236) 1905. Passed, (237) 1911. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (259) 2039. Message sent to the Council, acquainting them that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (287-288) 2217. New Bill presented and read; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Referred, (298) 2273. Reported; Committed; Considered, (301) 2283. Reported, (301) 2283-2284. Engrossed, (301) 2284. Passed, (312) 2329. By the Council, (324) 2373. Royal Assent, (365) 2504. (12 Vic., cap. 53.)

-----Vide Baptisms, Marriages, And Burials.

MASSON COLLEGE:--Petition of Rev. A. Th  berge, for aid in support of the said College, (53) 389, (63) 435.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS:--Select Committee appointed to consider of amending the Act of Lower Canada relating to masters and servants in the country parts, (181) 1552-1553. Report a Bill, (188) 1595. Vide below.

-----Bill to amend the Act relating to masters and servants in the country parts of Lower Canada; Reported by a Committee, (188) 1595. Read second time; Referred, (234) 1899-1900. Reported; Committed, (241) 1935. Considered, (274) 2174, (290-291) 2232. Reported; Engrossed, (299) 2277. Passed, (306) 2313. By the Council, (322) 2365. Royal Assent, (365) 2503. (12 Vic., cap. 55.)

M'CALLUM, DANIEL:--Petition of, for compensation for the destruction of his property by political incendiaries in 1839, (17) 111, (29) 254.

MCGILL COLLEGE:--Petition of the Board of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, for a grant in aid of McGill College, and for certain improvements in the said College, (58) 414, (66) 486-487.

-----Petition of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill College, for additional aid, (76) 611, (84) 701.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (92.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (62.)

M'COLLUM, JOHN S.:--Petition of John S. M'Collom, and others, of Nelson, praying that a certain road allowance be vested in him, in lieu of a new line, (28) 252, (38) 306. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders; Standing Rule suspended, (63) 436. Report thereon, (68) 492. Bill presented and read, (75) 580. Read second time; Engrossed, (133) 1190. Passed, (137) 1205. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (154) 1313. Considered; Agreed to, (159) 1374-1375. Royal Assent, (262) 2051. (12 Vic., cap. 172.)

M'CORD, WILLIAM KING:--Petition of John M'Golrick, and others, complaining of the conduct of Mr. M'Cord, in his capacity of Police Magistrate at Quebec, and praying relief, (102) 926, (112) 1008. Vide Police Magistrate.

-----Petition of H. Gowen, and others, of Quebec, praying that no action may be taken on the foregoing petition, unfavorable to Mr. M'Cord, (208) 1701, (216) 1743. Printed, (216) 1744.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (85.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (54.)



M'CORMICK, JOHN:--Petition of, for compensation for a time during which he was incapacitated by typhus fever, from performing his duties as tide-waiter at Quebec, (28) 252, (39) 307.

M'DONNELL, MRS.:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning her dower, (342) 2425.

M'DONNELL, MURDOCH:--Vide Perth.

MEDICAL PROFESSION:--Bill to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, presented and read, (108) 953. Order for second reading, (150) 1290, (172) 1497. Motion, for second reading, (181) 1554-1555. Amendment, to add "this day six months", negatived, on division, (181) 1555-1558. Main Motion carried, on division, (181-182) 1558-1560. Bill read, and referred, (182) 1560.

-----Petitions against: Of Josiah Bowerman, and others, (173) 1508, (177) 1542. Of Isaac Read, and others, (177) 1541, (186) 1592.

-----Petition of Normand ((or Norman)) Macdonald, and others, praying that the Bill may not pass in the shape in which the former Bill passed, in 1839, (123) 1109, (131) 1183.

-----Petition of George H. Park, M.D., for an Act to incorporate the Toronto School of Medicine, presented, (336) 2411. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (337) 2413. Bill presented and read, (337) 2413-2414. Motion, that the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill, be now read, negatived, on division, (357) 2482. Motion, for second reading, negatived, on division, (358) 2483-2484.

-----Petition of B. H. Charlebois, and others, for amendments to the Act incorporating the medical profession of Lower Canada, (28) 252, (39) 307. Referred, (77) 614. Petition of J. Painchaud, and others, against, referred, to same Committee, (158) 1372. Member added, (166) 1406.

-----Petition of Joseph Painchaud, and others, of Quebec, against any alteration of the Act, (144) 1274, (153) 1309. Referred to the Committee on the foregoing petition, (158) 1372.

-----Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Members of the medical profession in Lower Canada, presented and read, (335) 2406-2407. Standing Rule suspended; Read second time, (335) 2407. Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (336) 2407. Passed, (337) 2412. By the Council, (360) 2491. Royal Assent, (366) 2509. (12 Vic., cap. 52.)

MEGANTIC:--Petition of Rev. L. Provancher, and others, for erection of Lambton and certain other Townships in that County, into a separate Municipality, (37) 303, (53) 390.

-----Bill to detach Lambton, Tring, and other Townships, from Megantic, and to unite them into a District for registration purposes, presented and read, (288) 2219. Read second time; Engrossed, Passed, (359) 2486. By the Council, (360) 2491. Royal Assent, (366) 2509. (12 Vic., cap. 129.)

MELBOURNE BRIDGE:--Resolution from Committee of Supply on said Bridge, (344) 2430.

MEMBERS:--House resolves to go into Committee, to consider the propriety of establishing by law, the indemnity to be granted to Members of the House, (42) 316. Order of the Day postponed, (135) 1196, (173) 1499. House to resolve itself into Committee, (179) 1547. Order of the Day postponed, (207) 1695. His Excellency's recommendation signified, (210) 1713. House

- goes into Committee, (210) 1713-1714. Four Resolutions reported, (213) 1726-1727. Amendment proposed to first Resolution, negatived, on division (213-214) 1727. Resolutions agreed to, (214) 1727. Vide below.
- Bill to indemnify Members of the Legislative Assembly, for their expenses in attending the Sessions of the Legislature, presented and read, (214) 1727. Read second time; Engrossed, (225) 1835-1836. Passed, (226) 1853. By the Council, (239) 1926. Royal Assent, (363) 2499. (12 Vic., cap. 33.)
- Postage on all letters, not exceeding one ounce, and printed papers, to and from Members, and on Petitions, to be charged to the Contingencies, (5) 11. Vide Contingencies.
- Notice of Motions concerning limiting length of speeches, 1104.
- House resolves to go into Committee, to consider of adopting a Rule fixing the time during which each Member may speak, in Debate, (125) 1134-1137. Motion, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair; Motion to adjourn, negatived, on division, (125) 1137. Amendment that the Orders of the Day be called, negatived, on division, (125) 1137-1138. Motion, that the Orders of the Day be postponed, negatived, on division; Consideration of Main Motion postponed till to-morrow, (125) 1138. Order of the Day postponed, (141) 1231, (203) 1674, (289) 2228.
- Mr. Speaker informs the House that according to an intimation he had received, a hostile meeting was intended between Mr. Sol. Gen. Blake, and the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, two of the Members, in consequence of words of heat which had passed in the debate of this day, on the Rebellion Losses Bill, and that he had ineffectually sent a message to Mr. Blake to come to the Chair; Sergeant-at-Arms directed to go with the Mace to the lodgings of Messrs. Blake and Macdonald, and require their immediate attendance in their places; Mr. Macdonald takes his place; Sergeant-at-Arms reports that Mr. Blake could not be found; Warrant for his apprehension by the Sergeant-at-Arms, (88) 770. Sergeant-at-Arms reports, at the next sitting, that Mr. Blake is in his custody; He explains as to his not coming to the Chair on Friday last; Messrs. Macdonald and Blake submit themselves to the House, and declare that nothing further would ensue; Resolution, that Mr. Blake's explanation being satisfactory, he be discharged, (88) 776.
- Members returned upon new writs, take their seats, (3) 7, (10) 41, (37) 303, (253) 2009. Pursuant to Report of an Election Committee, (72) 536-537.
- Reported absent from Election Committees, (9) 27, (13) 48, (17) 112, (21) 167, (27) 251, (97) 875, (113) 1010. They state, on oath, the cause of their absence, and are excused, (15) 57, 57-58, (30) 262, (36) 298, (36-37) 298, (105) 934, (119) 1044.
- Obtain leave of absence:--On account of urgent private business, (68) 492, (114) 1025, (124) 1132, 1133, (137) 1205, (188) 1596, (200) 1659, (219) 1786, (242) 1938, (247) 1956, (265) 2136, (272) 2168. Sickness in family, (79) 618, (104) 932, (124) 1133, (157) 1349, (200) 1659. Severe domestic affliction, (160) 1377.
- Resign their seats:--Joseph Webster, Member for Waterloo, (4) 7. Vide Elections, Controverted, Waterloo.
- Death of a Member:--Samuel Brooks, Member for Sherbrooke; House adjourns, out of respect for his memory, (177) 1538-1539. New writ issued, (180) 1549-1550.
- Comment by Billa Flint, 409.

-----Conversation concerning insulting language used between Messrs. Gagy and Blake, 2309-2310.

-----Vide Contingencies.

MENNONITES:--Vide Militia.

METIS AND KEMPT ROAD:--Vide Kempt Road.

MILITARY OFFICERS:--Vide Turnpike Roads.

MILITARY SUPPLIES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (28.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (2.)

MILITIA:--House goes into Committee to consider of amending so much of Act 9 Vic., cap. 28, as relates to enrolment of, and fines imposed on Quakers, Mennonites, and Tunkers, (104) 932-933. Two Resolutions reported, and agreed to, (114-115) 1027. Bill presented and read, (115) 1027. Order for second reading, (150) 1290, (172) 1497. Read second time; Committed, (203) 1674-1675. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (256) 2027. New Bill presented and read; Read second time, (313) 2331-2332. Engrossed, (317) 2345. Passed, (328) 2385. By the Council, (339) 2417. Royal Assent, (365) 2506. (12 Vic., cap. 88.)

-----Petition of the Very Rev. John Macdonald, and others, of the Eastern District, for an alteration of the day for the muster of the militia in Upper Canada, (58) 414, (66) 486. Referred, (91) 783. Report a Bill, (178) 1543. Vide below.

-----Question concerning laws regulating the Lower Canadian militia; Answer, 1001.

-----Bill to alter the day for the annual muster of the militia; Reported by a Committee, (178) 1543. Read second time, (194) 1631-1632. Committed, (194) 1632. Considered, (194) 1632-1634. Reported; Engrossed, (194) 1634. Passed, (195) 1641. By the Council, (210) 1706. Royal Assent, (261) 2049. (12 Vic., cap. 89.)

-----Question concerning military guard for House, 2208; Answer, 2208-2209.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the militia, (339) 2417-2418, (345) 2432.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (91.)

MILITIAMEN:--Vide Land Claims.

MILL-DAMS:--Bill for better defining the mode of constructing aprons to mill-dams in Upper Canada, presented and read, (18) 115. Read second time; Committed, (57) 407-408. Progress reported; Motion, that the Committee have leave to sit again, negatived, on division; Bill referred, (148) 1286. Reported; Committed, (164) 1402. Considered, (233) 1895-1896. Bill, as amended, printed, (233) 1896. Further considered, (256) 2025. Reported; Engrossed, (258) 2038. Passed, (259) 2042. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (285) 2206. Considered, and agreed to, (286) 2214. Royal Assent, (364) 2501-2502. (12 Vic., cap. 87.)

MILLER, JOHN:--Vide House.

MILL-OWNERS:--Bill for the protection of mill-owners in Upper Canada, from the Council, (174) 1524. Read first time, (175) 1525-1526. Message sent to the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (287) 2217.



-----Bill to prevent mill-owners, &c., from restraining the natural flow of streams in Upper Canada, presented and read, (176) 1529. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "this day three months", carried, (233) 1897.

MINING COMPANIES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (31.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (23.); Joint Stock Companies.

M'INTOSH, JOHN:--Petition of, for payment for wearing apparel furnished to the men under Col. James Kerby, during the Rebellion in Upper Canada, (31) 276, (39) 308.

-----Vide House.

MISSISQUOI RAILROAD:--Vide Montreal And Vermont Junction Railroad.

M'KINNON, MARTIN:--Petition of, complaining that he is about to be dispossessed of a Clergy Reserve lot in Vaughan, and praying for the abolition of Rectories, and the sale of the Clergy Reserve Lands, (102) 926, (112) 1007.

MODEL FARMS:--Vide Agricultural Schools; St. Hyacinthe, Seminary Of.

MOIRA, RIVER:--Petition of James Jamison, and others, for a law to prevent persons from withholding the natural stream of that river for more than four hours in each day, (83) 699, (90) 779.

MONTAGUE AND NORTH ELMSLEY:--Petition of William Simpson, and Abel R. Ward, for repeal or modification of the Act relating to the boundary line between those Townships, (66) 486, (71) 534. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (91) 783. Report thereon, (97) 876. Referred to a Select Committee, (143) 1251. Report, (167) 1417-1418. Vide below.

-----Bill to repeal the Act defining the boundary line between the said Townships, presented and read, (167) 1418. Order for second reading, (182) 1562. Read second time; Engrossed, (193) 1631. Passed, (195) 1641-1642. Message from the Council, desiring the proofs and evidence on which the Bill is founded, (214) 1729. Message in reply, (216) 1744. Bill passed by the Council, (254) 2022. Royal Assent, (364) 2500. (12 Vic., cap. 102.)

-----Petition of John M'Gill Chambers, praying that the Act establishing the boundary line between those Townships may not be repealed, (115) 1034, (123) 1109.

MONTGOMERY, W.:--Petition of, for compensation for certain law costs, &c., for acts performed by him in the discharge of his duties as a Justice of the Peace, (28) 252, (39) 306.

MONTREAL AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN FREE SCHOOL:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343) 2427.

MONTREAL AND LACHINE RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of the said Company, for an amendment to their Act of Incorporation, (20) 165, (32) 278. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 309. Report thereon, (55) 395. Bill presented and read, (64) 437. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills, (133) 1189. Reported, (159) 1373-1374. Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (159) 1374. Passed, (163) 1396-1397.



Returned from the Council, with amendments, (184) 1570. Considered, and agreed to, (188-189) 1596-1597. Royal Assent, (363) 2499 (12 Vic., cap. 177.)

-----Petition of the Company, for authority to extend the said Railroad, and for incorporation of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company, (62) 432, (67) 488. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (113) 1010. Report, that sufficient notice has not been given, (116) 1036. Sixty-sixth Rule suspended; Bill presented and read, (122) 1081. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills, (150) 1292. Report thereon, (209) 1703. Petition of Municipal Council of Ottawa District, in favor, (144) 1274, (153) 1309. Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills, (169) 1463.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (29, 35.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (2.); Railroads✓

MONTREAL AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD:--Petition of John Ferguson, and others, for An Act of Incorporation to construct a railroad from Montreal to Prescott, (102) 926, (113) 1008.

MONTREAL AND PROVINCE LINE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY:--Petition of John Molson, and others, on behalf of the Company, for an extension of the time limited for the deposit of their plan; And for an increase of their capital stock, (38) 305, (53) 389. Referred; Also, Petition of John Molson, for a more equitable system of wharfage dues in the Montreal Harbour, referred, (72) 538. Power to report from time to time, (81) 647. Report a Bill, (85) 703. Vide below.

-----Bill to amend and extend the Act incorporating the Company; Reported by a Committee, (85) 703. Read second time; Engrossed, (133-134) 1190. Passed, (137) 1205. By the Council, (157) 1350. Royal Assent, (262) 2050. (12 Vic., cap. 179.)

MONTREAL AND TROY TELEGRAPH COMPANY:--Petition of H. W. ((or H. H.)) Whitney, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (20) 165, (32) 278. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (33) 280. Report thereon, (55) 395. Notice of Motion of Bill, 99. Bill presented and read, (64) 437. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Bills, (133) 1189. Reported; Committed, (170) 1465. Motion, for reading the Order of the Day for the House in Committee thereon, negatived, on division, (195) 1636. Bill considered; Reported; Engrossed, (233) 1897. Passed, (237) 1911. Message from the Council, that the French version was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (285) 2206. Bill returned from the Council, with amendments, (293) 2242. Considered; Agreed to, (298) 2273. Royal Assent, (364) 2502. (12 Vic., cap. 181.)

MONTREAL AND VERMONT JUNCTION RAILROAD:--Petition of P. P. Russell, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, to construct a railroad from Montreal to Missisquoi, (95) 870, (103) 929. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (113) 1010. Report, that notice has not been given, (116) 1036. Sixty-sixth Rule suspended, (193) 1628. Bill presented and read, (193) 1628-1629. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills, (235) 1903. Reported; Committed, (295) 2268. Considered, (331) 2395. Reported, (335) 2405-2406. Engrossed, (335) 2406. Passed, incorporating the "Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway Company", (337) 2413. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (359) 2489. Considered, and agreed to, (359-360) 2490.

Royal Assent, (366) 2509. (12 Vic., cap. 178.)

-----Petition of Rev. J. Gravel, and others, for amendments to the Bill, presented, (252) 2006. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (253) 2008. Referred to the Committee on Railroad Bills, (254) 2010.

MONTREAL BANK:--Petition of, for an extension of the time granted for increasing their capital stock, (62) 432, (67) 488. Bill presented and read, (75) 580. Read second time, (133) 1189. Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (133) 1190. Passed, (137) 1206. By the Council, (147) 1281. Royal Assent, (261) 2050. (12 Vic., cap. 184.)

MONTREAL BROKERS' CIRCULAR:--Vide Contingencies.

MONTREAL CITY:--Bill to continue a certain Act relative to the public health of the City of Montreal, presented and read; Standing Rule suspended, (359) 2489. Read second time; Engrossed; Passed, (359) 2490. By the Council, (360) 2491. Royal Assent, (366) 2509. (12 Vic., cap. 118.)

-----Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Montreal, for amendments to the Act incorporating the said City, (199) 1657, (208) 1702.

-----Petition of the same, for more adequate remuneration for the site of the Custom House therein, (199) 1657, (208) 1702.

-----Vide Education And Schools.

MONTREAL CITY BANK:--Petition of John G. Mackenzie, President of the said Bank, for an Act to reduce the value of its shares, and an extension of the time granted for the increase of its capital stock, (87) 738, (90) 780. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (103) 929. Report thereon, (107) 948. Bill presented and read, (166) 1406. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (182) 1561. Reported, (205) 1684. Committed, (209) 1703. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (236) 1907. Passed, (240) 1933. By the Council, (259) 2039. Royal Assent, (364) 2500. (12 Vic., cap. 185.)

MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION:--Petition of Rev. John Bethune, and others, for aid to that Institution, (37) 304, (54) 392.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL:--Petition of, for increased aid, (87) 738, (90) 780.

MONTREAL HARBOUR:--Petition of John Molson, Chairman of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, for a more equitable system of wharfage dues in the said Harbour, (45) 358, (58) 415. Referred to Committee on Petition of the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railway Company, (73) 538. Vide Montreal And Province Line Junction Railway.

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of the Montreal Harbour Dues, (328) 2386. Resolution reported, and agreed to, (334) 2404. Vide below.

-----Bill to authorize the Montreal Harbour Commissioners to commute for certain Harbour Dues, presented and read, (334) 2404. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (352) 2462. Reported amended; One of the amendments negatived, the others agreed to; Bill to be engrossed, (358) 2484. Read third time; Proviso added; Passed, (358) 2485. By the Council, (360) 2491. Royal Assent, (366) 2509. (12 Vic., cap. 119.)

MONTREAL HERALD:--Complaint against, by Mr. H. Boulton, Norfolk, 2465.

MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL:--Petition of Hon. James Ferrier, and others for pecuniary aid, (93) 818, (96) 873.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (66.)

MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY:--Petition of John S. M'Cord, and others, for and Act of Incorporation, (87) 738, (90) 780. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (153) 1309. Report thereon, (159) 1374. Bill presented and read, (160) 1376. Order for second reading, (172) 1497. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (182) 1561. Reported, (205) 1684. Engrossed, (248) 1964. Passed, (253) 2007. By the Council, (271) 2164. Royal Assent, (364) 2500. (12 Vic., cap. 153.)

MONTREAL, HOTEL DIEU:--Vide Hôtel Dieu, Montreal.

MONTREAL "INSTITUT CANADIEN":--Petition of V. P. W. Dorion, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (17) 111, (29) 254. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (46) 359. Report thereon, (55) 395. Bill presented and read, (73) 539. Read second time; Referred, (133) 1189. Reported, (187) 1595. Committed, (188) 1595. Order of the Day discharged; Referred back to the Select Committee, (234) 1899. Reported; Committed, (257) 2036.

MONTREAL LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY:--Petition of, for pecuniary aid, (52) 387, (62) 433.

MONTREAL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (37.)

MONTREAL MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE AND READING ROOM:--Petition of George D. Watson, on behalf of the Board of Management, for an Act of Incorporation, (88) 776, (95) 871. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (103) 929. Report thereon, (107) 948. Referred again, (143) 1251. Report thereon, (146) 1278. Bill presented and read, (159) 1375. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (203) 1675. Reported, (221-222) 1803-1804. Engrossed, (231) 1870. Passed, (232) 1886. Message from the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (286) 2207. New Bill presented; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time, (301) 2284. Committed; Reported, (301) 2285. Engrossed, (309) 2320. Passed, (323) 2372. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (339) 2417. Considered, and agreed to, (347) 2449. Royal Assent, (366) 2507. (12 Vic., cap. 194.)

MONTREAL MINING COMPANY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (31.)

MONTREAL NEW CITY GAS COMPANY:--Petition of the President and Directors, for and increase of their capital stock, and amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (83) 698, (89) 778. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (103) 929. Report thereon, (107) 948. Bill presented and read, (121) 1080. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (150) 1292. Reported, (169) 1463. Committed, (170) 1464. Considered, (204) 1677. Reported; Engrossed, (206) 1693. Passed, (211) 1720. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (239) 1926. Considered and agreed to, (241) 1936-1937. Royal Assent, (363) 2499. (12 Vic., cap. 183.)

MONTREAL PRISON DISCIPLINE ASSOCIATION:--Petition of Hon. Chief Justice J. R. Rolland, and others, praying to be incorporated under that name, (58) 414, (66) 487. Bill presented and read, (74) 558. Order for second reading, (136) 1197. Motion for second reading; Withdrawn Motion, 1740.



MONTREAL PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of, for aid to complete a building commenced for the purposes of the Institution, (37) 303, (53) 390.

-----Petition of the Ladies Directresses, for the usual aid, (37) 303, (53) 390.

MONTREAL "RECHABITES":--Vide Rechabites.

MONTREAL REGISTRY OFFICE:--Bill to remedy certain defects in the registration of deeds, &c., therein, presented and read, (205) 1690. Read second time; Committed, (239) 1927. Considered, (252) 1987. Reported; Engrossed, (256) 2025. Passed, (274) 2177. By the Council, (291) 2234. Royal Assent, (364) 2502. (12 Vic., cap. 121.)

MONTREAL ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Mrs. M. A. F. Viger, and others, for aid to that Institution, (46) 358, (59) 416.

MONTREAL ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH:--Petition of Rev. Alexander Mathieson, D.D., and others, for an Act to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the said Church, (53) 389, (63) 435. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders; Standing Rule suspended, (63) 435-436. Report thereon, (68) 492. Bill presented and read, (75) 580. Order for second reading, (135) 1195. Read second time; Referred, (149) 1288. Reported; Committed, (208) 1703. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (236) 1906-1907. Passed, (253) 2008. Message from the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (285) 2206. New Bill presented and read; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Committed, (308) 2318. Considered, (346-347) 2443. Reported; Engrossed, (347) 2443. Passed, (351) 2459. By the Council, (356) 2479-2480. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 154.)

MONTREAL ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY:--Petition of Hon. Joseph Bourret, and others, for an Act to incorporate them as "L'Association St. Jean Baptiste de Montréal", (120) 1077, (123) 1110. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (131) 1184. Report thereon, (138) 1208. Bill presented and read, (143) 1253. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (203) 1674. Reported, (222) 1804. Committed, (226) 1854. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (250) 1978. Passed, (253) 2006-2007. Message from the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (286) 2207. New Bill presented and read, (273) 2171. Read second time; Committed, (291) 2232. Considered, (291) 2232-2233. Reported; Engrossed, (291) 2233. Passed, (295) 2266. By the Council, (322) 2365. Royal Assent, (364) 2503. (12 Vic., cap. 149.)

MONTREAL SISTERS OF CHARITY:--Petition of Sister Jeanne de Chantal, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (52) 387, (62) 434. Bill to incorporate "Les Soeurs de Miséricorde pour le Régie de l'Hôspice de la Maternité, de Montréal", presented and read, (79) 619. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (133) 1190. Reported, (157) 1346-1347. Committed, (159) 1374. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (229) 1864. Passed, (230) 1870. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (255) 2022. Considered and agreed to, (255) 2023-2024. Royal Assent, (364) 2501. (12 Vic., cap. 138.)



-----Petition of the Rt. Rev. Catholic Bishop of Montreal, for an allowance to the Sisters of Charity, for foundlings, (52) 387, (62) 434.

MONTREAL TRINITY HOUSE:--Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Montreal Trinity House, presented and read, (255) 2023. Read second time; Referred, (267) 2149. Reported; Committed; Considered, (273) 2171. Reported; Engrossed, (282-283) 2195. Passed, (311) 2327. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (330) 2391. Considered, and agreed to, (332) 2398-2399. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 117.)

-----Petition of O. Rémond, and others, pilots, for amendments to the Bill, (274) 2177, (286) 2213.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (94.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (64.)

MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS:--Petition of J. B. Branchaud, and others, for an amendment to the Ordinance of 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 31, relative to the payment of tolls on the roads in the vicinity of Montreal, (66) 486, (71) 535.

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of amending the Montreal Turnpike Roads Act, (73) 540. Resolution reported and agreed to; Bill presented and read, (75) 580. Read second time; Referred, (133) 1190. Reported, (191) 1621. Committed; Considered, (197) 1647. Reported; Engrossed, (201-202) 1668. Passed, (204) 1683.

-----Petition of the St. Michel Road Company, praying that the Papineau Road may not be opened, except at the cost of the parties petitioning therefor, or otherwise that the St. Michel Road be purchased from the Company, (88) 776, (95-96) 871. Referred to Committee on petition of J. O. Alfred Turgeon, and others, (103) 929. Vide below.

-----Bill to authorize the Montreal Road Trustees to purchase the St. Michel Road, and to open a road to the Sault au Recollet, presented and read, (248) 1965. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (266) 2148. Rule requiring posting in the Lobby, suspended, (273) 2171. Reported, (317) 2343. Engrossed, (317) 2344. Passed, (328) 2385. By the Council, (335) 2406. Royal Assent, (365) 2506. (12 Vic., cap. 120.)

-----Petitions for the opening of the Papineau Road: Of James M'Gill Des Rivières, and others; Of J. O. Alfred Turgeon, and others; Of John H. Aussem, and others, (20) 165, (32) 278. Of Moyse Ollier, and others, (20) 165, (32) 279. All referred to a Select Committee, (85) 703. Of Luc Varrier, and others; Of Daniel Desjardins, and others, (21) 165, (33) 279. Of B. H. LeMoine, and A. M. Delisle, (68) 491, (72) 535. Referred to above Committee, (91) 783. Petition of the St. Michel Road Company, relative to the purchase of their road, referred, (103) 929. Report, (170-171) 1465-1467. Printed, (171) 1467. Committed, (189) 1597. Considered, (234) 1900. Order of the Day postponed, (239) 1924. Resolution reported, concurring in the Report, (248) 1964-1965.

-----Petition of John Clark, and others, praying compensation for loss in consequence of the improvement of certain roads near Montreal; Also, for an investigation into the conduct of the Trustees, (21) 165, (33) 279. Referred, (46) 359.

-----Petition of John Clark, complaining of a decision of the Quarter Sessions in a matter between him and the Trustees, and praying an investigation into the case, (21) 165, (33) 279. Referred to Committee on pre-

ceding petition, (46) 359.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (14.)

MONTREAL UNIVERSITY LYING-IN HOSPITAL:--Petition of Mrs. M. Lunn, and Mrs. A. Durnford, for the usual aid to that Institution, (38) 305, (53) 389.

MORRISON, ALEXANDER:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (53.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (29.)

MORRISON, WILLIAM:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (48.)

MORTGAGES:--Bill requiring mortgages of personal property in Upper Canada to be filed, presented and read, (43) 317. Order for second reading, (135) 1195, (148) 1286. Read second time; Committed, (176) 1532. Considered, (182-183) 1562-1563. Reported; Engrossed, (193) 1629. Passed, (195) 1642. By the Council, (216) 1745. Royal Assent, (363) 2499. (12 Vic., cap. 74.)

-----Bill to provide for the sale, under execution, of the interest of mortgagors and mortgagees in real estate in Upper Canada, presented and read, (60) 420. Read second time; Referred to Committee on the Bill to amend the Registry Laws, (149) 1287. Order discharged; Bill referred to a special Committee, (219) 1786. Reported; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (317) 2344. Passed, (323) 2371. By the Council, (332) 2398. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 73.)

MOTIONS, NOTICE OF:--Notice of unspecified Motions, 35.

MOTZ, JAMES:--Vide Bridges.

MOULTON:--Vide Niagara District.

MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY:--Bill to Incorporate the Mount Hermon Cemetery, presented and read, (79) 620. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (133) 1190. Reported, (169-170) 1463. Committed, (170) 1464. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1677. Passed, (208) 1701. Message from the Council, that the French version was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (285) 2206. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (306) 2308. Considered; Agreed to, (313) 2332-2333. Royal Assent, (364) 2503. (12 Vic., cap. 191.)

-----Petition of W. H. Anderson, and others, for a certain amendment to the Bill, (102) 926, (112) 1008. Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (145) 1277.

-----Petition of George O'Kill Stuart, and others, against any alteration of the Bill, (144) 1274, (153) 1309. Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (163) 1397-1398.

M'SHENY, HENRY:--Petition of Messrs. Burton and Sadleir, praying compensation to Henry M'Sheny for damages caused by the construction of a plank road from Hamilton to Port Dover, (217) 1782, (224) 1822.

MUNICIPALITIES, LOWER CANADA:--Bill to remove doubts as to the first meeting Municipal Councils under the Lower Canada Municipal Act, presented and read, (289) 2227-2228. Read second time; Engrossed, (305) 2307. Passed, (312) 2329-2330. By the Council, (324) 2373. Royal Assent, (365) 2504. (12 Vic., cap. 51.)

-----Petition for repeal or amendment of the Municipal Law of Lower Canada: Of Robert Barrie, and others, of Hinchinbrooke, &c., (10) 41, (21) 166. Of Municipal Council of St. Hyacinthe, (17) 111, (29) 254. Of Municipal Council of St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette, and divers inhabitants, (28) 252, (39) 307. Of Rev. P. Huot, and others, of St. Foye, (37) 303, (53) 389. Of Municipal Council Second Division of Beauharnois County, (52) 387, (62) 433. Of Thomas Cantwell, and others, of St. Jean Chrysostôme, (61) 432, (67) 488. Of Municipal Council of Portneuf County, (66) 486, (71) 534. Of Mayor and Councillors of Village of St. John, (76) 611, (83) 699-700. Of J. B. Legendre, and P. Pepin, of Nicolet, (81) 646, (84) 701. Of Joseph Charland, and others, of Christieville, (83) 695, (89) 778. Of Hollis Smith, and others, of Sherbrooke, (87) 738, (90) 780. Of Municipal Council, County of Quebec; Of Joseph Bedard, and others, (89) 777, (96) 871. Of Thomas Tait, and others, of Windsor, &c., (102) 927, (113) 1009. Of Robert Lovell, and others, of Beauharnois, (115) 1034, (123) 1110. Of Joseph Vachon, and others, of Dorchester, (141) 1241, (144) 1275. Of E. Dalaire, and others, of Dorchester, (151) 1294, (156) 1345.

-----Petition of Municipal Council of Kamouraska, praying that the existing Municipal Councils for Counties may be continued, (93) 818, (96) 872.

-----Petition for payment of claims against the late Municipal Councils in Lower Canada: Of Flavien Vallerand, and others, (20) 164, (32) 277. Of Samuel W. Smith, and others, District of Sydenham, (75) 579, (77) 613. Of Jean Langevin, (83) 695, (89) 778. Of Patrick Daly, (115) 1034, (123) 1109. Of Peter Winter, (177) 1541, (186-187) 1592. Vide also Hatley.

-----Vide Commissioners' Courts.

MUNICIPALITIES, UPPER CANADA:--Bill to repeal the Acts relative to Municipal authorities in Upper Canada, presented and read, (47) 364. Read second time; Committed, (130) 1175. House to resolve itself into Committee, (179) 1548. Order of the Day postponed, (207) 1695, (289) 2228. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (322) 2366. Passed, (332) 2397. By the Council, (348) 2452. Royal Assent, (366) 2506. (12 Vic., cap. 80.)

-----Bill to provide by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations in the several Counties, Cities, Towns, &c., in Upper Canada, presented and read, (47-48) 364. Notification of second reading, 1178. Order for second reading, (135) 1194, (173) 1498-1499, (178) 1545. Motion, for second reading, (184) 1573-1576. Amendment, to postpone consideration till next Session, negatived, on division, (184) 1576-1580. Bill read; Committed; Considered, (184) 1580. Various petitions relative thereto to be also considered, (185) 1580, (190) 1620, (195) 1642-1643. Order of the Day postponed, (207) 1695. Hamilton Police Bill referred, (215) 1732-1733. Report on the limits of Cities, Towns, &c., also referred, (281) 2191. Considered, (259) 2040, (271) 2165, (274) 2174, (283) 2195. Reported amended, (284) 2202. Amendment proposed, negatived, on division, (284) 2202-2203. Amendments, as reported, agreed to; One of the amendments amended; Amendments proposed to others, and negatived, on division, (284-285) 2203-2204, (285) 2204. Engrossed, (285) 2204. Ryder proposed, negatived, on division, (303) 2301-2302. Bill passed, on division, (303-304) 2302-2303. By the Council, (322) 2365. Royal Assent, (365) 2503. (12 Vic., cap. 81.)



- Petitions for amendments to the above mentioned Bill: Of Municipal Council, District of Victoria, (93) 818, (96) 872. Of Mayor, &c., of Toronto, (102) 926, (112) 1008. Printed, (118) 1040. Both referred to the Committee of the whole on the Bill, (185) 1580. Of City Council of Hamilton, (186) 1588, (195) 1642. Referred, (195) 1642-1643. Of the same, (300) 2281, (306) 2313.
- Petitions praying that no final action may be taken on the Municipal Bill during the present Session: Of Municipal Council, District of Gore, (93) 818, (96) 873. Of Municipal Council, District of Niagara, (95) 870, (103) 928. Of George Rykert, and Thomas Foley, of Grantham, (102) 927, (113) 1009. All referred to the Committee of the whole on the Bill, (185) 1580. Of William James, and others, of Thorold, (131) 1183, (143) 1251. Of R. P. Spittal, and others, of Nepean, (211) 1720, (216) 1743.
- Select Committee appointed to inquire into the present limits and divisions of the several Cities, Towns, and Villages, in Upper Canada, having Municipal organization, and of those on which it is expedient to confer such organizations, &c., (191-192) 1623-1624. Petitions referred: Of James Sampson, and others, (192) 1624. Of Hugh Maginnis, and others, limits of Belleville, (204-205) 1683-1684. Of Simon Fraser, and others, Bytown; Of James Whiteford, and others, Belleville; Of John Crawford, and others, Brockville, (208) 1702. Report, (274-281) 2177-2191. Referred to the Committee of the whole on the Municipal Bill, (281) 2191. Vide above.
- Petitions for the passing of an Act for the incorporation of townships, towns, counties, and cities, in Upper Canada: Of John Sloan, and others, of Anderdon, (5) 11, (12) 45. Of Municipal Council, Western District, (66) 485, (71) 534.
- Petitions for amendment of the present Municipal Act: Of Municipal Council, District of Gore, (17) 111, (29) 254. Of Municipal Council, District of Bathurst, (20) 164, (32) 277. Of Municipal Council, Home District, (83) 699, (89) 778.
- Petition of James F. Fair, and others, of Dalhousie and Levant, for a reduction of the qualification of Municipal Councillors; And for a more equitable system of assessment, (27) 251, (38) 305.
- Vide Assessments; Assessors; Burial Grounds; Roads And Bridges; Tavern Licences; Wild Land Tax.
- MURRAY:--Vide Cramahe And Murray.
- MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES:--Bill to amend the Act relating to Mutual Insurance Companies in Upper Canada, presented and read, (147) 1282. Read second time; Referred, (203) 1674. Reported; Committed, (241) 1935. Considered, (250) 1979. Reported; Engrossed, (266) 2148. Passed, (268) 2152. By the Council, (293) 2243. Royal Assent, (364) 2502. (12 Vic., cap. 86.)
- Petition of John Miller, and others, of Nelson, for an Act to authorize the formation of Mutual Insurance Companies for insuring rural property, (76) 611, (84) 700.
- Vide Provincial Mutual Insurance Company.



NATIONAL SCHOOLS:--Resolutions from Committee of Supply concerning the schools, (343) 2426.

NAVAL OFFICERS:--Vide Turnpike Roads.

NAVIGATION LAWS, IMPERIAL:--Petitions for the adoption of measures for obtaining the repeal of the Navigation Laws: Of James Blackburn, and others, of the County of Ottawa, (17) 111, (28) 253. Of Municipal Council of St. Hyacinthe, (17) 111, (28) 254. Of Hon. Joseph Bourret, on behalf of a public meeting at Montreal, (37) 304, (54) 392. Of J. A. Mathison, and others, of Vaudreuil, (190) 1620, (199) 1657.

-----Committee of the whole, to consider of Addressing Her Majesty on the subject of the repeal of the Navigation Laws. Notice of Motion, 158. Motion, 269-270. Postponed Motion, 270. Motion, (33) 281-284. Amendment, that the examination of Mr. George Washington Whitehead, as a witness in a matter of privilege, be immediately proceeded with, negatived, on division, (33-34) 284-288. Further amendment proposed, ((34)) 289. Consideration of Main Motion postponed, (34) 289. Consideration resumed, and motion agreed to, (43) 318. House resolves itself into Committee, accordingly, (43) 318-344. Resolution reported, (43-44) 344-345. An amendment proposed, negatived, on division, (44) 345-346. Resolution agreed to; Committee appointed to draft an Address to Her Majesty thereon, (44) 346. Address reported, (44-45) 346-347. Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (1.)

-----Petition of François Desaulnier, and others, of St. Maurice, for the repeal of the Navigation Laws; The encouragement of Canadian Manufactures, &c.; A reduction in the rates of postage; Amendment of the Laws relating to education, jurors, winter vehicles, seigniorial tenure, and the Small Debt Courts; And for a general amnesty, and payment of the Rebellion Losses, (106) 946, (116) 1035-1036.

-----Petition of Thomas Dick, and others, interested in navigating the inland waters of Canada, praying that the Maritime Laws of Great Britain may be extended to the inland waters of this Province, (123) 1109, (131) 1184.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (2.); Addresses, To Her Majesty, (1.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (3.)

NAVIGATION, SCHOOL OF:--Question related to a free Navigation School at Quebec; Answer, 473.

-----Select Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Provincial School of Navigation, for the instruction of pilots' apprentices, and seamen; Instruction, relative to the utility and expense of providing a vessel for the Quebec Trinity House, for attending light houses, &c., (92) 785. Message sent to the Council, desiring leave for Hon. Mr. William Walker to attend Committee, (125) 1134. Granted, (126) 1148. Report; Printed, (174) 1524.

NEEPIGON MINING COMPANY:--Petition of Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (142) 1241, (145) 1276. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (153) 1309. Report thereon, (159) 1374. Bill presented and read, (160) 1376. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (229) 1864. Reported, (254) 2009. Com-

mitted, (255) 2024. Order discharged; Bill referred back to Committee on Private Bills, (267) 2149. Reported; Committed, (272) 2169. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (272) 2170. Passed, (286) 2213. By the Council, (300) 2277. Royal Assent, (364) 2502. (12 Vic., cap. 163.)

NEPEAN:--Petitions against any alteration in the original survey: Of John Ring, and others, (37) 304, (54) 391. Of James Malvagh, and others, (89) 777, (96) 872.

-----Petition of William Stewart, and others, for settlement of the survey of certain concession lines in that Township, (67) 491, (71) 535. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (93) 818. Report thereon, (97) 876.

NEWSPAPERS:--Order, requiring the Clerk of the House to subscribe, during the present Session, for certain American newspapers, (175) 1527.

-----Vide Orders, Standing; Routine Proceedings.

NIAGARA AND DETROIT RIVERS RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petitions for the renewal of the Charter of the said Company: Of Alexander Douglas, and others, (10) 41, (21) 166. Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills, (40) 310. Vide Railroads. Entry in JOURNALS of 1846 on the subject, read; Referred to Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills, (48) 365. Petition of John Jarron, and others, presented; Standing Rule suspended, (62) 432. Petition read, (62) 432-433. Referred to Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills; Standing Rule suspended, (63) 435. Of Rev. William Ritchie, and others, (67) 491, (71) 535. Referred to Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Lines, (78) 615. Of George Southwick, and others, (68) 491, (71) 535. Of J. R. Freeman, and others; Of Abraham Schooley, and others, (70) 533, (76) 612. The latter referred to Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Lines, (77) 615. Of John Graybiel, and others, (76) 611, (84) 701. Referred to Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Lines, (87) 739. Of W. M. Wilson, and M. H. Foley, Talbot District, (173) 1508, (177) 1542. Of M. M'Kenzie, and others, of Yarmouth, (215-216) 1743, (217) 1782-1783. Referred, (242) 1938. Of Duncan Campbell, and W. M. Wilson, of Simcoe, (232) 1886, (240) 1934.

-----Instruction to Committee on Standing Orders, to inquire whether due notice has been given of the application for renewal, (140) 1229.

-----Petition of the Great Western Railroad Company, against a revival of the Charter, (68) 491, (72) 536. Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills, (78) 615.

-----Rejected Petition of the Warden and Council of the Western District, 1201.

-----Discussion concerning the Committee studying the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, 1140.

-----Bill to incorporate the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company; Leave granted to present Bill, (170) 1465. Presented and read, (178) 1544. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills, (204) 1676. Report, on that and another Bill; Motion, that so much of the Report as relates to the said Bill be referred back to the Committee, to amend the Bill so as to establish the line of road surveyed by Mr. Johnstone, for the Company, (295) 2267. Amendment, that that part of the Report be received this day three months, carried, (295) 2267-2268.

Fee paid on the Bill, refunded, (355) 2476.

NIAGARA DISTRICT:--Petitions for removal of the District Town of that District to a more convenient site: Of Robert Hobson, and others, (10) 28, (13) 46. Referred, (13) 48. Of Charles Park, and others; Of Solomon Doan, and others, (10) 28, (13) 47. Referred to above Committee, (13) 48. Entries in JOURNALS of last Session, relative thereto, read, (18) 115. Referred to above Committee, on division, (42) 313-314. Report, (78-79) 615-617. Other petitions: Of Ozias Buchner, and others, (120) 1077, (123) 1110. Of David Doan, and others; Of John Rannie, and others; Of John Thompson, and others; Of John S. Price, and others; Of Richard Graham, and others; Of Lemuel S. Yokom, and others; Of Andrew Upper, and others, (211) 1720, (216) 1743. Bill to remove the site of the Niagara District Town to Port Robinson, presented and read, (79) 617. Order for second reading, (149) 1288, (173) 1500. Order of the Day revived, (180) 1548. Order for second reading; To be first Order of the Day, (180) 1549. Order for second reading, (202) 1668, (214) 1728. Order of the Day discharged; Consideration of Bill postponed three months, (232) 1873.

-----Petition of William James, and others, of Thorold, against removal of the District Town; Also, praying that the Upper Canada Municipalities Bill, and the Upper Canada Assessment Bill may not pass, (131) 1183, (143) 1251. Other petitions against the removal: Of Adam Timmerman, and others; Of Abisha ((or Abishai)) Morse, and others; Of John Dobbie, and others; Of James Oswald, and others; Of George Secord, and others; Of Isaac Johnson, and others; Of Charles Neall, and others; Of William Duff, and others; Of Arthur Shaw, and others; Of J. E. Jennings, and others; Of W. Kingsmill, and others; Of John Root, and others; Of William T. Burke, and others; Of Henry Smith, and others; Of George Walker, and others; Of George Jamison, and others; Of W. B. Shean, and others, (151) 1294, (156) 1345-1346.

-----Entry in JOURNALS of last Session, relative to Petition of Niagara District Council, for the confirmation of certain usages, and for alterations in the boundaries of Dunn, Canborough, Moulton, and Sherbrooke, read, (48) 364-365. Referred, (48) 365. Report, (59) 417.

-----Petitions for erection of certain townships therein into a separate county or district, by the name of "Elgin": Of Abisha ((or Abishai)) Morse, and others, (163) 1396, (169) 1463. Of Jacob Kennedy, and others; Of Jacob Ker, and others, (195) 1641, (199) 1658.

-----Vide Journals.

NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE:--Petition of Archibald Thompson, and others, praying that no Charter may be granted for constructing a suspension bridge from the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge to the Table Rock, (10) 28, (13) 46.

-----Petition of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, for a reduction of their capital to £25,000, (28) 252, (39) 308. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (124) 1114. Report thereon, (126) 1148.

-----Petition of Hon. W. H. Merritt, and others, for an Act to grant to the said Company the exclusive right of building any other bridge over the River Niagara within a certain distance of their present bridge, (102)



926, (113) 1009. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (124) 1114. Report insufficient notice, (138) 1208. Sixty-sixth Rule suspended, (152) 1296-1297. Bill to amend the Act incorporating the said Company, presented and read, (152) 1297. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (215) 1737-1738. Reported; Committed, (231) 1870. Considered, (266) 2147. Reported; Engrossed, (271) 2164. Passed, (272) 2168. By the Council, (285) 2206. Royal Assent, (364) 2501. (12 Vic., cap. 161.)

-----Petition of George S. Wilkes, and others, for authority to build an iron bridge over the Niagara Falls, near the Waterloo Ferry, (183) 1568. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (190) 1620. Referred, (191) 1623.

NIAGARA RIVER:--Vide Bridges.

NIAGARA, SHERIFF:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (60.); Addresses, To His Excellency (34.)

NICOLET, COLLEGE OF:--Petition of the Corporation of the College of Nicolet, for pecuniary aid, (10) 41, (21) 166.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (344) 2428.

NORMAND, EDOUARD:--Petition of, for indemnity for injury to his property by the construction of the bridge over the River St. Maurice, (28) 252, (38) 306.

NOTARIES:--Bill to amend the Act for organization of the notarial profession in Lower Canada, presented and read, (47) 363. Read second time; Referred, (132) 1187. Messages sent to the Council, for leave to Hon. Messrs. Joliette and Taché to appear before the Committee, (153) 1310-1311, (159) 1375. Granted, (160) 1378, (164) 1398. Instruction to Committee, to consolidate the Act with the amendments intended to be made thereto by the Bill, and to have the Bill, so prepared, reprinted, (191) 1623. Member added, (231) 1871. Reported; Committed, (286) 2213. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (310) 2323. Passed, (323) 2369. By the Council, (332) 2398. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 47.)

-----Petition of Mrs. Sophie B. Rousseau, and others, for an Act to legalize certain Actes passed before the late F. Sasseville, notary, but defective for the want of his signature, (167) 1417, (174) 1508. Referred, (187) 1594. Report, (254) 2009. Vide below.

-----Bill to provide a remedy against omissions, &c., in Actes passed before notaries now deceased, presented and read, (254) 2009.

-----Petition of J. C. Bachand, and others, for authority to the Montreal Board of Notaries to admit them to practise, (5) 11, (12) 45.

-----Vide L'Ecuyer, Eugene.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS:--Vide Motions, Notice Of.

NOUVELLE, TOWNSHIP OF:--Petition presented praying for survey of the division of the Township; Withdrawn Petition, 642.

O.

OATHS:--Vide Evidence; Justices Of The Peace.



OBSERVATORY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (93.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (6.)

OCEAN VESSELS:--Vide Shipping.

ODD FELLOWS:--Petition of A. W. Laird, and others, of Montreal, for a law to protect the funds of the Association of "Odd Fellows", (37) 304, (54) 391. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (87) 738. Report thereon, (91) 783-784.

-----Petitions for an Act of Incorporation for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows: Of John Jacques, and others, of Toronto, (46) 358, (59) 416. Of H. G. Hobbin, and others, of Dundas, (67) 491, (71) 535. Both referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (87) 738-739. Report thereon, (91) 783-784.

OFFENDERS, ARREST OF:--Bill for better giving effect to a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States, for the arrest of certain offenders, presented and read, (14) 55. Order for second reading, (57) 407. Read second time; Committed, (64) 439-445. Order of the Day postponed, (135) 1196, (173) 1500. House to resolve itself into Committee, (179) 1547. Order of the Day postponed, (207) 1695. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (271) 2164. Passed, (272) 2168. By the Council, (291) 2234. Royal Assent, (364) 2502. (12 Vic., cap. 19.)

OFFICIAL NOTICES:--Vide Canada Gazette.

OFFICIAL SALARIES:--Bill to authorize the attachment of official salaries towards payment of the incumbents' debts, presented and read, (47) 363. Order for second reading, (136) 1197. Order for second reading discharged; Bill withdrawn, (176) 1532-1533.

-----Petition of Andrew MacFarlane, and others, of Montreal, praying that the law which protects the salaries of public officers may be so amended as to enable parties to recover their just dues, (37) 303, (53) 389.

-----Vide Supply.

O'HARA, WALTER:--Petition of, complaining of his removal from office as Assistant Adj. Gen. of Militia, and praying for justice, (106) 946, (116) 1034-1035. Motion to refer petition, 1739-1740. Withdrawn Motion, 1740.

OIL:--Vide Fish And Oil.

OLIVER, WILLIAM:--Petition of, for relief, in consideration of his services in the army and the militia, (53) 389, (63) 435.

ONEIDA:--Vide Seneca And Oneida.

ONTARIO MARINE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY:--Petition of John Young, and others, of Hamilton, for an Act of Incorporation, (71) 533, (77) 613. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (121) 1078. Report thereon, (125) 1134. Bill presented and read, (152) 1297. Read second time; Committed, (158) 1368. Order of the Day postponed, (172) 1498, (182) 1561. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (193) 1629. Passed, (198) 1652. By the Council, (219) 1790. Royal Assent, (363) 2499. (12 Vic., cap. 166.)

- ORDERS:--That the postage on all letters, not exceeding one ounce, and printed papers, to and from Members, and on Petitions, be charged to the Contingencies, (5) 11.
- Appointing a further day for the appearance of John George Vansittart, Returning Officer at the last Election for Oxford, at the Bar, (10) 30-33.
- That the Votes and Proceedings be printed, under the direction of Mr. Speaker, (17) 112-113.
- Extending the time for presenting petitions for Private Bills, (56) 395, (86) 738, (120) 1077. For receiving Private Bills, (79) 621, (120) 1077. Reports on Private Bills, (120) 1077, (201) 1666, (231) 1870.
- That for the present Session the House do meet at 10 o'clock and adjourn at 6 o'clock, and that on every Tuesday it do adjourn to the following Thursday, (56) 397. Rescinded, (87) 739-740.
- That when the House adjourns at 6 o'clock each day, the Orders undisposed of shall stand postponed till the next sitting, and the matter under consideration at the time of adjournment shall be the first Order, (66) 485.
- That Mr. Speaker issue his summons to certain persons, to appear at the Bar, (72) 537. Issues his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to take certain persons into custody, (88) 770, (148) 1285-1286.
- That the Order of Mr. Speaker, that admission to the Gallery should only be by ticket, be maintained, (90-91) 781-782. Motion, to rescind Order, negatived, on division, (114) 1026-1027.
- For a call of the House:--Vide House.
- That the prayer of the petitions of certain Banking Institutions, &c., praying to be heard by Counsel against certain Resolutions, in relation to an issue of Government debentures, to be proposed in Committee of the whole on the re-organization of the Public Debt, be granted; The Clerk to inform the Petitioners thereof, (146) 1278.
- That the Clerk of the House do subscribe, during the present Session, for certain newspapers published in the United States, (175) 1527.
- That for the remainder of the Session, no moneys be paid to any witness, unless, in addition to the usual formalities, the payment is authorized by the Committee on Contingencies; That no witness residing in Montreal be paid; And that in case a witness shall be further required, after four days' attendance, the authority of the Contingent Committee for the detention shall be had recourse to, carried, on division, (192) 1624-1626. Motion, to rescind so much as requires the interference of the Committee on Contingencies, negatived, on division, (219) 1786-1788.
- Resolutions relative to the "Sessional Printing", and printing of the Bills, and of the JOURNALS:--Vide Printing.
- That the fee on the Canada Life Assurance Bill (Private) be returned, the same having been paid at the two last Sessions, (212) 1722. That the fee on Louis Comte's relief Bill be returned, (266) 2146. The fee on the Niagara and Detroit Railroad Bill, (355) 2476.
- That for the remainder of the Session, any Order of the Day not disposed of may stand over to the next day, being placed at the foot of the list, (225) 1823.

-----That for the remainder of the Session, the House meet each day, excepting Wednesdays, at 10 o'clock, instead of 3 o'clock, (226) 1853-1854.

-----Vide also Orders, Standing.

ORDERS, DISCHARGED:--Order, of last Session, for attendance of John George Vansittart, at the Bar on the fourth day of the present Session, and a new day appointed, (10) 30-33.

-----Resolution changing the hour of meeting, rescinded, (87) 739-740.

-----Order for engrossing the Quebec Forwarding Company Bill, rescinded, (140) 1229. Rimouski Municipality Bill, rescinded, (153-154) 1311. Archambeault's Bridge Bill, rescinded, (286) 2214.

-----Referring petitions, (140) 1230.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:--Orders of the Day to be proceeded with, ((15)) 56-57.

-----Resolution, That when the House adjourns each day at 6 o'clock, the Orders undisposed of shall be postponed till the next sitting, and the matter under consideration at the time of adjournment shall stand first on the Orders, (66) 485.

-----Resolution, That for the remainder of the Session, any Order of the Day not taken up, may stand over till next day, and be placed at the foot of the list, (225) 1823.

-----Order, That the Orders of the Day be now read, (157) 1350.

-----Certain items to be first on the Orders of the Day, (17) 98, (20) 157, (31) 267, (61) 428, (88) 770, (93) 815, (95) 862, (125) 1138, (141) 1232, (144) 1269, (147) 1282, (175) 1525, (179) 1548, (180) 1549, (181) 1553, (193) 1630, (202) 1668, (214) 1728. Certain items to be second, (176) 1533, (179) 1548, (207) 1696.

-----Certain Orders discharged, (115) 1028, 1029, (119) 1042, (121) 1078, (133) 1188-1189, (134) 1192, (135) 1194, (139) 1210, (140) 1230, 1230-1231, (147) 1282, (176) 1533, (193) 1630, (193-194) 1631, (206) 1692, (210-211) 1714-1715, (212) 1722-1723, (219) 1786, (225) 1835, (232) 1873, (233) 1896, (234) 1899, (256) 2028, (257) 2030, (266) 2146, 2146-2147, 2147, 2148, (267) 2148, 2149, 2150, (270-271) 2159, (271) 2159, (274) 2173, (282) 2192, (290) 2231, (335) 2406, (354) 2473, 2473-2474, (358) 2484.

-----Revived, (108) 950, (180) 1548, (262) 2069.

-----Postponed, (17) 98, (58) 408, (61) 428, (125) 1138, (135) 1196, (136) 1196, 1196-1197, 1198, (140-141) 1231, (144) 1269, (160) 1377, (172) 1496, 1497, 1498, (173) 1499, 1500, (176) 1533, (180) 1548, (182) 1560, 1561, (190) 1615, (203) 1674, (207) 1695, 1696, (212) 1722, (223) 1808, (233) 1895, (239) 1924, (247) 1956, (258) 2038, (265) 2117-2136, (289) 2228, 2229, (290) 2230, (308) 2317, (336) 2408.

-----Motion, to postpone Orders of the Day, negatived, on division, (106) 937, (125) 1138, (236) 1906, (250) 1978.

ORDERS, STANDING:--That no witness shall be paid for attendance before a Committee, unless a certificate from some Member thereof be filed with the Chairman, stating that his evidence is material and important; Which certificate the Chairman shall file with the Clerk, (147) 1282-1283.

-----That in future no Bills be printed in both languages having reference exclusively to Upper Canada, and that such Bills be printed in English



only, with French marginal notes, unless otherwise required by a Member, (194) 1635.

-----That a catalogue of the books in the library be kept by the librarian, who shall report on the state thereof at the opening of each Session; That during the Session no one shall be admitted to the library, except the Governor, Members, and Officers of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and Legislative Assembly, and such other persons as may receive a written order from a Member of the House; That during the Session, no books be taken out of the building, except on receipts given by a Member of either House, (228) 1862. That during the Recess, the library shall be open every day from 10 o'clock till 3 o'clock; That access be permitted to persons introduced by a Member, the Clerk, or one of the Librarians; And that no one be allowed to take any book, except Members, and such persons as may be authorized by the Speaker, the Clerk, or one of the Librarians, (228) 1862-1863. That the Clerk be authorized to import annually the continuation of the Periodical Works in the Library, (228) 1863.

-----That no private or personal Bill be read a third time, in any Session after the present, until the party interested shall have delivered to the Clerk a certificate from the Queen's Printer that the cost of printing 150 copies of the Act has been paid or secured to him, (333) 2401.

-----Rules and Standing Orders suspended, relative to:--Meetings of the House, (56) 395-397, (226) 1854. Bills, (34) 289, (298) 2273, 2274, (301) 2285, (303) 2296, (314) 2333, (330) 2391, (334) 2402, (335) 2406-2407, (338) 2416, (346) 2441, (348) 2450, (358) 2483, (359) 2489. Petitions, (62) 432, (63) 435, 435-436, 436, (211-212) 1721, (272) 2168, (282) 2195, (304) 2303, (328) 2385-2386, 2386, (337) 2413, (347-348) 2450, (348) 2452, (350) 2457. Private Bills, and Petitions therefor, (79) 621, (86) 705, (92) 786, (122) 1081, (132) 1186, (152) 1296-1297, (186) 1588, (190) 1620, (193) 1628, (199) 1658, (205) 1684, (216) 1743-1744, 1744, (217) 1783, (219) 1788, (232) 1887, (233) 1897, (240) 1934, 1934-1935, (253) 2008, (267) 2150, (273) 2171, (274) 2177, (283) 2201, (287) 2215, (290) 2231, (298) 2273-2274, (301) 2284, (302) 2285, (305) 2307, (308) 2318, (309) 2321, (313) 2333, (317) 2344, 2345, (323) 2370, (332) 2397, (337) 2414, (348-349) 2453, (353) 2467, (354) 3472, (357) 2482.

-----Standing Committee on Standing Orders, to be appointed, (13-14) 49. Committee appointed to prepare a list of Members to compose the Standing Committee, (14) 49. List of Members reported, (22) 168. Report considered and concurred in by House, (30) 262. Instruction, to inquire whether due notice was given in the matter of the renewal of the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Railroad Company, (140) 1229. Instruction, to inquire and report whether the Bill to enable the sureties of the late Municipal Council of Hatley to enforce their claims is of such a nature as to require notice, (219) 1785. Petitions referred: Of M. A. Primeau, and A. A. Trottier; Of L. E. Brown, and others; Of President and Directors of Gore Bank; Of Alfred Digby, and others; Of Rev. E. H. Blyth, and others; Of H. W. Whitney, and others; Of Arthur Rankin, and others; Of City Council of Kingston, (33) 280. Of Montreal and Lachine Railroad



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-----Resolution from Committee of Supply on Owen's Sound Harbor, (344) 2430.

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P.

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-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (51.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (26.)

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PAPST, JACOB:--Petition of, for a redress of his grievances in relation to a lot of land granted him as a United Empire Loyalist, and since declared forfeited for alleged non-performance of settlement duties, (112) 1007, (121) 1078.

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-----Petition of G. W. Wicksteed, and others, Officers of the Legislative Assembly, praying compensation for losses suffered by them on the destruction of the Parliament Buildings, presented; Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (353) 2467.

-----An Address to His Excellency, praying him to direct the immediate withdrawal of the Troops from the precincts of the Parliament House. Notice of Motion, 2382. Motion, negatived, on division, (355) 2477-2478.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the cost of rent, (342) 2424.

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-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the Penitentiary, (341) 2422.

-----Motion, for an Address to His Excellency, for a copy of the Report made by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of the Penitentiary, negatived, on division, (355) 2476. Vide Accounts And Papers, (115, 119.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (13, 92, 95.).

PERES OBLATS:--Petition of Rev. J. C. Léonard, for an Act to incorporate the "Communauté des Révérends Pères Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie", (58) 415, (66) 487. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (78) 615. Report thereon, (81) 647. Petition of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown, and others, in favor, (144) 1274, (153) 1309. Bill presented and read, (151-152) 1296. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (220) 1796. Reported, (251) 1983. Committed, (254) 2010. Order discharged; Bill referred, (267) 2149. Reported; Committed; Considered; Reported, (287) 2216. Engrossed, (298) 2273. Passed, (303) 2301. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (324) 2374. Considered, and agreed to, (325) 2376-2377. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 143.)

PERIODICALS:--Vide Clerk Of The House.

PERSONAL PROPERTY:--Bill to authorize attachments against personal property for sums of £10 and under, in Upper Canada, presented and read, (114) 1026. Order for second reading, (150) 1290. Read second time; Referred, (202) 1673. Reported; Committed, (218) 1785. Considered, (249) 1977. Reported; Engrossed, (252) 1986. Passed, (282) 2194. By the Council, (306) 2308. Royal Assent, (364) 2502. (12 Vic., cap. 69.)

-----Vide Mortgages.

PERTH:--Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Bathurst, praying that the market house at Perth may be placed under their control, (20) 164, (32) 277-278.

-----Petition of Murdoch M'Donnell, praying to be confirmed in his title to a piece of land conveyed to him by the Calvinistic Baptist Church at Perth, (102) 926, (112) 1007-1008. Referred, (153) 1310. Report, (191) 1622. Vide below.

-----Bill to confirm the title of the Calvinistic Baptist Church at Perth to a certain piece of land, presented and read, (191) 1622-1623. Read second time; Engrossed, (235) 1903. Passed, (240) 1933. By the Council, (254) 2022. New Bill presented and read, after the burning of the Parliament House; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Engrossed, (317) 2344. Passed, (328) 2385. Royal Assent, (364) 2500. (12 Vic., cap. 106.)

PETERBOROUGH:--Petition of G. B. Hall, and others, for an Act to incorporate the said Town, (83) 699, (90) 779. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (97) 874. Reported thereon, (104) 931-932. Bill presented and read, (114) 1025. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (155) 1334. Reported, (177) 1542. Committed, (190-191) 1621. Considered, (235) 1902-1903. Reported; Engrossed, (238-239) 1924. Passed, (253) 2008. Message from the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (285) 2206.

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##### A.

Abenakis, Chiefs and Warriors of: vide Indians.

Adams, A. A., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.

Agricultural Association of Canada West: vide Agricultural Societies; United States.

Agricultural Society of Lower Canada: vide Agricultural Schools.

Ainsse, Joseph, and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.

Alexander, George, and others: vide Great Western Railroad.

Algonquin Indians: vide Indians.

Amalecite Indians: vide Roads And Bridges.

Ames, Fisher, and others: vide Education And Schools.

Anderson, William, Sr., and others: vide Ameliasburgh.

Anderson, W. H., and others: vide Mount Hermon Cemetery.

Anond, James, and others: vide Home District.

Archambeault, Amable, and others: vide Bridges.

Archambeault, L., and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.

Asselin, Rev. J., and others: vide Intemperance.

Asseltine ((or Asselstine)), M., and P. S. Timerman: vide Tavern Licences.  
 Atkinson, Henry, and others: vide Quebec City.  
 Atkinson, Thomas, Sr., and others: vide Gore District.  
 Aubry, Rev. C., and others: vide Intemperance.  
 Auclair, Rev. J., and others: vide Intemperance.  
 Aumond, Joseph, and others: vide Bridges.  
 Aussem, John H., and others: vide Botanic Medicine; Montreal Turnpike Roads.  
 Austin, Silas E., and others: vide Rechabites.  
 Aylen, Peter, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Aylwin, Mrs. E. M., and others: vide Quebec Lower Town Infant School.

B.

Bachand, J. C., and others: vide Notaries.  
 Bacon, John: vide below, Sherwood, Adiel, and John Bacon.  
 Bacon, William.  
 Badeaux, Mrs. Julie Angélique: vide below, Cressé, Mrs. Julie Angélique  
Badeaux.  
 Bagshaw, William, and others: vide Home District.  
 Baird, Ebenezer, and others: vide Building Societies.  
 Baker, Alfred A., and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.  
 Baker, Hugh C., and others: vide Canada Life Assurance Company.  
 Bancroft, Rev. Charles, and others: vide Education And Schools.  
 Bardy, P. M., and others: vide Quebec City.  
 Barrie, Robert, and others: vide Education And Schools; Municipalities,  
Lower Canada; Roads And Bridges; Statutes.  
 Bathurst, Municipal Council, District of: vide Assessments; Bathurst  
District; Division Courts; Education And Schools; Jurors, Petit; King's  
College; Municipalities, Upper Canada; Perth; Renfrew; Roads And Bridges;  
Tay Navigation.  
 Baynes, W. C.  
 Beaubien, Rev. J. L., and others: vide Education And Schools.  
 Beauharnois, Municipal Council of Second Division, County of: vide  
Municipalities, Lower Canada; Roads And Bridges.  
 Beaumont, Rev. P., and others: vide Temperance Houses.  
 Beauzet, Mrs. Louise O.: vide below, Martin, Mrs. Louise O.  
 Beaven, Rev. James, D.D.: vide King's College.  
 Bechtel, Henry, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.  
 Beckton, John, and others: vide Division Courts.  
 Bedard, J., and others, (Bytown): vide Bytown.  
 Bedard, Joseph, and others, (Charlesburg): vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.  
 Bedard, Joseph, and others, (Quebec): vide Municipalities, Lower Canada;  
Seignorial Tenure.  
 Bedard, Rev. Pierre, and others: vide Intemperance.  
 Bedard, Rev. P. J., and others: vide Eastern Townships, Lower Canada.  
 Begin, Rev. Charles, and others: vide Education And Schools.  
 Begley, Rev. Denis, and others: vide Regiopolis, College Of.  
 Bélanger, Joseph C., and others: vide Bridges.  
 Benson, William, and others: vide Education And Schools.  
 Benton, L. K., and others: vide Roads and Bridges.  
 Bernard, Rev. Louis Théodore, and others: vide Tavern Licences.  
 Berthier Academy.

Bethune, Rev. John, and others: vide Montreal Eye And Ear Institution.  
 Bigaouette, George Thomas dit, and others: vide Quebec Hommes de St. Roch.  
 Bigelow, Joel, and Joseph Bigelow: vide Tavern Licences.  
 Bigelow, L. G., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Birch, John, and others: vide Quebec St. George's Society.  
 Birrell, Mr.: vide below, Hope, and Birrell, Messrs., and Co., and others.  
 Bishop, Amos, and others: vide Bridges.  
 Bishop's College Lennoxville.  
 Bistodeau, Joseph, and others: vide St. Hyacinthe.  
 Blackburn, James, and others: vide Navigation Laws, Imperial.  
 Blais, Olivier.  
 Blakely, William, and others: vide Ameliasburgh.  
 Blyth, Rev. E. H., and others: vide Bridges.  
 Boivint, Joseph, and others: vide Quebec Fire Debentures.  
 Bonaventure, Municipal Council of Second Division, County of: vide Bonaventure.  
 Bonham, John, and others: vide Dumfries.  
 Bonin, Rev. F., and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Boomer, A. K.: vide below, Keefer, George, and A. K. Boomer.  
 Booth, John G., and others: vide Botanic Medicine.  
 Bostwick, Matthew.  
 Boucher, Rev. François, and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads; Roads And Bridges.  
 Boucher, Nicolas.  
 Boucher, Pierre, and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Bourassa, L., and others: vide Intemperance.  
 Bourgeois, Clovis.  
 Bourget, Charles: vide below, Déziel, Rev. J. D., and Charles Bourget.  
 Bourret, Hon. Joseph: vide Navigation Laws, Imperial.  
 Bourret, Hon. Joseph, and others: vide Montreal St. Jean Baptiste Society.  
 Bourret, Rev. L. A., and others: vide Kamouraska; Roads And Bridges.  
 Bowerman, Benjamin, and others: vide Markham And Elgin Mills Plank Road Company.  
 Bowerman, Josiah, and others: vide Medical Profession.  
 Bowerman, Stephen.  
 Bowerman, Thomas, and others: vide Hallowell.  
 Bowie, James, M.D.  
 Bowman, Baxter, and others: vide Bridges.  
 Boyle, Charles.  
 Boyle, Thomas, and others: vide Intemperance.  
 Bradley, Joseph P., and others: vide Quebec St. Patrick's Society.  
 Bradley, Samuel.  
 Branchaud, J. B., and others: vide Montreal Turnpike Roads.  
 Brantford, Mayor and Councillor of: vide Brantford.  
 Brassard, Rev. L. M., and others: vide Winter Roads.  
 Brazeau, J., and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Breakridge, James, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Brennan, Rev. Michael, and others: vide Regiopolis, College Of.  
 British American Land Company.  
 Brock, Municipal Council, District of: vide Bayham; Brock District; King's College.



Brown, L. E. ((or L. G.)), and others: vide Bridges.  
 Brown, Richard, and others: vide Haldimand.  
 Brumelle, Pierre, and others: vide Cap Blanc.  
 Brunet, Rev. M., and others: vide Intemperance.  
 Buchan, David, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of; Gore District.  
 Buchanan, A., and others: vide Dundas And Waterloo Road.  
 Buchner, Ozias, and others: vide Niagara District.  
 Bull, H. B., and others: vide Hamilton.  
 Burke, William T., and others: vide Niagara District.  
 Burns, James, M.D., and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Burns, Robert E., and others: vide Judicature, Upper Canada; Provincial Mutual And General Insurance Company.  
 Burr, James, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.  
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 Bytown, Rt. Rev. Bishop of: vide Bytown College; Bytown Soeurs De La Charité.  
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 Cameron, Kenneth, and others: vide Thorah.  
 Campbell, A., and others: vide Indians.  
 Campbell, Duncan, and W. M. Wilson: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.  
 Canada Baptist Union: vide Clergy Reserves; King's College.  
 Cantwell, Thomas, and others: vide Education And Schools; Municipalities, Lower Canada.  
 Capreol, Frederick C.: vide Toronto, Simcoe, And Lake Huron Union Railroad.  
 Carder, George W., and others: vide Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.  
 Cardwell, Henry, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.  
 Carruthers, George, and others: vide Starr, Richard Noble.  
 Cartier, E., and others: vide St. Hyacinthe.  
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 Cartier, Pierre, and others: vide St. François Du Lac St. Pierre.  
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 Cassels, Robert, and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.  
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 Chambers, John M'Gill: vide Montague And North Elmsley.  
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 Charlton, Michael, and others: vide Gore District.  
 Cheshire, Frederick J.: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.  
 Chisholm, Rev. James J., and others: vide Bridges.  
 Choat, Thomas: vide below, Shaw, Thomas, and Thomas Choate.  
 Cholette, Rev. T., and others: vide Lord's Day.  
 Christie, E. P., and others: vide Richelieu, River.  
 Clark, John: vide Agricultural Societies; Montreal Turnpike Roads.  
 Clark, John, and others: vide Montreal Turnpike Roads.  
 Cleeve, F. C., and others: vide Richmond Academy.  
 Clement, Joseph D., and others: vide Brantford Mechanics' Institute.  
 Clement, Peter B., and others: vide Queenston Suspension Bridge.  
Cobourg And Grafton Road Company.  
Cobourg Harbour.  
 Cockburn, Adam, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Coffin, William F.: vide Sheriffs Of Montreal.  
 Colborne, Municipal Council, District of: vide Justice, Administration Of;  
Wild Land Tax.  
 Cole, Henry, and others: vide Scugog Island.  
 Cole, Samuel S.: vide Colborne Harbour.  
Commercial Bank, Midland District.  
 Commercial Bank, Midland District: vide Debt, Provincial.  
 Commercial Bank: vide below, Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Banks.  
Comte, Louis.  
Connor, John.  
 Connor, Skiffington, and others: vide Justice, Administration Of.  
 Conroy, Robert, and others: vide Bytown College.  
 Cook, Rev. John, D.D., and others: vide Quebec St. Andrews Church.  
 Cook, W. G., and others: vide Charleston Academy.  
 Cooper, Rev. James, and others: vide King's College.  
Corcoran, Thomas.  
 Cormier, James, and others: vide Magdalen Islands.  
 Côté, Rev. F. X., and others: vide Bridges.  
 Courtemanche, Joseph, and others: vide St. Athanase And Stanbridge Road.  
 Cowan, James: vide below, Shade, Absalom, and James Cowan.  
 Cowan, James, and others: vide Waterloo, Township Of.  
 Cowan, Jeremiah, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.  
 Crane, Samuel, and others: vide Bytown And Prescott Railroad.  
 Crawford, George, and others: vide Customs.  
 Crawford, John, and others: vide Brockville.  
Cressé, Mrs. Julie Angélique Badeaux.  
 Crevier, Rev. P. J., and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Croft, Henry P., and others: vide Game.  
 Cross, Robert, and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.  
Crow, John.  
 Culp, Isaac H.: vide Randall, Robert.  
 Curtain, John, and others: vide Stevedores.  
 Cuthbertson, James, and others: vide Sault Ste. Marie Mining Company.

D.

Dalair, E., and others: vide Education And Schools; Municipalities, Lower Canada; Quebec City; Registry Laws; Representation, Increase Of; Roads And Bridges; Seignorial Tenure.

Daly, John C. W., and others: vide Huron, District Of.

Daly, John E. W., and others: vide Huron, District Of.

Daly, Patrick: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.

Daly, T. M., and others: vide Huron, District Of.

Da Sylva, François, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.

Daverne, Richard.

Davidson, William, and others: vide Caistor.

Davies, Rev. Benjamin, A.M., PhD.: vide King's College.

De Bellefeuille, E., and others: vide Law Students.

Debien, Jean Baptiste, Jr.: vide below, Delisle, Alexandre, B. H. LeMoine, and Jean Baptiste Debien, Jr.

DeBoucherville, George P.

DeCew, John, and others: vide Haldimand.

De Chantal, Sister Jeanne, and others: vide Montreal Sisters Of Charity.

De Chêne, Miville, and others: vide Commissioners' Courts.

De Courville, J. Baptiste Cadieux.

De LaBruère, Boucher, and others: vide St. Hyacinthe.

Delage, Rev. F. X., and others: vide L'Islet.

Delisle, A. M., and B. H. LeMoine: vide Bridges.

Delisle, Alexandre M., B. H. LeMoine, and Jean Baptiste Debien, Jr.: vide Bridges.

Denault dit Jérémie, François: vide Jérémie, François Denault Dit.

Déry, Pierre Ignace, and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.

Desaulnier, François, and others: vide Education And Schools; Navigation Laws, Imperial; Rebellion Losses, Lower Canada; Seignorial Tenure.

Deschamps, Joseph Hénéau Dit.

Desfossés, J., and others: vide Grondines, Pointe Des.

Desjardins, Daniel, and others: vide Bridges; Montreal Turnpike Roads; Roads And Bridges.

Desjardins Canal Company.

Desprès, E. Couillard.

Desprès, E. L. R. C., and J. F. Tetu: vide St. Hyacinthe.

Des Rivières, James M'Gill, and others: vide Montreal Turnpike Roads.

Déziel, Rev. J. D., and others: vide Temperance Houses.

Déziel, Rev. J. D., and Charles Bourget: vide Halifax And Quebec Railway.

Dick, Thomas, and others: vide Navigation Laws, Imperial.

Digby, Alfred, and others: vide Gore District.

Dion, Eucher, and others: vide Halifax And Quebec Railway.

Dionne, Hon. A., and others: vide Kamouraska.

Dionne, B., and others: vide Ste. Arsene De Kakouna.

Dixon, Thomas C., and others: vide Railroads.

Doan, David, and others: vide Niagara District.

Doan, Solomon, and others: vide Niagara District.

Dobbie, John, and others: vide Niagara District.

Donegani, Joseph: vide Aliens.

Dorion, V. P. W., and others: vide Montreal "Institut Canadien".

- Dougall, James, and others: vide Intemperance.  
 Douglas, Alexander, and others: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.  
 Douglas, J., and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.  
 Downing, William, and others: vide Hungerford.  
 Drake, Francis: vide Raleigh.  
 Dubois, E. A.: vide Calorifers.  
 Duchesnay, C. J., and others: vide Richelieu County.  
 Duchesnay, E., and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.  
 Duff, James: vide below, Henry Hall, and James Duff.  
 Duff, William, and others: vide Niagara District.  
 Duguay, Charles, and others: vide Judicature, Lower Canada.  
 Duguay, Rev. M., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Dumoulin, P. B.  
 Duncan, James, and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.  
 Duncan, William.  
 Duncan, William, and John A. Simpson: vide Representation, Increase Of; Russell, Township.  
 Dunn, Rev. William, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Dunning, G. G., and others: vide Bytown And L'Orignal Road; Representation, Increase Of.  
 Dupin, François, and others: vide St. François Du Lac St. Pierre.  
 Dupuis, Rev. J. E. A., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Durnford, Mrs. A.: vide below, Lunn, Mrs. M., and Mrs. A. Durnford.  
 Durocher, Rev. P. F.: vide Indians.  
 Duvernay, L., and others: vide House.
- E.
- Easson, James, and others: vide Capital Punishment.  
 Eastern District, Magistrates of: vide Division Courts.  
 Eaton, J. W., and others: vide Philipsburg.  
 Emmerson, James, and others: vide Kent.  
 Enslin, Christian: vide below, Shoemaker, Jacob S., and Christian Enslin.  
 Evans, James, and others: vide Education And Schools.  
 Evans, William.  
 Evans, William, and sons: vide Evans, William.
- F.
- Fair, James F., and others: vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.  
 Farewell, A., and others: vide Home District.  
 Faribault, J. C., and others: vide L'Assomption, River.  
 Farley, William, and others: vide St. Catharines.  
 Farran, Charles Curtis.  
 Fee, Thomas, and others: vide Beauharnois County.  
 Ferguson, John, and others: vide Montreal And Prescott Railroad.  
 Fergusson, Adam Johnston, and others: vide Elections, Controverted, Waterloo.  
 Farrall ((or Ferrall)), Edward, and others: vide Bathurst District.  
 Ferres, James Moir.  
 Ferrie, Hon. Adam, and others: vide Halifax and Quebec Railway.  
 Ferrie, Robert, and Co., and others: vide Whiskey.



Ferrier, Hon. James, and others: vide Montreal High School.  
 Finn, Patrick, and others: vide Education And Schools.  
 Fiset, Louis: vide Actions.  
 Fisher, E.: vide Etobicoke And Mono Road Company.  
 Foisy, Rev. M., and others: vide Intemperance.  
 Foley, Barnard, and others: vide Queenston Suspension Bridge Company.  
 Foley, M. H.: vide below, Wilson, W. M., and M. H. Foley.  
 Foley, Thomas: vide below, Rykert, George, and Thomas Foley.  
 Foran, John, and others: vide Timber.  
 Forgues, P., and others: vide Temperance Houses.  
 Foster, S. S., and others: vide Shefford Academy.  
 Foucroult, François, and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.  
 Fournier, F. X., and others: vide Education And Schools.  
 Fournier, Louis, and others: vide L'Islet.  
 Fowler, W. H., and others: vide Richmond, Proposed County Of.  
 Fraser, John, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Fraser, Simon, and others: vide Bytown.  
 Freeman, J. R., and others: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.  
 Freeman, N. L., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Freligh, G. J., and others: vide Stanbridge.  
 Frost, John, and others: vide Owen's Sound.

G.

Gagné, Alexis.

Gagnon, Rev. J. B., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Galt, A. T., and others: vide Customs.  
 Gardiner, James: vide below, Wilson, John F., and James Gardiner.  
 Gaulette, Jean, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Geddes, Andrew, and others: vide Elora And Saugeen Road Company.  
 Gemmill, John A., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Gibbs, Rev. David, and others: vide Education And Schools.  
 Gibson, and Lovell, Messrs.: vide below, Lovell, and Gibson, Messrs.  
 Gilmour, Allan, and Co., and others: vide Emigrants.  
 Glackmeyer, E., and others: vide St. Lawrence And Atlantic Railroad.  
 Goodem, William, and others: vide Kent.  
 Gordon, John, and others: vide Quebec Warehousing Company.  
 Gore Bank.  
 Gore Bank: vide below, Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Banks.  
 Gore, Municipal Council, District of: vide Assessments; Gore District; Municipalities, Upper Canada; Seneca And Oneida.  
 Gouin, Alexandre Louis, and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.  
 Gould, Joseph, and others: vide Home District.  
 Gowen, H., and others: vide M'Cord, William King; Quebec Turnpike Roads.  
 Grace, Oliver.  
 Graham, Alexander.  
 Graham, James, and others: vide Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.  
 Graham, Richard, and others: vide Niagara District.  
 Grand River Navigation Company.  
 Grange, George J., and C.H. Webster: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.  
 Grassett, Rev. H.J., A.M., and others: vide Toronto.

Gravel, Rev. J., and others: vide Montreal And Vermont Railroad.  
 Graybiel, John, and others: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.  
Great Western Railroad.  
 Great Western Railroad Company: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.  
 Grece, C. C., and others: vide Education And Schools.  
 Greene and Sons, Messrs., and others: vide Furs.  
 Gregory, Dr. S., and others: vide Botanic Medicine.  
 Grenier, Mrs. Louise O.: vide below, Martin, Mrs. Louise O.  
 Grenier, Rev. J. B., and others: vide Viger.  
 Griffin, John Watson, and others: vide Griffin, Joseph.  
 Griffith, Robert, and others: vide Haldimand.  
Grimsby Harbour Company.  
 Grover, John M., and others: vide Colborne Harbour.  
 Groves, Henry, and others: vide Fire-Men.  
 Grubb, John: vide Albion Plank Road Company; Weston Road Company.  
 Guay, T. M., and others: vide Lauzon.  
 Gurnett, George, and others: vide Toronto, Simcoe, And Lake Huron Union Railroad.  
 Gwynne, John W., and others: vide Toronto And Goderich Railway Company.  
 Gwynne, William Charles: vide Toronto And Lake Huron Railroad Company.

## H.

Haggert, John, and others: vide Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.  
 Hale, Edward, and others: vide Bridges.  
 Hale, Edward, and J. G. Robertson: vide Rebellion Losses, Lower Canada.  
 Hale, Jeffrey ((or Jeffery)), and others: vide Quebec British And Canadian School Society.  
 Hall, G. B., and others: vide Peterborough.  
 Hall, Henry, and James Duff: vide Gore District.  
 Ham, John Vandal: vide Division Courts.  
 Hamel, Michel, Jr., and others: vide Quebec City.  
 Hamilton, and Thomson, Messrs., and others: vide Timber.  
 Hamilton Board of Trade: vide Customs.  
 Hamilton City Council: vide Hamilton; Hamilton Hospital; Municipalities, Upper Canada.  
Hamilton Mercantile Library Association.  
 Hamilton, Robert, and others: vide Queenston Suspension Bridge Company.  
Hammill, John.  
 Hardy, N., and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.  
 Harwood, Hon. R. U., and others: vide Railroads.  
 Hatt, John O., and others: vide Desjardins Canal Company.  
 Hatt, R. B., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Havens, G. T., and others: vide King's College.  
 Hawkins, John, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.  
 Hay, Rev. George A., and others: vide Regiopolis, College Of.  
 Heath, Samuel, and others: vide King's College.  
 Hébert, Pierre D., and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Henrichon, Michel, and others: vide Lachine Canal.

Hervey, R., and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Hewson, William, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.  
 Hill, Francis M., and others: vide Kingston Hospital; Rebellion, Lower Canada.

Hill, Thomas.

Hobbin, H. G., and others: vide Odd Fellows.

Hobson, Robert, and others: vide Niagara District.

Holmes, John, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.

Home District, Justices of Peace of: vide Tavern Licences.

Home District, Municipal Council of: vide Boundary Lines; District Officers; Home District; Municipalities, Upper Canada.

Honorat, Rev. B., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.

Hoople, William.

Hope, Birrell, Messrs., and Co., and others: vide Port Stanley.

Horner, Benjamin, and others: vide Gore District.

Horner, Thomas, and others: vide Education And Schools.

Hossack, Alexander, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.

Hôtel Dieu, Montreal.

Hudson, R. B., and others: vide Education And Schools.

Huntingdon, S. A., and others: vide Bathurst District.

Huot, Rev. P., and others: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.

Hurd, Abner, and others: vide Home District.

Hyde, George, and others (Kent): vide Kent.

Hyde, George, and others (Western District): vide Roads And Bridges.

I.

Inglis, James, and others: vide King's College.

Ireton, John, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.

Irish, C. R., and others: vide Mariposa.

Ives, Erastus, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.

J.

Jacques, John, and others: vide Odd Fellows.

James, William, and others: vide Assessments; Municipalities, Upper Canada; Niagara District.

Jamison, George, and others: vide Niagara District.

Jamison, James, and others: vide Moir, River.

Jarron, John, and others: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.

Jefferies, John, and others: vide Berthier.

Jennings, J. E., and others: vide Niagara District.

Jérémie, François Denault Dit.

Jessup, Henry.

Johnson, Isaac, and others: vide Niagara District.

Johnston, William: vide Pefferlaw Mills.

Johnstown District.

Jones, Rev. James, and others: vide Education And Schools.

Jones, John, and others: vide Walpole And Woodhouse.

Joseph, Jesse: vide Tobacco Pipes.

K.

Kains, Thomas, and others: vide Two Mountains County.  
 Kamouraska, Municipal Council, County of: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada; Seignorial Tenure.  
 Keefer, George, and A. K. Boomer: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Keenan, John, and others: vide Fire-Men.  
 Kelly, Thomas, and others: vide Regiopolis, College Of.  
 Kennedy, Francis, and others: vide Hamilton.  
 Kennedy, Jacob, and others: vide Niagara District.  
 Ker, Jacob, and others: vide Niagara District.  
 Ketchum, T. H., and others: vide Cramahe And Murray.  
 Ketchum, William, and others: vide Huron, District Of.  
 Kilborn, Rowley, and others: vide Queenston Suspension Bridge.  
 King, Rev. W., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
King's College.  
 Kingsmill, W., and others: vide Niagara District.  
 Kingsmill, W., and Samuel Wood: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Kingston, Roman Catholic Bishop of, and others: vide Bridges.  
 Kingston, City, Council of: vide Kingston; Kingston Hospital; Kingston Water Works.  
 Knapp, Benjamin, and others: vide Chatham And Camden.  
 Knight, Ephraim, and others: vide Rechabites.

L.

Lahaye, Rev. F. T.: vide Joliette College.  
 Lahaye, Rev. F. T., and others: vide St. Viateur, Les Clercs Paroissaux Ou Cathechistes De.  
 Laird, A. W., and others: vide Odd Fellows.  
 Lalor, Rev. M., and others: vide Regiopolis, College Of.  
 Langevin, Jean: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.  
 Langley, Daniel, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.  
 Langlois, Etienne, and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Lapenotière, W.: vide Attorneys.  
 Lapensée, V. Roy, and others: vide Bridges.  
Larned, Henry S.  
 Larochelle, Siméon, and others: vide Lauzon.  
 LaRocque, Rev. C., and others: vide Education And Schools.  
Lassiseraye, Charles H.  
L'Assomption, College Of.  
 Layfield, Robert, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 LeBlanc, J. E., and others: vide Richelieu County.  
 LeBoutillier, ((or Le Boutillier)), John, and others: vide Gaspé, District Of.  
 Leclerc, Rev. N. A., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
L'Ecuyer, Eugène.  
 Lee, Thomas, C., and others: vide Seamen.  
 Légaré, Joseph, and others: vide Quebec Fire Debentures.  
 Legendre, A., and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.  
 Legendre, J. B., and P. Pepin: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.  
 Legendre, Louis, and others: vide St. Louis De Lotbinière.  
 LeMaire, H. M., and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.



- LeMesurier, H.: vide Bankrupts; Railroads.
- Lemesurier, H., and others: vide St. Andrews And Quebec Railroad Company.
- LeMesurier, Tilstone, Messrs., and Co., and others: vide Bridges; Fish And Oil.
- LeMoine, B. H.: vide above, Delisle, Alexandre, B. H. LeMoine, and Jean Baptiste Debien, Jr.
- LeMoine, B. H., and A. M. Delisle: vide Montreal Turnpike Roads.
- LeMoine, William H., and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.
- Léonard, Rev. J. C.: vide Pères Oblats.
- Leonard, William.
- Lesslie, J., and others: vide Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.
- Lidwill, Abner, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.
- Lincoln, Delegates of Freeholders of: vide Division Courts; Statute Labour.
- Lloyd, Thomas: vide Quebec City.
- Lloyd, Thomas, W., and others: vide Quebec St. George's Society.
- Logie, A., and E. C. Thomas: vide below, Thomas, E. C., and A. Logie.
- London District, Warden of: vide London District; Usury Laws.
- Longueuil And Chambly Road.
- Lottridge, Robert: vide Gore District.
- Lottridge, Thomas, and others: vide Burlington Bay.
- Loucks, John R., and others: vide Debts, Collection Of.
- Lovell, Robert, and others: vide Beauharnois County; Education And Schools; Municipalities, Lower Canada; Winter Roads.
- Lovell, and Gibson, Messrs.: vide Printing.
- Lower Canada Agricultural Society: vide above, Agricultural Society of Lower Canada.
- Lunn, Mrs. M., and Mrs. A. Durnford: vide Montreal University Lying-In Hospital.
- Lyon, William R. R.: vide Armstrong, Christopher.
- M.
- Macartney, G., and others: vide Dumfries.
- Macdonald, Very Rev. John, and others: vide Militia.
- Macdonald, Normand ((or Norman)), and others: vide Medical Profession.
- Macdonell, Rev. Alexander, and others: vide St. Luke.
- MacFarlane, Andrew, and others: vide Official Salaries.
- Macfee, Hugh, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.
- Mackenzie, John: vide Lord's Day.
- Mackenzie, John G.: vide Montreal City Bank.
- Mackenzie, J. G., and Co., and others: vide Bankrupts.
- Mackenzie, M., and others: vide London District.
- Mackenzie, William K.: vide Elections, Controverted, Prescott.
- Mackie, Rev. George, D.D., and others: vide Quebec National Schools.
- Maginnis, Hugh, and others: vide Belleville.
- Mailloux, Very Rev. A., and others: vide Intemperance.
- Malvagh, James, and others: vide Nepean.
- Marchand, J. A. C., and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.
- Marks, J., and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.
- Marler, G. L., and others: vide Drummond.
- Marmora Foundry Company: vide below, Victoria, Municipal Council, District of, and Marmora Foundry Company.

Marquette, B., and others: vide Education And Schools; Quebec District Teachers' Association.  
 Martin, Mrs. Louise O.: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Martineau, Augustin, and others: vide Education and Schools.  
 Mathieson, Rev. Alexander, D.D., and others: vide Montreal St. Andrew's Church; Presbyterian Church.  
 Mathison, J. A., and others: vide Commissioners' Courts; Intemperance; Navigation Laws; Seignorial Tenure.  
 Maurault, B., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 M'Callum, Daniel.  
 M'Caul, John, and others: vide Representation, Increase Of.  
 McGill, College, Medical Faculty of: vide McGill College.  
 McGill College, Caput of: vide Law Students.  
 M'Collom, John S., And Others.  
 M'Connel, Richard, and others: vide Timber.  
 M'Connell, R., and others: vide Botanic Medicine.  
 M'Conville, John, and others: vide St. Paul.  
 M'Cord, John S., and others: vide Montreal Horticultural Society.  
 M'Cord, W. K., and others: vide Quebec City.  
 M'Cormick, John.  
 M'Donagh, Rev. J. H., and others: vide Regiopolis, College Of.  
 M'Donell, Alexander, and others: vide Bytown And L'Orignal Road; Timber.  
 M'Donnell, Murdoch: vide Perth.  
 Meagher, Joseph, and others: vide La Nouvelle Bonaventure.  
 Meloche, Xavier, and others: vide Beauharnois Canal.  
 Merritt, Hon. William Hamilton, and others: vide Neepigon Mining Company; Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge.  
 Merry, Ralph, and others: vide Bolton.  
 Meyers, John, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.  
 M'Farland, Duncan, and others: vide Gore District.  
 M'Farlane, N., and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.  
 M'Gill, Hon. P., and others: vide Huron Mining Company.  
 M'Golrick, John, and others: vide M'Cord, William King; Police Magistrate.  
 Miller, John, and others: vide Mutual Insurance Companies.  
 Miller, W., and others: vide Gore District.  
 Mills, J., and others: vide Clergy Reserves.  
 M'Intosh, Donald: vide Spirituos Liqueurs.  
 M'Intosh, John.  
 M'Kaig, James, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.  
 M'Kenzie, James, and others: vide Ship-Building.  
 M'Kenzie, John, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.  
 M'Kenzie, John D., and others: vide Beverly.  
 M'Kenzie, M., and others: vide Niagara And Detroit Railroad.  
 M'Kinnon, Martin.  
 M'Kinnon, N., and others: vide Bayham.  
 M'Leod, Donald, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.  
 M'Leod, George, and others: vide Kingston.  
 M'Millan, D., and others: vide Railroads.  
 Mohawk Indians, Councillors of: vide Indians.

- Marquette, B., and others: vide Education And Schools; Quebec District Teachers' Association.
- Martin, Mrs. Louise O.: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.
- Martineau, Augustin, and others: vide Education and Schools.
- Mathieson, Rev. Alexander, D.D., and others: vide Montreal St. Andrew's Church; Presbyterian Church.
- Mathison, J. A., and others: vide Commissioners' Courts; Intemperance; Navigation Laws; Seignorial Tenure.
- Maurault, B., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.
- M'Callum, Daniel.
- M'Caul, John, and others: vide Representation, Increase Of.
- McGill, College, Medical Faculty of: vide McGill College.
- McGill College, Caput of: vide Law Students.
- M'Collom, John S., And Others.
- M'Connel, Richard, and others: vide Timber.
- M'Connell, R., and others: vide Botanic Medicine.
- M'Conville, John, and others: vide St. Paul.
- M'Cord, John S., and others: vide Montreal Horticultural Society.
- M'Cord, W. K., and others: vide Quebec City.
- M'Cormick, John.
- M'Donagh, Rev. J. H., and others: vide Regiopolis, College Of.
- M'Donald, Rev. Aenas, and others: vide Regiopolis, College Of.
- M'Donell, Alexander, and others: vide Bytown And L'Orignal Road; Timber.
- M'Donnell, Murdoch: vide Perth.
- Meagher, Joseph, and others: vide La Nouvelle Bonaventure.
- Meloche, Xavier, and others: vide Beauharnois Canal.
- Merritt, Hon. William Hamilton, and others: vide Neepigon Mining Company; Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge.
- Merry, Ralph, and others: vide Bolton.
- Meyers, John, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.
- M'Farland, Duncan, and others: vide Gore District.
- M'Farlane, N., and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.
- M'Gill, Hon. P., and others: vide Huron Mining Company.
- M'Golrick, John, and others: vide M'Cord, William King; Police Magistrate.
- Miller, John, and others: vide Mutual Insurance Companies.
- Miller, W., and others: vide Gore District.
- Mills, J., and others: vide Clergy Reserves.
- M'Intosh, Donald: vide Spirituuous Liquors.
- M'Intosh, John.
- M'Kaig, James, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.
- M'Kenzie, James, and others: vide Ship-Building.
- M'Kenzie, John, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.
- M'Kenzie, John D., and others: vide Beverly.
- M'Kenzie, M., and others: vide Niagara And Detroit Railroad Company.
- M'Kinnon, Martin.
- M'Kinnon, N., and others: vide Bayham.
- M'Leod, Donald, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.
- M'Leod, George, and others: vide Kingston.
- M'Millan, D., and others: vide Railroads.
- Mohawk Indians, Councillors of: vide Indians.

Molson, John: vide Montreal Harbour.  
 Molson, John, and others: vide Montreal And Province Line Junction Railway Company.  
 Monette, Francis, and others: vide Fire-Men.  
 Montgomerie, William, and others: vide Bridges.  
Montgomery, W.  
Montreal And Lachine Railroad Company.  
Montreal Bank.  
 Montreal Bank: vide Debt, Provincial.  
 Montreal City Bank: vide Debt, Provincial.  
Montreal General Hospital.  
Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society.  
 Montreal, Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of: vide Montreal City.  
Montreal New City Gas Company.  
Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum.  
 Montreal Religious Laides of Hôtel Dieu: vide Hôtel Dieu, Montreal.  
 Montreal, Rt. Rev. Catholic Bishop of: vide Montreal Sisters Of Charity; Ste. Thérèse Seminary.  
 Montreal, Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of, and others: vide Quebec Gaol.  
 Moreau, Rev. H., and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada; Tavern Licences.  
 Morgan, Henry, and others: vide Hamilton And Waterloo Road.  
 Morice, Charles, and others: vide Church Door Sales.  
 Morrin, Joseph, and others: vide Quebec School Of Medicine.  
 Morse, Abisha ((or Abishai)), and others: vide Niagara District.  
 Motz, James: vide Bridges.  
 Mountain, Mrs. Mary H., and others: vide Quebec Male Orphan Asylum.  
 M'Pherson, Daniel, and others: vide Huron, District Of.  
 Munn, John, and others: vide Seamen.  
 Munro, Donald, and others: vide Home District.  
 Murney, Edmund, and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Murray, William, and others: vide Debts, Collection Of.  
 N.  
 Nash, Abraham, and others: vide Cayuga.  
 Neall, Charles, and others: vide Niagara District.  
 Newcastle, Municipal Council, District of: vide Assessors; Education And Schools.  
Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge.  
 Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company: vide Queenston Suspension Bridge Company.  
 Niagara, Municipal Council, District of: vide Ale Houses; Assessments; Brock's Monument; Burial Grounds; Census; Municipalities, Upper Canada; Surveyors.  
 Nicholson, Ralph C., and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.  
Nicolet, College Of.  
 Nicolls ((or Nicholls)), Rev. Jasper H.: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.  
 Noad, H. J., and others: vide Quebec Forwarding Company.  
 Noel, Pierre, and others: vide Contrecoeur.  
 Nolin, L. Z., and others: vide Bridges.  
 Noonan, Patrick, and others: vide St. Giles And St. Sylvester.



Norman, Archibald, and others: vide Kempt Road.

Normand, Edouard.

Normand, François, and others: vide Bridges.

Nye, F., and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.

O.

O'Hara, Walter.

Oliver, William.

Ollier, Moyse, and others: vide Montreal Turnpike Roads.

Oneida Indians: vide Indians.

O'Neil, Thomas, and others: vide Bathurst District.

O'Reilly, Miles: vide Gore District.

Orr, Alexander B., and others: vide Dundas And Waterloo Road.

Oswald, James, and others: vide Niagara District; Spirituous Liquors.

Ottawa, Municipal Council, District of: vide District Courts; Montreal And Lachine Railroad; Ottawa District.

Ouimet, Benjamin, and others: vide Upton.

Ouimette, Joseph, and others: vide Duchene, River.

P.

Pacaud, J. P., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.

Paddock, Thomas, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.

Painchaud, Joseph, and others: vide Medical Profession.

Paine, Benjamin, and others: vide Delaware.

Panet, Hon. Louis, and others: vide Quebec St. Jean Baptiste Society; Roads And Bridges.

Panneton, T., and others: vide Tithes.

Papineau, A. B.

Papst, Jacob.

Paré, Amable, and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.

Park, Charles, and others: vide Niagara District; Welland Canal.

Park, George Hamilton, M.D.: vide Lunatic Asylum; Medical Profession.

Parker, Alexander, and others: vide Bytown And L'Orignal Road.

Parks, Elijah, R., and others: vide Lands.

Partridge, P. M., and others: vide Bankrupts.

Payment, Rev. E., and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads; Tavern Licences.

Pell, J. E., and others: vide Art And Design, School Of.

Pepin, P.: vide above, Legendre, J. B., and P. Pepin.

Perrault, Joseph F. X.: vide Actions.

Perrigo, John, and others: vide Fire-Men.

Perrin, Firmin: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.

Petrie, Archibald, and others: vide Representation, Increase Of.

Phelan, Rt. Rev. Patrick, and others: vide Regiopolis, College Of.

Phillips, William: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.

Pinhey, Hamnett, vide Bridges.

Pitt, William, and others: vide St. François Du Lac St. Pierre.

Platt, James, and others: vide Toronto, Simcoe, And Lake Huron Union Railroad.

Plumly, Auldin: vide Hatley.

Poapst, George, and others: vide Cornwall.

Porter, James, and others: vide Kent.

Norman, Archibald, and others: vide Kempt Road.

Normand, Edouard.

Normand, François, and others: vide Bridges.

Nye, F., and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.

O.

O'Hara, Walter.

Oliver, William.

Ollier, Moyse, and others: vide Montreal Turnpike Roads.

Oneida Indians: vide Indians.

O'Neil, Thomas, and others: vide Bathurst District.

O'Reilly, Miles: vide Gore District.

Orr, Alexander B., and others: vide Dundas And Waterloo Road.

Oswald, James, and others: vide Niagara District; Spirituuous Liquors.

Ottawa, Municipal Council, District of: vide District Courts; Montreal And Lachine Railroad; Ottawa District.

Ouimet, Benjamin, and others: vide Upton.

Ouimette, Joseph, and others: vide Duchene, River.

P.

Pacaud, J. P., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.

Paddock, Thomas, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.

Page, Albert H.: vide Petitions Presented But Not Read.

Painchaud, Joseph, and others: vide Medical Profession.

Paine, Benjamin, and others: vide Delaware.

Panet, Hon. Louis, and others: vide Quebec St. Jean Baptiste Society; Roads And Bridges.

Panneton, T., and others: vide Tithes.

Papineau, A. B.

Papst, Jacob.

Paré, Amable, and others: vide Seignorial Tenure.

Park, Charles, and others: vide Niagara District; Welland Canal.

Park, George Hamilton, M.D.: vide Lunatic Asylum; Medical Profession.

Parker, Alexander, and others: vide Bytown And L'Orignal Road.

Parks, Elijah, R., and others: vide Lands.

Partridge, P. M., and others: vide Bankrupts.

Payment, Rev. E., and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads; Tavern Licences.

Pell, J. E., and others: vide Art And Design, School Of.

Pepin, P.: vide above, Legendre, J. B., and P. Pepin.

Perrault, Joseph F. X.: vide Actions.

Perrigo, John, and others: vide Fire-Men.

Perrin, Firmin: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.

Petrie, Archibald, and others: vide Representation, Increase Of.

Phelan, Rt. Rev. Patrick, and others: vide Regiopolis, College Of.

Phillips, William: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.

Pinhey, Hamnett, vide Bridges.

Pitt, William, and others: vide St. François Du Lac St. Pierre.

Platt, James, and others: vide Toronto, Simcoe, And Lake Huron Union Railroad.

Plumly, Auldin: vide Hatley.

Poapst, George, and others: vide Cornwall.

Porter, James, and others: vide Kent.

Portneuf, Municipal Council, County of: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada; Seignorial Tenure.

Poulin, Rev. Louis, and others: vide St. Isidore.

Powell, I. W., and M. H. Foley: vide Tavern Licences.

Powell, Israel W., and others: vide Port Dover.

Powell, W. D., and Thomas Saunders: vide Wellington District.

Pratt, Abraham, and others: vide Requests, Courts Of.

Pratt, F. X., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.

Price, John S., and others: vide Niagara District.

Price, William, and others: vide Customs.

Pridham, Edwin, and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.

Primeau, Marc Antoine, and Antoine A. Trottier: vide Bridges.

Provan, and Anderson, Messrs., and others: vide Timber.

Provancher, Rev. L., and others: vide Megantic; Roads And Bridges.

Q.

Quebec Board of Trade: vide Ship-Building; Stevedores; Timber.

Quebec Charitable Association Of Roman Catholic Ladies.

Quebec County, Municipal Council of: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.

Quebec Friendly Society.

Quebec, Religious Ladies of the Community of the General Hospital of:  
vide Quebec General Hospital.

Quebec Institut Canadien.

Quebec Library Association.

Quebec Literary And Historical Society.

Quebec, Mayor and Citizens of: vide Intemperance.

Quebec, Mayor and Councillors of: vide Halifax And Quebec Railways;  
Quebec City.

Quebec Roman Catholic Archbishop of, and others: vide Roman Catholics.

Quebec Society Of Education.

Quebec Ursuline Ladies of: vide Quebec Ursuline Nuns.

Queen's College, Kingston.

Queen's College, Kingston: vide King's College.

R.

Racine, Rev. Antoine, and others: vide Eastern Townships, Lower Canada.

Rae, George B., and others: vide Clergy Reserves.

Rankin, A., and others: vide Huron Copper Bay Company.

Rannie, John, and others: vide Niagara District.

Read, Isaac, and others: vide Medical Profession.

Read, John L., and others: vide Maitland And Merrickville Road Company.

Reid, C. P., and others: vide Education And Schools.

Reid, William, and others: vide Parliament House.

Rémond, O., and others: vide Montreal Trinity House.

Reynolds, E., and others: vide Western District.

Richmond Academy.

Rickaby, Theophilus, and others: vide Three Rivers.

Ridout, George P.: vide Usury Laws.

Rimouski, Municipal Council of: vide Rimouski; Statutes.

Rinch, Henry.

Ring, John, and others: vide Nepean.

- Rintoul, Rev. William, A.M., and others: vide Religious Books.
- Ritchie, William: vide Sherbrooke Academy.
- Ritchie, Rev. William, and others: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.
- Rivard, Alexis, and others: vide Rimouski.
- Robertson, Charles, and others: vide St. Joseph, Pointe Levy.
- Robertson, J. G.: vide above, Hale, Edward, and J. G. Robertson.
- Robinson, William: vide Customs.
- Roblin, John P., and others: vide Intemperance.
- Rogers, James G., and others: vide Cobourg And Grafton Road Company.
- Rolland, Hon. Chief Justice J. R., and others: vide Montreal Prison Discipline Association.
- Romanes, Rev. George, and Rev. Andrew Ball: vide King's College.
- Root, John, and others: vide Niagara District.
- Ross, John M., and others: vide Bathurst District.
- Rourke, Francis, and others: vide Spirituuous Liquors.
- Rousseau, Léon, and others: vide Bridges.
- Rousseau, Mrs. Sophie B., and others: vide Notaries.
- Rouville, Municipal Council, County of: vide Tavern Licences.
- Royal Institution, Board of: vide McGill College.
- Ruel, A. G.: vide Rimouski.
- Russell, Archibald, and others: vide Capital Punishment.
- Russell, P. P., and others: vide Montreal And Vermont Junction Railroad.
- Ruthven, William.
- Rykert, George, and Thomas Foley: vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.
- S.
- St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette Municipal Council of: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.
- St. Germain, Rev. Messire: vide St. Laurent, L'Academie Industrielle De.
- St. Germain, Mrs. Angélique Hodgens Gazaille dit: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.
- St. Hyacinthe, Seminary Of.
- St. Hyacinthe, Municipal Council of: vide St. Hyacinthe, Seminary Of.
- St. John, Municipal Council, Village of: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.
- St. Lawrence And Atlantic Railroad.
- St. Laurent, "Sisters Of Holy Cross".
- St. Michel Road Company: vide Montreal Turnpike Roads.
- Ste. Anne Lapocatière, College Of.
- Sadleir, Mr.: vide above, Burton, and Sadleir, Messrs.
- Sampson, James, and others: vide Kingston.
- Saunders, Thomas: vide above, Powell, W. D., and Thomas Saunders.
- Saunders, Thomas, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.
- Sauvageau, Joseph, and others: vide Education And Schools.
- Savage, Alfred, and others: vide Apothecaries.
- Schooley, Abraham, and others: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.
- Scott, James, and others: vide St. Louis And Province Line Railway Company.
- Scott, J., M.P.P., and others: vide Bytown Hospital.
- Scott, Matthew, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.



Scott, Michael, and others: vide Education And Schools.  
 Secord, George, and others: vide Niagara District.  
 Shackleton, John W., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Shade, Absalom, and James Cowan: vide Guelph And Dundas Road Company.  
 Shaw, Arthur, and others: vide Niagara District.  
 Shaw, Thomas, and Thomas Choate: vide Gore District.  
 Shean, W. B., and others: vide Niagara District.  
 Shearer, Alexander, and others: vide Elgin Township.  
 Shedden, Robert: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Sherbrooke, Municipal Council of: vide Bridges; Sherbrooke Town.  
 Sherwood, Adiel, and John Bacon: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Shoemaker, Jacob S., and Christian Enslin: vide Waterloo Township.  
 Shore, John, and others: vide Westmeath.  
 Simard, Etienne, and others: vide Intemperance.  
 Simcoe, Warden and Municipal Council, District of: vide Assessors; Clergy Reserves; Home District.  
 Simons, Thomas M.: vide below, Thomas, E. C., and Thomas M. Simons.  
 Simpson, William, and others: vide Capital Punishment.  
 Simpson, William, and Abel R. Ward: vide Montague And North Elmsley.  
 Slack, Rev. George, and others: vide Eastern Townships, Lower Canada.  
 Sloan, John, and others: vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.  
 Smith, Andrew, and others: vide Railroads.  
 Smith, Henry, and others: vide Hamilton And Waterloo Road; Niagara District.  
 Smith, Hollis, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.  
 Smith, Ichabod, and others: vide Stanstead Academy.  
 Smith, Samuel W., and others: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.  
 Smith, Rev. T., and others: vide Regiopolis, College Of.  
 Smith, William, and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.  
 Smolinski, Joseph: vide Calorifers.  
 Southwick, George, and others: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.  
 Sparks, James, and others: vide Kingston.  
 Spittal, Robert P., and others: vide Assessments; Municipalities, Upper Canada.  
 Stanton, Samuel, and others: vide Railroads.  
 Stennett, Rev. Walter, A.M., and others: vide King's College.  
 Stephens, A. M., and others: vide Grey, Proposed County Of.  
 Stevens, O. W.  
 Stevenson, George, and others: vide Kent.  
 Stewart, William, and others: vide Nepean.  
 Streetsville Plank Road Company.  
 Stuart, Very Rev. Archdeacon, and others: vide Kingston.  
 Stuart, Charles James.  
 Stuart, George O'Kill, and others: vide Halifax And Quebec Railway; Mount Hermon Cemetery; Quebec Protestant Cemetery Association; Quebec Turnpike Roads.  
 Stuart, Lady, and others: vide Quebec Infant School.  
 Sylvester, Mrs. Rebecca.  
 Symmes, Charles, and others: vide Education And Schools.

T.

Tait, Thomas, and others (St. Francis): vide St. Lawrence And Atlantic Railroad.

Tait, Thomas, and others (Windsor): vide Municipalities, Lower Canada; Winter Roads.

Talbot, Antoine: vide Fisheries.

Talbot, Municipal Council, District of: vide Talbot District; Wild Land Tax.

Talfourd, Froome, and others: vide Kent.

Taylor, Miss Eliza: vide Quebec Protestant Female Orphan Asylum.

Teed, Mrs. Ellenor.

Tetu, J. F.: vide above, Desprès, E. L. R. C., and J. F. Tetu.

Théberge, Rev. A.: vide Masson College.

Thibodo, A., and others: vide Fire-Men.

Thomas, E. Cartwright, and others: vide Gore District.

Thomas, E. C., and A. Logie: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.

Thomas, E. C., and Thomas M. Simons: vide Hamilton And Gore Mechanics' Institute.

Thomas, John, and others: vide Railroads.

Thompson, Archibald, and others: vide Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge.

Thompson, David: vide Debt, Provincial.

Thompson, F. X.: vide Timber.

Thompson, John, and others: vide Niagara District.

Thompson, John G.: vide Gaspé, District Of.

Thompson, Joseph Richard.

Thomson, George, and others: vide Dundas And Waterloo Road.

Thornton, Lyman, and others: vide Blanchard.

Three Rivers, Municipal Council, Town of: vide Three Rivers.

Tiffany, George S., and others: vide Railroads.

Tiffany, Gideon, and others: vide Delaware.

Tillson, George, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.

Timerman, P.S.: vide above, Asseltine, M., and P. S. Timerman.

Timmeran, Adam, and others: vide Niagara District.

Timmis, Josiah: vide Halifax And Quebec Railway.

Toronto And Lake Huron Railroad Company.

Toronto, Board of Trade, Council of: vide Assessments.

Toronto, Mayor and Councillors of: vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.

Toronto, Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of: vide King's College; Toronto Dispensary.

Townsend, M., and others: vide Clarenceville Academy.

Trafalgar, Esquesing, And Erin Road Company.

Travis, Isaac, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.

Tremblay, Frederic, and others: vide Roads And Bridges.

Trottier, A. A.: vide above, Primeau, M. A., and A. A. Trottier.

Turgeon, J. O. Alfred, and others: vide Jesus, River; Montreal Turnpike Roads.

Turner, John, and others: vide Fire-Men.

U.

Upper, Andrew, and others: vide Niagara District.

Upper Canada Bank: vide Debt, Provincial.

Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Banks: vide Bank Tax.

V.

Vachon, Joseph, and others: vide Commissioners' Courts; Education And Schools; Municipalities, Lower Canada; Registry Laws; Representation, Increase Of; Roads And Bridges; Seignorial Tenure.

Vallerand, Flavien, and others: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.

Vansickle, John, and others: vide Gore District.

Varrier, Luc, and others: vide Montreal Turnpike Roads; Roads And Bridges.

Verity, Frederick S., and others: vide Rebellion, Lower Canada.

Vezina, P., and others: vide Judicature, Lower Canada.

Victoria College.

Victoria District: vide Petitions Presented But Not Read.

Victoria, Municipal Council, District of: vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.

Victoria, Municipal Council, District of, and Marmora Foundry Company: vide Roads And Bridges.

Vidal, Richard E., and others: vide Railroads.

Vieau, Pierre: vide Bridges.

Viger, Mrs. M. A. F., and others: vide Montreal Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Villiard, Daniel, and others: vide Bathurst District.

Vinet, Rev. C. L., and others: vide Intemperance; Rebellion, Lower Canada.

Vollar, James.

W.

Waddell, William, and others: vide Kent.

Wadsworth, James, and others: vide Ottawa, County; Pork.

Walker, George, and others: vide Niagara District.

Walker, James, and others: vide Pilkington Tract.

Walker, Hon. William, and others: vide Quebec Gas Company.

Walsh, Thomas.

Ward, Abel R.: vide above, Simpson, William, and Abel R. Ward.

Warren, John B., and others: vide Home District.

Watson, George D.: vide Montreal Merchants' Exchange And Reading Room.

Watson, Richard.

Webster, C. H.: vide above, Grange, George J., and C. H. Webster.

Webster, E., and others: vide Leeds And Lansdowne.

Webster, George.

Wellington District, Magistrates of: vide Ale Houses; Bruce, Proposed District Of.

Wellington, Municipal Council, District of: vide Roads And Bridges.

Wells, Alphonso.

Wells, James P., and others: vide Ottawa District.

Wenham, Joseph: vide Debt, Provincial.

Western District, Municipal Council of: vide Assessors; Colour, Persons Of; Kent; Municipalities, Upper Canada; Roads And Bridges; Western District.

Whitcher, W. F., and others: vide Capital Punishment.

Whiteford, James, and others: vide Belleville.

Whitlaw, Charles, and others: vide Fire-Men.

Whitney, H. W. ((or H. H.)), and others: vide Montreal And Troy Telegraph Company.

Wicksteed, G. W., and others: vide Parliament House.  
Wilcox, Leonard.  
 Wilkes, George S., and others: vide Fire-Men; Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge.  
 Wilkins, Robert C., and others: vide Ameliasburgh.  
 Willet, Mahlon, and others: vide Customs.  
 William, John, and others: vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.  
 Williams, James, and others: vide Queenston Suspension Bridge.  
 Williams, John Tucker: vide Port Hope.  
 Williams, R. J.: vide House.  
 Williams, Z., and others: vide Timber.  
 Willson, Levi, and others: vide Caravans.  
 Wilson, John F., and James Gardiner: vide Baptisms, Marriages, And Burials.  
 Wilson, William P., and others: vide Petitions Presented But Not Read.  
 Wilson, W. M.: vide above, Campbell, Duncan, and W. M. Wilson.  
 Wilson, W. M., and M. H. Foley: vide Niagara And Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.  
 Winter, Peter: vide Magdalen Islands; Municipalities, Lower Canada.  
 Wixon, Joshua, and others: vide Home District.  
 Wood, David, and others: vide Walpole And Woodhouse.  
 Wood, Samuel: vide above, Kingsmill, W., and Samuel Wood.  
 Woolverton, Dennis, and others: vide Queenston Suspension Bridge.  
 Workman, Benjamin, and others: vide Capital Punishment.  
 Workman, William, and others: vide Customs.  
 Wright, Edward, and others: vide Toronto.  
 Wrong, W. B., and others: vide Port Burwell Harbour.  
 Wurtele, C., and W. Wurtele, and others: vide Customs.  
 Wylie, David, and others: vide Reporters.

Y.

Yokom, Lemuel S., and others: vide Niagara District.  
 Young, Archibald, and Alexander M'Intosh: vide Intemperance.  
 Young, John, and others: vide Ontario Marine And Fire Assurance Company.  
Young, Thomas A.  
 Yule, John, Jr., and others: vide Richelieu River.  
 Yves, E., and others: vide Roads And Bridges.

#### PETITIONS PRESENTED BUT NOT READ

Page, Albert H., and others, (211) 1720.  
 Victoria District, ((90)) 780.  
 Wilson, William P., and others, (211) 1720.

PHILIPSBURG:--Petition of J. W. Eaton, and others, for erection of that Village into a District School District, (115) 1034, (123) 1110.

PILKINGTON TRACT:--Petition of James Walker, and others, praying that the Pilkington Tract may not be attached to the Township of Nichol, (186) 1588, (195) 1642.

PILOTS:--Bill to compel pilots' apprentices to qualify themselves to pilot vessels by the north channel of the St. Lawrence below the Isle of



Orleans; And to oblige the Quebec Trinity House to mark the said channel with buoys, presented and read, (22) 169. Read second time; Committed, (57) 408. Considered, (148-149) 1286-1287. Reported; Engrossed, (202) 1669-1670. Passed, (204) 1683. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (239) 1926. Considered and agreed to, (241-242) 1937.

-----Vide Navigation, School Of.

PIPE-CLAY:--Vide Tobacco Pipes.

PLUMLY, AULDIN:--Vide Hatley.

POLICE MAGISTRATE:--Petition of John M'Golrick, and others, praying that the offices of Police Inspector and Superintendent, Police Magistrate, and Queen's Counsel, may not be held by the same person, &c., (106) 946, (116) 1035.

PORK:--Petition of James Wadsworth, and others, residing on the Ottawa, for removal of the duty on mess pork consumed in the lumber trade, (17) 111, (28) 253. Referred to Committee of the whole on Customs Duties, (205) 1689. Vide Customs.

PORT BURWELL HARBOUR:--Petition of John Burwell, for a grant for the improvement of the said Harbour, (5) 11, (12) 45.

-----Petition of the same, praying that the said Harbour may not be placed under the control of a Company, but may be continued as a public work, (45) 358, (59) 416.

-----Petition of W. B. Wrong, and others, for an Act to incorporate them as the Port Burwell Harbour Company; And that the property and appurtenances of the Harbour be granted to them, (66) 486, (71) 534. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (87) 738. Report thereon, (97) 875. Bill presented and read, (114) 1025. Order for second reading, (136) 1197. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (215) 1732. Reported, (251) 1983. Committed, (251) 1984-1985. Order discharged, (267) 2148. Bill referred, (267) 2148-2149. Reported; Committed, (272) 2170. Considered, (291) 2233. Reported; Engrossed, (299) 2277. Passed, (316) 2343. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (339) 2417. Considered and agreed to, (347) 2449-2450. Royal Assent, (366) 2507. (12 Vic., cap. 160.)

-----Petition of John Burwell, praying that the Township of Bayham may be attached to the District of Brock, and the privileges connected with the Port Burwell Harbour be vested in the Municipal Council of Brock, (126) 1147, (137) 1206.

PORT DOVER:--Petition of Israel W. Powell, and others, for the rebuilding the light house, and completion of the Harbour, at Port Dover, (76) 611, (84) 700.

PORT DOVER AND HAMILTON ROAD:--Vide Hamilton And Port Dover Road.

PORT HOPE:--Petition of John Tucker Williams praying that last half of Lot 9, first Concession of Hope, may not be included within the limits of Port Hope, (27) 251, (38) 305-306.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (88.)

-----Withdrawn Motion relative to Bill to incorporate Port Hope, 270.

PORT STANLEY:--Petition of Messrs. Hope, Birrell, and Company, and others, for adoption of measures for rendering the harbour of Port Stanley safe and commodious, (68) 491, (71) 535.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply on said Harbour, (344) 2429.

PORT STANSTEAD:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (93.)

POSTAGE, GOVERNMENT:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (74.); Navigation Laws, Imperial.

POST OFFICE:--Question concerning the post office and rates of postage, 1679.

-----Motion, that the House go into Committee on His Excellency's Message relative to the establishment of a General Post Office in British North America, (323-324) 2372. His Excellency's recommendation signified; House goes into Committee, (324) 2372. Three Resolutions reported and agreed to, (329) 2388-2389. Vide below.

-----Bill to provide for the management of the Post Office Department, whenever it shall be transferred to the Provincial Government, pre-sented and read, (329) 2389. Read second time; Engrossed, (335) 2405. Passed, (336-337) 2412. By the Council, (350) 2457. Royal Assent, (366) 2506. (12 Vic., cap. 34.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (81, 83.); Commissioners' Courts; English Mails; Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (4.)

POWELL, MRS. MARGARET:--Resolution concerning her late husband's pension, (342) 2423.

PRAIRIES, RIVIERE DES:--Vide Bridges.

PREROGATIVE:--Vide Writs Of Prerogative.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH:--Petition of Rev. Alexander Mathieson, D.D., and others, for an Act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, (52) 387, (62) 433. Bill presented and read, (74) 558. Order for second reading, (136) 1197. Order for second reading, discharged, (266) 2146-2147.

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL:--Vide Montreal American Presbyterian Free School.

PRESCOTT ROAD:--Vide Bytown And Prescott Road.

PRESQU'ILE HARBOUR:--Question concerning improvement of Harbour; Answer, 1104.

"PREVIOUS QUESTION":--Question superseded by moving the "Previous Question", (174) 1509-1523.

PRINTING:--Papers order to be printed, (29) 261, (40) 310, 311, (41) 312, 313, (47) 363, (49) 367, (56) 398, (73) 539, (79) 621, (84) 702, (86) 706, (91) 784, (93) 819, (98) 878, (104) 931, (105) 934, (107) 947, 948, (108) 950, (113) 1011, (114) 1011, (118) 1040, (119) 1042, (124) 1133, (132) 1185, (139) 1209, (143) 1252, (146) 1278, (152) 1298, (154) 1312-1313, (165) 1402, 1403-1404, (170) 1465, (171) 1467, (174) 1524, (175) 1527, (180) 1549, (183) 1568-1569, 1569, (184) 1570, (187) 1594, 1595, (188) 1595, (191) 1622, (193) 1630, (197) 1645, 1646, (198) 1648, (199) 1659, (201) 1666-1667, (209) 1703, (210) 1705, 1708-1709, (216)

1744, (217) 1773, (218) 1785, (219) 1790, (221) 1803, (223) 1807, (225) 1823, (226) 1853, (231) 1873, (233) 1887, 1896, (237) 1912, (240) 1935, (241) 1935, (248) 1960, (253) 2008, (255) 2023, (258) 2037, (265) 2115, 2143, (270) 2155, (272) 2168, (282) 2192-2193, (293) 2242, (298) 2272, (304) 2303, (306) 2313, (308) 2317, (350) 2460, (354) 2473, 2474, (355) 2475, (356) 2479, (359) 2485, (360) 2490, (363) 2497, 2498.

-----Additional copies, (118) 1040, (119) 1042.

-----Bills as amended by the House, or by Committees, (165) 1402, (191) 1623, (233) 1896. Bill as passed both Houses, (255) 2023. A Bill from the Council, (219) 1790. Vide also Contingencies.

-----Rule requiring the printing of Bills, suspended, (233) 1897.

-----Petition of Messrs. Lovell and Gibson, praying that justice may be done them in regard to their tender for the "Sessional Printing" of the House, (142) 1241, (145) 1275-1276. Referred to the Committee of the whole on first Report on Printing, (152) 1298. Vide below. Referred to Standing Committee on Printing, (168) 1419. Vide below.

-----Standing Committee on Printing, to be appointed, (13-14) 49. Committee appointed to prepare a list of Members to compose the Select Committee, (14) 49. List of Members reported, (22) 168-169. Report considered and concurred in by House, (30) 262. Petition of Messrs. Lovell and Gibson, relative to their tender for "Sessional Printing", referred, (168) 1419. FIRST REPORT, (107) 947-948. Printed; Referred to a Committee of the whole, (107) 948. Order of the Day postponed, (136) 1196-1197. Petition of Messrs. Lovell and Gibson, also referred, (152) 1298. Considered, (166) 1407-1412. Committee rises without reporting, (166) 1412. SECOND REPORT, (174-175) 1524-1525. Committed, (175) 1525. Considered; To be first Order of the Day, (181) 1553. Seven Resolutions reported, (194) 1634-1635. Amendments proposed to the fourth and fifth Resolutions, negatived, on division, (194) 1635-1636, (194-195) 1636. Resolutions agreed to, (195) 1636. Vide below. THIRD REPORT, (248) 1960. Concurred in by the House, (252) 1986.

-----Resolutions reported from the Committee of the whole on Printing:--  
First: Accepting tenders for the printing. Second: Prescribing the form in which Bills shall be printed. Third: That Bills relating solely to Upper Canada be printed in English only, with French marginal notes. Fourth to sixth: Relative to "Sessional Printing" and extra copies of portions of the APPENDIX. Seventh: That the printing of the JOURNALS be commenced immediately, (194) 1634-1635.

-----Comment concerning printing of addresses to His Excellency, ((265)) 2144.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning expense of printing, (341) 2423.

PRIVATE BILLS:--Vide Bills, Private.

PRIVILEGES:--Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, to be appointed, (13-14) 49. Committee appointed to prepare a list of Members to compose the Standing Committee, (14) 49. List of Members reported, (22) 167. Report considered and concurred in by House, (30) 262.

-----Questions of Privilege:--Vide Health, Public; House; Members; Montreal Herald.

PROMISSORY NOTES:--Vide Bills Of Exchange.

PROPERTY:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning purchase of property adjoining the Government House, Montreal, (344) 2430.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (59.)

PROPERTY, RIOTOUS DESTRUCTION OF:--Notice of Question concerning indemnification for losses caused by riot in Montreal, 2297.

-----Bill to provide a remedy against Municipal Corporations for losses sustained from the riotous destruction of property, presented and read, (333) 2400-2401.

PROROGATION:--Question concerning date of prorogation; Answer, 2032.

-----Mr. Speaker reports a letter from Major Campbell, Civil Secretary, announcing His Excellency's intention of proroguing the Legislature on the following day, (357) 2482-2483.

-----His Excellency, the Deputy Governor prorogues the Legislature, (367) 2510-2511.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES:--Vide Customs; Woollen Cloths.

PROTHONOTARIES OF QUEBEC:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (74.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (44.)

PROVINCE LINE RAILWAY:--Vide Montreal And Province Line Junction Railroad Company; St. Louis And Province Line Railway Company.

PROVINCE, STATE OF:--Vide Canada.

PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY:--Petition of Robert E.

Burns, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (68) 491, (72) 536.

Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (91) 783. Report thereon,

(97) 876. Bill presented and read, (105) 933. Read second time;

Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (150) 1290. Reported; Com-

mitted, (170) 1464. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1677.

Passed, (208) 1701. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (234)

1898. Considered and agreed to, (237-238) 1912-1913. Royal Assent,

(363) 2499. (12 Vic., cap. 167.)

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:--Select Committee appointed, upon the public accounts for 1847, and the accounts of the Trinity House of Quebec, (79) 619. Instruction, to cause to be prepared a statement of the annual revenue and expenditure of the province since the Union, (93) 819. First Report, (216) 1744-1745. Printed, without the evidence, (218) 1785. Second Report, (356-357) 2480-2481. Concurred in, on division, (357) 2481.

-----Postponed Resolutions concerning financial aspects relating to government, 1069.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply on expenses of 1847, (345) 2431.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (46, 98, 103, 117.); Debt, Provincial.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning public buildings, (341) 2423.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, REDUCTION OF:--Vide Supply.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:--Resolutions from Committee of Supply concerning public institutions, (341) 2421-2422.



PUBLIC OFFICERS:--Vide Official Salaries; Supply.

PUBLIC OFFICES:--Resolutions from Committee of Supply concerning various public offices, (342) 2424-2425, 2425.

PUBLIC RECORDS:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (83.)

PUBLIC SERVICE:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning Commissioners of Inquiry, (342) 2423-2424.

PUBLIC WORKS:--Question concerning increase of revenue; Answer, 1200-1201.

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of amending the Act relating to the management of the Public Works, (210) 1706. Considered, (210) 1707-1708. Four Resolutions reported, (212-213) 1723-1726. Agreed to, (213) 1726.

-----Bill to make better provision respecting the tolls on Public Works, presented and read, (219) 1788. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (239) 1924. Reported; Engrossed, (242) 1939. Passed, (247) 1959. By the Council, (259) 2039. Royal Assent, (261) 2048. (12 Vic., cap. 4.)

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of imposing tolls on vessels passing down the St. Lawrence, and of empowering the Governor in Council to make regulations respecting the detention of vessels causing damage to any of the public works, (255) 2023. Order of the Day postponed, (258) 2038. Two Resolutions reported and agreed to, (260) 2045. Vide below.

-----Bill to impose tolls on vessels brought down the St. Lawrence, presented and read, (260) 2045. Order for second reading, (290) 2230. Read second time; Engrossed, (305) 2306. Passed, (311) 2328. By the Council, (324) 2374. Royal Assent, (365) 2504. (12 Vic., cap. 15.)

-----Question concerning tolls on vessels; Answer, 2382.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (44, 87.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (40.); Debt, Provincial; Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (5.); Questions Negatived, (83, 89.); Supply.

Q.

QUAKERS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (42.); Militia.

QUARANTINE:--Bill to amend the Quarantine Act, from the Council, (82) 656. Read first time, (87-88) 741. Order for second reading, (135) 1194, (144) 1269-1270. Read second time, (152) 1298. Passed, (154) 1313. Royal Assent, (261) 2048. (12 Vic., cap. 7.)

QUARTER SESSIONS:--Vide District Courts.

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX RAILROAD:--Vide Halifax And Quebec Railway.

QUEBEC BRITISH AND CANADIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY:--Petition of Jeffrey ((or Jeffery)) Hale, and others, for the usual aid, (61) 432, (67) 488.

QUEBEC CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC LADIES:--Petition of the Directresses, for pecuniary aid, (52) 387, (62) 434.

QUEBEC CITY:--Bill to provide for the health of the City of Quebec, presented and read, (166) 1406. Read second time; Referred to Committee on the Quebec incorporation amendment Bill, (203) 1676. Reported; Com-

mitted, (293) 2242. Considered, (305) 2306. Reported; Engrossed, (309) 2321. Passed, (322) 2369. By the Council, (332) 2398. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 116.)

- Petition of the Mayor and Councillors, for amendments to the Acts incorporating the said City, (61) 432, (67) 488. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 703. Report thereon, (91) 783-784. Bill to amend and consolidate the Ordinances incorporating Quebec, &c., presented and read, (92) 786. Read second time; Referred, (134) 1192. Petition of Henry Atkinson, and others, also referred, (177) 1542. Petitions of W. K. M'Cord, and others; P. M. Bardy, and others, referred, (187) 1593-1594. Quebec Health Bill referred, (203) 1676. Power to report from time to time, (292-293) 2242.
  - Petition of P. M. Bardy, and others, for amendments to the Bill to amend the Ordinances incorporating Quebec, (177) 1541, (187) 1592. Referred to the Committee on the Bill, (187) 1593-1594.
  - Petition of P. M. Bardy, and others, for amendments to the Act regulating the holding of elections in Quebec, (76) 611, (84) 701. Referred to Committee of the whole on the Election Bill, (143) 1252.
  - Petition of W. K. M'Cord, and others, praying that certain grievances connected with the Corporation of Quebec may be remedied, (52) 387, (62) 434. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 703. Report thereon; Petition printed, (91) 784. Referred, &c., (187) 1593-1594.
  - Petition of Michel Hamel, Jr., and others, praying that the coves in Ste. Foye may not be included within the limits of Quebec, (83) 699, (90) 779.
  - Petition of Henry Atkinson, and others, against any alteration of the existing limits, (123) 1109, (131) 1183. Printed, (175) 1527. Referred to the Committee on the Bill to amend the Quebec Incorporation Ordinances, (177) 1542. Vide above.
  - Petition of E. Dalairé, and others, praying that the Cul-de-Sac may not be turned into a market, (52) 387, (62) 434.
  - Petition of Thomas Lloyd, praying that the Cul-de-Sac may be vested in the Corporation of the City, and not in the Trinity House, (177) 1541, (187) 1592. Petition of the Corporation of Quebec, praying the same, (208) 1701, (216) 1743.
  - Vide Accounts And Papers, (65.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (39.); Education And Schools; Stevedores; Timber.
- QUEBEC DISTRICT:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (40, 45.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (21.); Building Societies.
- QUEBEC DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION:--Petition of B. Marquette, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (20) 164, (32) 278. Printed, (118) 1040. Referred, (77) 614. Report, (113) 1010. Bill presented and read, (113) 1010-1011. Read second time; Referred, (155) 1334. Reported, (177-178) 1543. Committed, (183) 1570. Order of the Day postponed, (190) 1615. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (234) 1899. Passed, (237) 1911. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (271) 2165. Considered, and agreed to, (283) 2200-2201. Royal Assent, (364) 2501. (12 Vic., cap. 145.)

QUEBEC, ELECTORAL DIVISIONS:--Motion for Bill to alter the electoral divisions of Quebec; Postponed Motion, 1030.

QUEBEC, EXPLORATION IN REAR OF:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (63.)

QUEBEC FIRE DEBENTURES:--Petition of Joseph Légaré, and others, praying that the interest on the said debentures may be remitted to them in full, (52) 387, (62) 434. Printed, (73) 539. Motion, for referring petition, excepting that part which relates to public moneys, to a Select Committee, negatived, on division, (131) 1184-1185.

-----Petition of Joseph Boivint, and others, complaining that they have not been able to avail themselves of the relief afforded by the said debentures, and praying for aid, (83) 695, (89) 777.

QUEBEC FORWARDING COMPANY:--Petition of H. J. Noad, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (87) 738, (90) 780. Bill presented and read, (99) 879. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (135) 1194. Order for engrossing rescinded; Bill, as amended, referred to Committee on Private Bills, (140) 1229. Reported, (164) 1399. Committed, (165) 1403. Considered; Report amended; Recommitted; Reported further amended; Engrossed, (230) 1866. Passed, (232) 1886. By the Council, (249) 1966. Royal Assent, (364) 2499. (12 Vic., cap. 193.)

QUEBEC FRIENDLY SOCIETY:--Petition of, for an extension of the term of their incorporation, (76) 611, (84) 700. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (103) 929. Report thereon, (107) 948. Bill presented and read, (126) 1139. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (155) 1134. Passed, (156) 1344. By the Council, (168) 1420. Royal Assent, (262) 2050. (12 Vic., cap. 151.)

QUEBEC GAOL:--Petition of the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Montreal, and others, praying that the common gaol of the District of Quebec, may be rendered more adequate for the object for which it is intended, (83) 699, (89) 778. Referred, (123-124) 1110.

QUEBEC GAS COMPANY:--Petition of Hon. William Walker, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (52) 387, (62) 434. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (78) 615. Report thereon, (81) 647. Bill presented and read, (85) 704. Read second time, (134) 1190-1191. Committed; Considered, (134) 1191. Reported amended; Agreed to, and Bill, as amended, referred to Committee on Private Bills, (140) 1231. Reported, (164) 1399. Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (164) 1400. Passed, (169) 1462. Returned from the Council, with amendments; Considered, and agreed to, (201) 1666. Royal Assent, (363) 2499. (12 Vic., cap. 182.)

QUEBEC GENERAL HOSPITAL:--Petition of the Religious Ladies of the Community of the General Hospital of Quebec, for authority to acquire property yielding a certain annual income, (76) 611, (84) 701. Bill to authorize, &c., from the Council, (88) 742. Read first time, (91) 784. Read second time, (134) 1191. Order for third reading, discharged; Bill committed, (140) 1230-1231. Considered, (220) 1795-1796. Reported amended; Amendments to be engrossed, (220) 1796. Passed, as amended, on division,



(221) 1802. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (234) 1898. Royal Assent, (262) 2050. (12 Vic., cap. 140.)

QUEBEC HOMMES DE ST. ROCH:--Petition of George Thomas dit Bigaouette, and others, for an Act of Incorporation for the "Congrégation des hommes de St. Roch de Québec," presented, (208) 1701. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (216) 1743-1744. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (216) 1744. Report thereon; Bill presented and read, (218) 1785. Read second time; Referred, (249) 1977. Reported; Committed, (268) 2152. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (291) 2232. Passed, (299) 2275. By the Council, (309) 2322. Royal Assent, (364) 2502. (12 Vic., cap. 142.)

QUEBEC INFANT SCHOOL:--Petition of Lady Stuart, and others, for the usual aid, (52) 388, (63) 434.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343-344) 2428.

QUEBEC INSTITUT CANADIEN:--Petition of, for pecuniary aid, (76) 611, (84) 701.

QUEBEC INVALIDS AND FOUNDLINGS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (68.)

QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:--Petition of, for aid, (38) 304, (54) 392.

QUEBEC LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY:--Petition of, for the usual aid, (52) 388, (63) 434.

-----Petition of, for an amendment of their Charter, by reducing the quorum for transaction of business, (52-53) 388, (63) 434. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (91) 783. Report thereon, (97) 876. Bill presented and read, (98) 879. Read second time; Engrossed, (134) 1192. Passed, (142) 1243. By the Council, (160) 1378. Royal Assent, (262) 2050. (12 Vic., cap. 152.)

QUEBEC, LOWER TOWN, INFANT SCHOOL:--Petition of Mrs. E. M. Aylwin, and others, for aid, (83) 699, (89) 778.

QUEBEC MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Mrs. Mary H. Mountain, and others, for aid to that Institution, (31) 276, (40) 308-309.

QUEBEC MEDICAL FACULTY:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the medical faculty, (345) 2432.

QUEBEC NATIONAL SCHOOLS:--Petition of Rev. George Mackie, D.D., and others, for aid in support of the said Schools, (52) 388, (63) 434.

QUEBEC, NAVIGATION SCHOOL OF:--Vide Navigation, School Of.

QUEBEC OBSERVATORY:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the observatory, (342) 2424.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (93.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (6.)

QUEBEC POLICE OFFICE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (72.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (42.)

QUEBEC PROTESTANT CEMETERY ASSOCIATION:--Petition of George O'Kill Stuart, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (37) 303, (53) 389. Referred, to Committee on Standing Orders, (55) 393. Report thereon, (60) 419.



QUEBEC PROTESTANT FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Miss Eliza Taylor, on behalf of the Committee of Management, for the usual aid, (52) 387-388, (62) 434.

QUEBEC ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH:--Petition of Rev. John Cook, D.D., and others, for aid in support of the School in connection with the said Church, (52) 387, (62) 434.

QUEBEC, ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid for the School, (343) 2426.

QUEBEC ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY:--Petition of Thomas W. Lloyd, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (28) 252, (39) 307. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 309. Report thereon, (46) 361. Bill presented and read, (47) 362. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (132) 1187. Reported, (157) 1346. Committed; Considered, (157) 1350. Reported; Engrossed, (167) 1412. Passed, (167) 1417. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (219) 1790. Considered, and agreed to, (223) 1807-1808. New Bill presented, after the burning of the Parliament House; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time, (302) 2285. Committed; Considered, (302) 2285-2286. Reported; Engrossed, (305) 2305. Passed, (323) 2372. By the Council, (332) 2398. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 150.)

-----Petition of John Birch, and others, against any final action on the Bill during the present Session, (76) 611, (84) 700.

QUEBEC ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY:--Petition of Hon. Louis Panet, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (195) 1641. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (199) 1658. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (218) 1783. Report thereon, (225) 1823. Bill to incorporate "La Société St. Jean Baptiste de la Cité de Québec, from the Council, (285) 2206. Read first time, (287) 2216. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Standing Rule suspended; Read third time; Passed, (357) 2482. Royal Assent, (366) 2509. (12 Vic., cap. 148.)

QUEBEC ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY:--Petition of Joseph P. Bradley, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (123) 1109, (131) 1184. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (153) 1309. Report thereon, (159) 1374. Bill presented and read, (166) 1407. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (203-204) 1676. Reported, (221-222) 1803-1804. Committed, (233) 1895. Considered, (250) 1979. Reported; Engrossed, (252) 1987. Passed, (258) 2038-2039. By the Council, (271) 2164. Royal Assent, (364) 2501. (12 Vic., cap. 147.)

QUEBEC SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:--Petition of Joseph Morrin, and others, for aid to the said School, (31) 276, (40) 309.

QUEBEC SOCIETY OF EDUCATION:--Petition of, for the usual aid, (52) 387, (62) 434.

QUEBEC TRINITY HOUSE:--Bill to consolidate the Laws relative to the Quebec Trinity House. Notice of Motion, 1200. Bill presented and read, (143) 1253. Order for second reading, (179) 1547, (206-207) 1694. Read second time; Committed, (210) 1709-1710. Order of the Day postponed, (289)

2228. Considered, (305) 2305-2306. Reported amended; Motions, for amending certain of the amendments, negatived; Bill to be engrossed, (309) 2321. Passed, (311) 2327. By the Council, (330) 2391. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 114.)

-----Question concerning reduction of expenses; Answer, 1200-1201.

-----Question concerning contracts; Answer, 2209.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (41.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (64.); Navigation, School Of; Public Accounts.

QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS:--Petition of Rev. E. Payment, and others, praying that Dorchester Bridge may be placed under the control of the Trustees, (28) 252, (39) 307.

-----House goes into Committee, on the subject of Dorchester Bridge, and the roads in the vicinity of Quebec, (324) 2374. Three Resolutions reported, and agreed to, (329-330) 2389-2390. Vide below.

-----Bill to authorize the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to acquire possession of Dorchester Bridge, presented and read, (330) 2390. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (334) 2403. Passed, (337) 2412-2413. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (350) 2458. Considered, and agreed to, (355) 2476-2477. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 115.)

-----Petition of William H. LeMoine, and others, for authority to the Commissioners to improve the Beauport Road, (9) 27, (12) 45.

-----Petition of George O. Stuart, and others, praying that certain roads in Ste. Foye may be placed under the control of the Trustees, with authority to raise money for improving the same, (10) 41, (21) 165-166.

-----Petition of Robert Cassels, and others, for a grant to improve certain roads under the direction of the Trustees, (28) 252, (39) 307.

-----Petition of Rev. François Boucher, and others, praying that the L'Ormière Road may be macadamized, (28) 252, (39) 307.

-----Petitions praying that the road from Dorchester Bridge to the Church of Charlesbourg be placed under the control of the Trustees: Of Joseph Bedard, and others; Of Rev. E. Payment, and others, (28) 252, (39) 307. Of H. Gowen, and others, (52) 387, (62) 434.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (80.)

QUEBEC URSULINE NUNS:--Petition of, for authority to increase their annual income, (102) 927, (113) 1009. Bill sent down from the Council, (160) 1378. Read first time, (165) 1404. Read second time; Committed, (229) 1865. Reported amended, (229-230) 1865. Amendments to be engrossed, (230) 1865. Passed, as amended, (230) 1869. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (242) 1940. Royal Assent, (262) 2050-2051. (12 Vic., cap. 141.)

QUEBEC WAREHOUSING COMPANY:--Petition of John Gordon, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (20) 164, (32) 277. Referred, (33) 280. Report, (47) 362. Bill presented and read, (47) 362-363. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (132) 1187. Reported, (157) 1347. Committed, (157) 1347. Considered, (157) 1347-1349. Order of the Day postponed; To be second Order of the Day, (207) 1696. Engrossed, (214) 1728. Passed, (217) 1782. By the Council, (254) 2022. Royal Assent, (363) 2499. (12 Vic., cap. 192.)

QUEEN'S BENCH, MONTREAL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (55.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (31.)

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON:--Petition of, for an adequate endowment, (75) 579, (77) 613.

-----Petition of the Board of Trustees, for pecuniary aid, (75) 579, (77) 613.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid to the College, (343) 2426.

QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE COMPANY:--Petition of Robert Hamilton, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (45) 358, (59) 416. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (87) 739. Report, that notice has not been given, (125) 1133. Sixty-sixth Rule suspended with respect to the same; Bill presented and read, (132) 1186. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (194) 1631. Reported, (226) 1852. Committed, (231) 1871. Considered, (250) 1978. Reported; Engrossed, (252) 1987. Passed, (259) 2043. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (282) 2195. Considered, and agreed to, (283) 2200. Reserved, (367) 2510.

-----Petitions in favor: Of Barnard Foley, and others, (123) 1109, (131) 1183. Of Rowley Kilborn, and others; Of James Williams, and others, (126) 1147, (137) 1206. Of Peter B. Clement, and others, (151) 1294, (156) 1346. Of Dennis Woolverton, and others, (163) 1396, (169) 1463.

-----Petition of President and Directors of Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, against, (76) 612, (84) 701. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, on division, (124) 1114.

QUESTIONS:--Debate on a question, adjourned, (17) 98, (20) 157, (34) 289, (70) 525, (75) 571, (76) 606, (83) 684, (86) 732, (88) 770, (93) 815, (125) 1138, (169) 1458, (219) 1790, (242) 1939, (271) 2164, (288) 2219, (316) 2340.

-----An amendment proposed to an amendment, (90) 781-782.

-----An amendment to a question proposed by the mover of the original motion, (215) 1737.

QUESTIONS NEGATIVED:--

1. For an Address to His Excellency, for copies of all correspondence relative to the proposed amnesty for political offences committed in this Country, in 1837 and 1838, on division, (14) 50-54.
2. For considering His Excellency's Speech, in a Committee of the whole, on division, (15) 58-59.
3. Amendment to Question that an Address be presented to His Excellency thanking him for his speech, on division, (22-24) 170-173, (24) 173-234.
4. That the examination of Mr. George Washington Whitehead, as a witness in a matter of privilege, be immediately proceeded with, on division, (33-34) 284-288.
5. Amendment to Address to Her Majesty on Navigation Laws, on division, (44) 345-346.
6. Amendment on Question of changing hour of meeting, on division, (56) 396, 397.
7. Amendment on Resolution on Petit Jurors Bill, Upper Canada, on division, (61) 425-427.
8. For referring the petition of James Bowie, M.D., of Montreal, on division, (64) 437-438.



9. For an Address to His Excellency, to send some competent person to Baie St. Paul, to examine the land of one Julien Bouchard, to ascertain whether the coal found there is in sufficient quantity to justify the opening of the mine; And also to examine a mine of iron in the neighbourhood, on division, (69) 493-494.
10. Amendment on Resolution relating to admission of certain articles of production of the United States into Canada, on division, (69) 496-513, (69-70) 513-514.
11. For referring the petition of O. W. Stevens to a Select Committee, on division, (73) 539.
12. Amendments to Question on the case of John George Vansittart, on division, (80) 621-639, 639.
13. Amendment to Motion for Address to His Excellency to remove John George Vansittart, on division, (80-81) 640-641, (82) 651, 651-655.
14. Amendment to Motion concerning Doorkeeper of Galleries, on division, (90-91) 781-782.
15. Amendments to Question on Rebellion Losses, on division, (94) 821-858, (94-95) 858-859.
16. For referring the petition of the Niagara District Council, relative to the rebuilding of Brock's Monument, to a Select Committee, on division, (96-97) 873-874.
17. For referring the petition of Henry S. Larned to a Select Committee, on division, (97) 875.
18. That the Committee of the whole on the two Bills for incorporation of Road Companies in Upper Canada, have leave to sit again, (105) 936.
19. That the remaining Orders of the Day be postponed, (106) 937, (125) 1138, (236) 1906, (250) 1978.
20. That the Resolutions concerning the Rebellion Losses be recommitted, on division, (109) 955-994. Amendments to the Resolutions, (109-110) 994-995, (110) 996, 996-997, 997, (111) 997-998, 999.
21. For an Address for correspondence relative to the transmission from their several offices to Kingston, during the administration of Sir Charles Bagot, of the depositions and other documents relating to the Rebellions in 1837 and 1838; And a statement of the number of such papers which were destroyed, or withdrawn from the public Archives, on division, (114) 1011-1025.
22. That the Order of the House of the 19th instant, depriving persons from access to the galleries, except by ticket, be rescinded, inasmuch as the same is found inconvenient in practice, and frequently excludes persons having great interest in matters before the House, on division, (114) 1026-1027.
23. For referring the Return to an Address for Correspondence relative to the claim of Alexander Morrison for land in the Niagara District, to a Select Committee, on division, (121-122) 1081.
24. Amendment to Motion that Indemnification Bill, Lower Canada, be read a second time, on division, (122) 1095-1103.
25. For referring the petition of John Watson Griffin, and others, relative to the Rectory of Wellington Square, to a Select Committee, on division, (124) 1110-1114.
26. For referring the petition of James Moir Ferres to a Select Committee, on division, (124) 1114-1132.



27. That the House do now adjourn, (125) 1137, (149) 1289, (250) 1978, (321) 2363.
28. Amendment to Motion that the Speaker leave the Chair while the Committee considered a Standing Rule fixing the length of members' speeches, on division, (125) 1137-1138.
29. That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole on the Election Bill to inquire into the expediency of introducing a system of registration of voters, (127) 1153-1163.
30. Several amendments proposed in relation to the Indemnification Bill, Lower Canada, on division, (127-128) 1168-1169, (128) 1169-1171, (128-129) 1171, (129) 1171-1172, 1172-1173, (129-130) 1173, (130) 1173-1174, 1174-1175.
31. For referring the petition of Joseph Légaré, and others, of Quebec, relative to the Quebec Fire Debentures, excepting that part which relates to public moneys, to a Select Committee, on division, (131) 1184-1185.
32. Amendment to Motion for Address concerning Rebellion Losses, Upper Canada, on division, (139) 1218-1227.
33. That a Rider be added to the Indemnification Bill, Lower Canada, on division, (142) 1250.
34. For referring the petition of Matthew Bostwick, relative to a certain Custom House seizure at Quebec, to a Select Committee, on division, (145) 1277.
35. For referring the Correspondence relative to the dismissal of William Ireland, from his situation on the Kingston and Napanee Road, to a Select Committee, (146) 1280-1281.
36. That the Committee of the whole on the Bill to regulate the construction of aprons to mill-dams, have leave to sit again, on division, (148) 1286.
37. Amendment to second resolution relating to the provincial debt, on division, (162) 1384-1389.
38. For referring that part of the petition of Joseph Smolinski, respecting calorifers, which has not been taken into consideration by the Committee on Contingencies, to a Select Committee, on division, (164) 1398-1399.
39. That the inhabitants of Lower Canada were not constitutionally consulted with respect to the passing of the Union Act, which contains many provisions contrary to justice, &c., on division, (168) 1420-1458. That among the provisions in the Union Act contrary to justice is that which establishes an equal number of Representatives for Upper and Lower Canada, without reference to population, on division, (168-169) 1458. That in order to better apportion the representation of the people in Parliament, it is expedient that another census be taken, on division, (169) 1458.
40. Amendments to Motion that the Representation Bill be read a second time, on division, (171) 1472-1473, 1473-1474, (171-172) 1474.
41. For a Committee of the whole to consider of addressing Her Majesty and the other branches of the Imperial Parliament, upon the propriety of amending the Union Act in certain particulars, (180-181) 1550-1552.
42. Amendment to Motion that the Medical Profession Bill, Upper Canada, be read a second time, on division, (181) 1555-1558.

43. Amendment to Motion that Real Estate Bill be read a second time, on division, (182) 1560.
44. Amendment to Motion that the Municipal Corporations Bill, Upper Canada, be read a second time, on division, (184) 1576-1580.
45. That the Committee on the Prescott Controverted Election, be permitted to examine additional witnesses on the part of the petitioner, on division, (189) 1600-1601.
46. For leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the issuing of Writs of Election to certain constituencies to return additional Members to Parliament, on division, (192) 1626-1627.
47. Amendments to resolutions reported by the Committee on Printing, on division, (194) 1635-1636, (194-195) 1636.
48. That the Order for the House in Committee on the Montreal and Troy Telegraph Bill, be now read, on division, (195) 1636.
49. For an Address to His Excellency for copies of all Petitions, Resolutions, and Addresses, received by His Excellency, on the subject of the Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, on division, (200-201) 1662-1666.
50. That the Committee of the whole on the Bill to alter the law relating to the limitation of actions, have leave to sit again, (202) 1669.
51. For leave to bring in a Bill to provide that actions of account for fees of office may be tried by Jury, and according to the laws of England, on division, (212) 1722.
52. Amendment to first Resolution concerning indemnity to members, on division, (213-214) 1726-1727.
53. That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Great Western Railroad Bill, be now taken up, on division, (214) 1728.
54. Amendment to Motion for second reading of Imprisonment for Debt Bill, on division, (215) 1734-1737.
55. That the Rule of the House respecting the payment of witnesses be rescinded, on division, (219) 1786-1788.
56. Amendment to Motion to receive the Report on the Petit Jurors Bill, Upper Canada, on division, (220) 1797-1798.
57. Amendment to an amendment on the County Division Bill, Upper Canada, on division, (224) 1810.
58. Amendment to fifth Resolution from Committee considering aid to railway undertakings, on division, (227-228) 1859-1861.
61. For leave to bring in a Bill to form a new County out of parts of the Counties of Waterloo, Halton, and Oxford, on division, (233) 1887-1890.
62. Amendment to Question that the Report of the Committee on the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company Bill be received, on division, (235) 1902.
63. Amendment to Motion that Resolutions concerning customs duties be read a second time, on division, (244) 1944, 1944-1945, 1945-1947, (244-245) 1947, (245) 1947-1948, 1948, 1948-1949.
64. An amendment to the Election Bill, on division, (247) 1955-1956.
65. For referring the petition of Thomas Corcoran, complaining of injustice in regard to a timber licence, to a Select Committee, on division, (253-254) 2009.
66. For a Committee of the whole, to consider of Addressing Her Majesty, praying Her not to sanction the imposition of any additional duty upon Canadian Timber imported into Great Britain, (254) 2010-2021.

67. Motion for Instruction to Committee on Winter Roads Bill, No. 2, Lower Canada, on division, (256) 2026-2027.
68. For referring the petition of William Evans, and his sons, for compensation for damages caused by the construction of the Lachine Canal, to a Select Committee, on division, (257) 2036.
69. That the Bridge Bill of Antoine Amable Archambeault be recommitted, (258) 2038.
70. That the Custom's Bill be recommitted, on division, (260-261) 2046.
71. Amendments to Motion that an Address to His Excellency expressing sorrow and indignation at the destruction of the Parliament House, on division, (263) 2097-2098, 2098-2104, (263-264) 2104-2106.
72. Amendments to Municipal Corporations Bill, Upper Canada, on division, (284) 2202-2203, (284-285) 2203-2204, (285) 2204.
73. For an Address to His Excellency for correspondence between England and Canada on Rebellion Losses Bill, on division, (288-289) 2219-2227.
74. Amendments to University Bill, on division, (293) 2245-2256, 2256-2259. Motion for Instructions to Committee, on division, (294) 2259-2260, 2260.
75. For appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire and report whether certain Addresses and Petitions to His Excellency, printed in the Gazette, are paid for out of the public funds, on division, (302) 2286-2295.
76. For an Address to His Excellency, for a copy of the Commission of the Solicitor General for Lower Canada, (302) 2295-2296.
77. For appointment of a Select Committee, to make sundry inquiries relative to a delivery of arms to any part of the population during the last fortnight; And relative to the selection of any magistrates or peace officers to preserve the public peace, and as to any particular directions for their guidance, &c., (302-303) 2296.
78. That a Rider be added to the Municipal Corporations Bill, Upper Canada, on division, (303) 2301-2302.
79. Motions for amendments to the amendments on the Quebec Trinity House Bill, on division, (309) 2321.
80. To recommit University Bill, on division, (310) 2325-2326.
81. To recommit Resolutions on Court Houses and gaols, Lower Canada, on division, (314-315) 2335-2336.
82. That consideration of the Motion for an Address on the Seat of Government be postponed, on division, (318) 2348-2355. Amendments proposed on division, (318-319) 2355-2356, (319) 2356-2358, (319-320) 2358-2361. That House adjourn instead of concur with Committee on the Address on the Seat of Government, on division, (321) 2362, (321-322) 2363-2364.
83. For referring the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, to a Select Committee, on division, (323) 2370-2371.
84. For referring the petition of Donald Cameron, praying that he and his followers may have the deeds issued to them for the lands settled by them in Thorah, to a Select Committee, on division, (324) 2372.
85. That the Court of Chancery Bill, Upper Canada, be recommitted, on division, (326) 2378.
86. That the Superior Criminal Court of Error and Appeal Bill, Upper Canada, be recommitted, on division, (327) 2379-2380.



87. For an amendment to a Clause in the Ship Canal Bill, on division, (330) 2392.
88. Amendment to Motion on Resolutions from Committee of Supply, on division, (345-346) 2433-2441. Five Resolutions, of the Supply series, appropriating certain sums of hospitals, lunatic asylum, &c., out of the Marriage Licence Fund; Final Resolution, (346) 2441.
89. For leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Commissioners of Public Works to complete certain roads in Shefford, Missisquoi, and Stanstead, on division, (348) 2450-2451.
90. To concur with first amendment on School Law Bill, Lower Canada, (349) 2455.
91. To further amend Land Surveyors Bill, on division, (350) 2457.
92. Amendments to Motion that Shipping of Seamen Bill be read a second time, on division, (352) 2462-2463, 2463-2464.
93. That the Bill to repeal the Act of 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 25, regulating the shipping of seamen, be referred to a Committee of the whole, on division, (354) 2474.
94. For an Address to His Excellency, for a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of the Provincial Penitentiary, on division, (355) 2476.
95. For an Address to His Excellency, praying him to direct the immediate removal of the troops from the precincts of the Parliament House, on division, (355) 2477-2478.
96. That it is the opinion of the House that an investigation should be made into the subject of complaint preferred by George H. Park, against the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, on division, (355-356) 2478.
97. For an Address to His Excellency, for correspondence relative to the seizure, by the Collector at Stanstead, of a horse, sleigh, &c., belonging to one Joseph Bates, on division, (357) 2481.
98. That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Toronto School of Medicine, be read, on division, (357) 2482. That the said Bill be read a second time, on division, (358) 2483-2484.
99. An amendment to Montreal Harbour Dues Bill, (358) 2484.
100. That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, be now read, on division, (358) 2485.

#### QUESTIONS SUPERSEDED:--

1. That the Bill to alter the law relative to the limitation of actions be now read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (37) 298-299.
2. That the doorkeeper be directed to allow all persons free access to the galleries; Superseded by amendment, on division, (90-91) 781-782.
3. That the Bill to improve the Law of Evidence be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (106) 938-939.
4. For the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law of Libel; Superseded by amendment, on division, (119) 1044-1061.
5. Motion for an Address concerning Rebellion Losses, Lower Canada; Superseded by amendment, (139) 1227-1228.
6. That Mr. Robinson be added to the Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills; Superseded by amendment, on division, (152) 1297. Again, (184) 1570.



7. That the Bill to amend the Laws concerning the Interest of Money, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (154-155) 1313-1333.
8. That the petition of John Holmes, and others, for the adoption of measures for obtaining the repeal of the Imperial Act relating to the Clergy Reserves, be referred to a Select Committee; Superseded by "Previous Question", on division, (174) 1509-1523.
9. That the Bill to repeal the Laws relating to Winter Roads in Lower Canada, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (176) 1530-1532.
10. That the Bill to extend the remedy by writs of execution, be now read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (202) 1670-1673.
11. That the Bill, from the Council, to protect the property of persons dying intestate in Upper Canada, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, (214) 1728-1729.
12. That the Indemnity for Debt Bill, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, (215) 1737.
13. That the Bill to limit the number of Executive functionaries, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (219-220) 1790-1795.
14. That the Bill relating to Actions upon Foreign Judgments, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, (220) 1797.
15. That the amendments made by the Committee on the Petit Jurors Bill, Upper Canada, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (226-227) 1854-1857.
16. That the Bill to authorize defendants to make full defence in actions on foreign judgments, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, (220) 1797.
17. That the Bill to prevent mill-owners from restraining the natural flow of streams in Upper Canada, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, (233) 1897.
18. That Customs Bill be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (245) 1949.
19. That the Bill to provide for the erection of certain new counties and townships in Upper Canada, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (249) 1966-1976.
20. That the Bill to divide the London District be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (256-257) 2028-2030.
21. That the Bill to erect a certain territory in Upper Canada into a new county by the name of Grey, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (257) 2031.
22. That further consideration of the case of John Miller be postponed one day; Superseded by amendment, (282) 2194.
23. That John Miller, Deputy Returning Officer for Holland, at the last election for Waterloo, is guilty, by his conduct at the said election, of a breach of the privileges of the House; And that he wilfully evaded the service of the summons issued against him, in contempt of the House; Superseded by amendment, (292) 2235-2236.
24. That the Report on the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad be referred; Superseded by amendment, (295) 2267-2268.

25. That the Bill to encourage shipbuilding in Lower Canada, do pass; Superseded by amendment, on division, (300) 2281-2282.
26. That the Report on the Superior Criminal Court and Court of Error and Appeal Bill (Upper Canada), be received; Superseded by amendment, (327) 2380.
27. That the Bill to make more effectual provision for the distribution of the effects of bankrupts, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (331) 2393-2394.

QUORUM:--House adjourns for want of, (141) 1233, (204) 1677-1678, (347) 2444.

R.

RAILROADS:--Notice of Motion relative to railways, 35.

-----Bill to make certain general provisions respecting the services which the Government may require of Railroad Companies, from the Council, (210) 1706. Read first time, (216) 1744. Read second time, (239-240) 1928. Read third time; Question for passing, postponed, (242) 1939. Passed, on division, (252) 1987. Royal Assent, (364) 2500. (12 Vic., cap. 28.)

-----Motion, that the House go into Committee, to consider of affording legislative aid to railway undertakings; His Excellency's recommendation signified, (225) 1823-1824. House goes into Committee, (225) 1824-1835. Five Resolutions reported, (227) 1857-1859. First four Resolutions agreed to, (227) 1859. An amendment proposed to the fifth, negatived, on division, (227-228) 1859-1861. Resolutions agreed to, (228) 1861. Vide below.

-----Notice of Resolutions concerning a guarantee to certain railway companies, 1774.

-----Bill to provide for affording the guarantee of the Province to the bonds of Railway Companies, and for rendering assistance in the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, presented and read, (228) 1861. Order for second reading, (290) 2230. Read second time; Committed, (305) 2307. Considered, (330) 2390-2391. Reported; Engrossed, (335) 2405. Passed, (336) 2411. By the Council, (351) 2458. Royal Assent, (366) 2507. (12 Vic., cap. 29.)

-----Petitions for the construction of a main line of Railway from Quebec to Montreal, and thence to the western extremity of the Province: Of Andrew Smith, and others, of the District of Brock, (58) 414, (66) 487. Of H. LeMesurier, on behalf of the Board of Trade, Quebec, (66) 486, (71) 534. Referred to the Committee on Railroad Bills, (78) 615. Of Richard E. Vidal, of Port Sarnia, (70) 533, (76) 612. Of Samuel Stanton, and others, of Dumfries, (76) 611, (84) 700. Of Thomas C. Dixon, and others, of London, (81) 646, (84) 700. Of George S. Tiffany, and others, of Hamilton, (87) 738, (90) 780. Of John Thomas, and others, of Colborne, (88) 776, (96) 871.

-----Petition of Hon. R. U. Harwood, and others, for adoption of measures for construction of a line of Railroad from Montreal to Lake Huron, (137) 1205, (144) 1274. Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills, (187) 1593.

- Petition of D. M'Millan, and others, of Vaudreuil praying that the Lachine Railroad Company may not be allowed to extend their line of road, nor the St. Louis and Province Line Company to construct theirs, except on the lines for which Charters are already granted; Also, for a survey of the lines for which Charters have been granted, for railroads from Montreal to the western limits of the Province, presented; Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (186) 1588. Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills, (187) 1593.
- Standing Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills to be appointed, (13-14) 49. Committee appointed to prepare a list of Members to compose the Standing Committee, (14) 49. List of Members reported, (22) 168. Report considered and concurred in by House, (30) 262. Members added, (152) 1297, (184) 1570, (205) 1684, (273) 2172, (289) 2227. Subjects referred: Petition of Alexander Douglas, and others, Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad, (40) 310. Entry in JOURNALS of 1846 relative to an extension of the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, (48) 365. Petitions on the same subject: Of John Jarron, and others, (63) 435. Of Abraham Schooley, and others; Of the Great Western Railroad Company; Of H. LeMesurier; Of Rev. William Ritchie, and others, (77-78) 615. Of John Graybiel, and others, (87) 739. Petition of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, increased powers; Of Mayor and Councillors of Quebec City, (124) 1114. Discharged and referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (140) 1230. Bill to amend Montreal and Lachine Railroad Act; Montreal and Troy Telegraph Bill, (133) 1189. Montreal and Lachine Railroad extension Bill, (150) 1292. Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Bill, (155) 1334. Petition of Eucher Dion, and others, (157) 1346. Petition of Rev. J. D. Déziel, and Charles Bourget, Halifax Railway, (158) 1372. Petition of Ottawa District Council, St. Lawrence and Ottawa Junction Railroad, (169) 1463. Petition of D. M'Millan, and others, railroad lines from Montreal to the West; Petition of Hon. R. U. Harwood, and others, railroad from Montreal to Lake Huron, (187) 1593. Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Bill, (204) 1676. St. Louis and Province Line Railroad Bill, (209) 1704. St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill, (220-221) 1798. Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Bill, (228) 1861. Montreal and Missisquoi Railroad Bill, (235) 1903. Petition of W. M. Wilson, and M. H. Foley, (242) 1938. Petition of Rev. J. Gravel, and others, in favour of the Montreal and Missisquoi Railroad Bill, (254) 2010. Bill to amend Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act, (290) 2231.
- FIRST REPORT: Of Committee, on Bill to amend Montreal and Lachine Railroad Act, (159) 1373-1374. SECOND REPORT: On Niagara and Detroit Railroad; Printed; THIRD REPORT: On Montreal and Troy Telegraph Bill, (170) 1465. FOURTH REPORT: On Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Bill, &c., (190) 1620-1621. FIFTH REPORT: On Great Western Railroad, (197) 1646. SIXTH REPORT: On Montreal and Lachine Railroad extension Bill, (209) 1703. SEVENTH REPORT: On Niagara and Detroit Railroad, and Missisquoi Railroad Bills, (295) 2267, 2268. EIGHTH REPORT: On St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill, (295) 2268. NINTH REPORT: On Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Bill, (307) 2313-2314.
- Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning railroad statistics, (344) 2429.



-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (27, 29, 30, 75, 108.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (2.); Bytown And Prescott Railroad.

RALEIGH:--Petition of Francis Drake, for the draining of a large marsh in that Township, (183) 1568, (190) 1620.

RANDALL, ROBERT:--Petition of Isaac H. Culp, praying remuneration to the heirs of the late Robert Randall, for services rendered by him, (95) 870, (103) 928.

RAWDON:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (80.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (48.)

REAL PROPERTY:--Bill to amend the law relative to real property in Lower Canada, presented and read, (14) 55. Order for second reading, (57) 407, (106) 937, (135) 1195, (172) 1498, (178) 1544, (206) 1694, (289) 2229. Three hundred extra copies to be printed, (119) 1042. Read a second time; Referred, (305) 2305.

-----Bill to simplify the transfer of real property in Upper Canada, presented and read, (48) 364. Order for second reading, (136) 1196. Read second time; Committed, (155) 1333. Considered, (221) 1798. Reported; Engrossed, (228) 1863. Passed, (232) 1886. Message from the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (285) 2206. New Bill presented and read; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time, (303) 2296. Engrossed, (304) 2305. Passed, (322) 2369. By the Council, (332) 2398. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 71.)

-----Vide Infants.

REBELLION OF 1837-1838:--Notice of Motions relative to amnesty of political offenders, 35.

-----Notice of Motion relative to indemnity for losses incurred in 1837-1838, 99.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (2, 51, 55.)

REBELLION, LOWER CANADA:--Petitions for payment of losses consequent on the Rebellion in Lower Canada: Of Municipal Council of St. Hyacinthe, (17) 111, (28-29) 254. Of Pierre Boucher, and others, of St. Rémi, (21) 165, (33) 279. Of Rev. P. J. Crevier, and others, of St. Augustin; Of H. M. LeMaire, and others, of St. Benoit; Of Rev. H. Moreau, and others, of St. Eustache; Of Rev. F. Bonin, and others, of Ste. Scholastique, (27) 251, (38) 305. Of Pierre D. Hébert, and others, of St. Cyprien, (27) 251, (38) 306. Of L. Archambeault, and others, of Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie, (31) 276, (39) 308. Of Jean Baptist Cartier, and others, of St. François du Lac, (37) 303, (53) 390. Of J. Brazeau, and others, of Ste. Martine, (45) 358, (58) 415. Of Mrs. Louise O. Martin, (45) 358, (59) 416. Of Etienne Langlois, and others, (66) 486, (71) 534. Of Robert Shedden, of Montreal, (75) 579, (77) 613. Of Joseph Ainsse, and others, of Verchères; Of William Phillips, of Quebec, (75) 579, (77) 614. Of Angélique, widow of the late Antoine Gazaille dit St. Germain, (87) 738, (90) 780. Of Rev. C. L. Vinet, and others, of St. Contant, (89) 777, (96) 872. Of Firmin Perrin; Of the same, as a creditor of Messrs. Nelson and Deschambeault, (102) 926, (112) 1008. Of François Desaulnier, and others, of St. Maurice, (106) 946, (116) 1036. Of James Burns, M.D., and others, of Stratford, (163) 1396, (169) 1463.



-----House resolves to go into Committee, to consider of establishing the amount of losses incurred in Lower Canada during the Rebellion, and of providing for the payment thereof, (42) 316. Motion that the Order of the Day for going into Committee thereon, be now read, (82) 656. Amendment, that the same be postponed for ten days, to give time for the expression of the feelings of the country, (82-83) 656-684. Debate thereon adjourned, (83) 684. Resumed, and further adjourned, (86) 707-732, (88) 742-770, (92-93) 786-815. Amendment, negatived, on division, (94) 821-858. Further amendment proposed, negatived, on division, (94-95) 858-859. Main Motion, agreed to, and Order of the Day read; His Excellency's recommendation of the measure signified, (95) 859. House goes into Committee, (95) 859-862, (100) 882-912. Seven Resolutions reported, (108-109) 953-954. Motion, that Question be separately put on each Resolution, (109) 954. Amendment, to recommit Resolutions, negatived, on division, (109) 955-994. Several amendments proposed, negatived, on division, and Resolutions adopted, (109-112) 994-1000.

-----Bill to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion, presented and read, (112) 1000. Motion, for second reading, (122) 1095. Amendment, that it be read a second time in six months, negatived, on division, (122) 1095-1103. Bill read second time; Committed, (122) 1103. Considered, (127) 1164-1168. Reported amended; Motion, that the question of concurrence be now put on the amendments, carried, on division, (127) 1168. Several amendments proposed, negatived, on division, (127-128) 1168-1169, (128) 1169-1171, (128-129) 1171, (129) 1171-1172, 1172-1173, (129-130) 1173, (130) 1173-1174, 1174-1175. Main Motion carried, on division, and amendments agreed to; Bill to be engrossed, (130) 1175. Read third time, (142) 1243-1250. Rider proposed and negatived, on division, (142) 1250. Bill passed, on division, (142) 1250-1251. By the Council, (157) 1350. Royal Assent, (261) 2049. (12 Vic., cap. 58.)

-----Petitions praying that no appropriation be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for the payment of the Rebellion Losses: Of Francis M. Hill, and others, of Kingston, (83) 699, (90) 779. Of J. Marks, and others, of Frontenac; Of Edmund Murney, and others, of Hastings, (102) 926, (112) 1007. Of Adiel Sherwood, and John Bacon, of Brockville; Of Frederick S. Verity, and others, of Beauharnois, (102) 926, (112) 1007. Of E. C. Thomas, and A. Logie of the Gore District, (115) 1034, (123) 1110. Of Edwin Pridham, and others, of Two Mountains; Of Edward Hale, of Sherbrooke, and J. G. Robertson, (123) 1109, (131) 1183-1184. Of R. Hervey, and others, of Bytown, (126) 1147, (138) 1207. Of W. Kingsmill, and Samuel Wood, of the Niagara District, (131) 1183, (143) 1251. Of William Smith, and others, of Brompton, (151) 1295, (157) 1346. Of George Keefer, and A. K. Boomer, of Niagara, (177) 1541, (187) 1593.

-----Motion, for an Address for correspondence relative to the transmission from their several offices to Kingston, during the administration of Sir Charles Bagot, of the depositions, and other documents relating to the Rebellions in 1837 and 1838; And a statement of the number of such documents which were destroyed or withdrawn from the public Archives; Motion to postpone consideration of Main Motion six months, negatived; Main Motion, negatived, on division, (114) 1011-1025.

-----Motion, for an Address, for copies of all Petitions, Resolutions, and Addresses, received by His Excellency, on the subject of the pay-

ment of the Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, negatived, on division, (200-201) 1662-1666.

-----Notice of Motion concerning payment of Rebellion Losses, 2070.  
Postponed Motion for Bill, ((288)) 2219.

-----Notice of Motion for copies of all correspondence between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, on the subject of the Bill for the payment of Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, 2196. Motion for Address, negatived, on division, (288-289) 2219-2227.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (55, 73.)

REBELLION, UPPER CANADA:--Motion to refer a petition concerning remuneration; Petition rejected, 572.

-----Question concerning petitions from Upper Canadians, ((265)) 2144.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (6, 91.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (8, 61.)

RECHABITES:--Petition of Members of the Order of Rechabites, for an Act of Incorporation: Of Ephraim Knight, and others, of Missisquoi, (83) 695, (89) 778. Of Silas E. Austin, and others, (177) 1541, (187) 1593.

-----Bill to incorporate the Corporation of Rechabites of Montreal, presented and read, (119) 1043-1044. Order for second reading, discharged, (266) 2147.

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (39.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (20.); Furs; United States.

RECTORIES:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (56.); McKinnon, Martin.

REES, DR.:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (79.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (47.)

REGIOPOLIS, COLLEGE OF:--Petitions for a suitable provision for that Institution: Of Rev. T. Smith, and others, (10) 27, (12-13) 46. Printed, (105) 934. Of Rev. Aeneas M'Donald, and others, of Cornwall, (45) 358, (59) 416. Of Thomas Kelly, and others, of Prescott, (66) 486, (71) 534. Of Rt. Rev. Patrick Phelan, Bishop of Carrhae, and others, (70) 533, (76) 612. Printed, (86) 706. Of Rev. M. Lalor, and others, (83) 699, (90) 779. Of Rev. Michael Brennan, and others, of Belleville, (87) 738, (90) 779. Of Rev. Denis Begley, and others, of Alexandria, (88) 776, (95) 871. Of Rev. J. H. M'Donagh, and others, of Perth, (95) 870, (103) 928. Of Rev. George A. Hay, and others, of St. Andrews, (123) 1109, (131) 1183.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid to the College, (343) 2426.

REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS, BOARD OF:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (97.)

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS:--Vide Elections.

REGISTRY LAWS:--Bill to amend the Registry Laws of Upper Canada, presented and read, (42) 315-316. Order for second reading, (135) 1195. Read second time; Referred, (148) 1285. Bill to provide for the sale under execution, of the interest of mortgagers, &c., also referred, (149) 1287. First named Bill reported, (164-165) 1402. Committed; Printed, as amended, (165) 1402. Considered, (233) 1896, (249) 1976. Reported;

Engrossed, (252) 1986. Passed, (258) 2039. Message from the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (285) 2206.

-----Petitions for amendments to the law establishing Registry Offices in Lower Canada: Of Joseph Vachon, and others, of Dorchester, (141) 1241, (144) 1275. Of E. Dalaire, and others, of Dorchester, (151) 1294, (156) 1345.

-----Notice of Question concerning registry offices in Lower Canada, 1739. Notice of Bill to reform registry offices in Lower Canada, in answer to a Notice of Question, 1799.

-----Bill to amend the laws relating to the registration of titles to immoveable property, presented and read, (200) 1661. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (236) 1905. Passed, (259) 2043. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (324) 2374. Considered and agreed to, (325-326) 2377-2378. Royal Assent, (365) 2505. (12 Vic., cap. 48.)

-----Vide Lands.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS:--Petition of Rev. William Rintoul, A.M., and others, praying that the agents of the Religious Societies may not be required to take out a licence for the disposal of books or tracts belonging to such Societies, (247) 1959, (253) 2008.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES:--Bill to amend certain Acts for relief of Religious Societies in Upper Canada, presented and read, (154) 1311. Order for second reading, (172) 1497. Read second time; Referred, (228-229) 1863. Reported; Committed, (272) 2168-2169. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (291) 2233. Passed, (300) 2281. By the Council, (330) 2391. Royal Assent, (365) 2504. (12 Vic., cap. 91.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (105.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (71.); Wesleyan Methodists.

RENFREW:--Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Bathurst, for erection of the County of Renfrew into a separate District, (20) 164, (32) 278.

REPORTERS:--Petition of David Wylie, and others, reporters, praying remuneration for their services in reporting the debates of the House, (106) 946, (116) 1035. Referred to Committee on Contingencies, (124) 1114. Report thereon, (269) 2155. Committed; Printed, (270) 2155.

REPRESENTATION, INCREASE OF:--Notice of Motion for a Representation Bill, 1104.

-----Question concerning introduction of a Representation Bill; Answer, 1104.

-----Motion for second reading; Postponed Motion, 1104.

-----Bill to enlarge the representation of the people in Parliament, presented and read, (127) 1149. Order for second reading, (149) 1287. Order for second reading, read, (168) 1420. Motion, that the inhabitants of Lower Canada were not consulted relative to the passing of the Union Act, negatived, on division, (168) 1420-1458. Motion that the provision in the said Act which gives an equal representation to Upper and Lower Canada, without reference to population, is contrary to justice, &c., negatived, on division, (168-169) 1458. Motion that in order better to



apportion the representation, it is expedient that another census be taken, severally negatived, on division; Motion, that the Bill be read a second time; Debate thereon adjourned, (169) 1458. Question for resuming Debate, (171) 1467-1472. Several amendments proposed, negatived, on division, (171) 1472-1473, 1473-1474. Debate resumed, (171-172) 1474. Question for second reading; Amendment, to add "this day nine months, to afford an opportunity for taking an accurate census of the people of Lower Canada", negatived, on division, (172) 1474. Main Motion carried, on division; Bill read second time, (172) 1474-1496.

-----Petitions against the passing of the above Bill: Of Archibald Petrie, and others, of Cumberland; Of G. G. Dunning, and others, of Cumberland; Of John M'Caul, and others, of Clarence; Of William Duncan, and John A. Simpson, on behalf of a public meeting, Russell and Cambridge, (95) 870, (103) 928.

-----Petitions for an increased representation in Parliament: Of Joseph Vachon, and others, of Dorchester, (141) 1241, (145) 1275. Of E. Dalaire, and others, of Dorchester, (151) 1294, (156) 1345.

-----Issuance of writs of election to certain constituencies, to return additional Members. Notice of Motion for Bill, 1534. Motion, negatived, on division, (192) 1626-1627.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (10.); Constituencies.

REQUESTS, COURTS OF:--Petition of Abraham Pratt, and others, of Marlborough, for a revival of the Courts of Requests, (58) 414, (66) 486.

-----Vide Debts, Small.

RESERVED BILLS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (30, 56, 88.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (30, 57.); Bills; Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (2.)

RETURNING OFFICERS:--Vide Elections, Controverted; House.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, PROVINCIAL:--Vide Public Accounts.

RICHELIEU COUNTY:--Petition of J. E. LeBlanc, and others, praying that St. Denis may be made the Circuit Town of the Circuit of Richelieu, (106) 946, (116) 1035.

-----Petition of C. J. Duchesnay, and others, praying that the Circuit Town may not be removed from its present site, (112) 1007, (120) 1077.

RICHELIEU RIVER:--Petition of John Yule, Jr., and others, for authority to construct a dam across the said River, at the "Chute", for the passage of rafts, read, (63) 435. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (78) 615. Report thereon, (104) 931. Bill presented and read, (151) 1295-1296. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (220) 1796. Reported; Committed, (325) 2375. Considered; Reported; Engrossed; Passed, (347) 2443-2444. Returned from Council, with an amendment, (356) 2478. Considered, and agreed to, (356) 2479. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 190.)

-----Petition of E. P. Christie, and others, against, (151) 1294, (156) 1345.

-----Instruction to Committee on Contingencies, to tax and authorize the payment of the accounts of Messrs. Ostell and Barrett, as witnesses



before the Committee on the Bill, on division, (363) 2498.

RICHMOND ACADEMY:--Petition of the Trustees of that Institution, for aid, (37) 303, (53) 390. Petition of F. C. Cleeve, and others, for the same, (286) 2213, (295) 2266-2267.

RICHMOND, PROPOSED COUNTY OF:--Petition of W. H. Fowler, and others, of certain townships in Drummond and Sherbrooke, praying that the said Townships may be formed into a separate County, by the name of Richmond, (58) 415, (66) 487.

RIMOUSKI:--Petition of the Municipal Council of Rimouski, for the establishment of Courts of Justice, and the erection of a gaol, at Rivière du Loup, (10) 42, (21) 166.

-----Petition of Alexis Rivard, and others, for erection of Rimouski into a separate District; For establishment of harbour and custom house therein; Also, for a reduction of the price of Crown Lands, (17) 111, (28) 253. So much as relates to a reduction of the price of Crown Lands, referred to the Committee respecting emigration, (77) 614. Vide Emigration.

-----Bill to remove the Seat of Municipality No. 1, County of Rimouski, to St. Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte, presented and read, (121) 1079. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (150) 1291. Reported; Engrossed, (150) 1292. Order rescinded; Bill recommitted, (153) 1311. Considered; Reported amended; Engrossed, Passed, (154) 1311. By the Council, (168) 1420. Royal Assent, (261) 2049. (12 Vic., cap. 127.)

-----Petition of the Mayor and Councillors of Rimouski, for a division of the County, and that the whole of the Parish of Rivière du Loup may be included therein, (45) 358, (58-59) 416.

-----Bill to divide the County of Rimouski, for purposes of registration, presented and read, (200) 1662. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (236) 1906. Passed, (253) 2007. By the Council, (271) 2164. Royal Assent, (364) 2501. (12 Vic., cap. 128.)

-----Petition of A. G. Ruel, against the Bill, (199) 1657, (208) 1701.

RINCH, HENRY:--Petition of, complaining that a certain Clergy Reserve lot in Clarke, leased by him, has been set apart as a Glebe, and praying redress, (156) 1344, (163) 1397.

RIOT, MONTREAL:--Notice of Question concerning indemnification of losses, 2297.

RIOTS:--Vide Property, Riotous Destruction Of.

ROAD ALLOWANCES:--Vide Bradley, William; M'Collom, John S.; Roads And Bridges.

ROAD COMPANIES:--Bill to authorize formation of Joint Stock Companies in Upper Canada, for the construction of plank, gravelled, or macadamized roads therein, presented and read, (10) 28-29. Read second time; Committed; Road and Bridge Company Bill to be also considered, (105) 934. Considered, (105) 934-936. Progress reported; Motion, that the Committee have leave to sit again, negatived; Both Bills referred to a Select Committee; Instruction, to consolidate the said Bills, and extend their provisions to the whole Province, if desirable, (105) 936. Members added, (114) 1027. First named Bill reported amended, (126-127) 1149. Commit-

ted, (127) 1149. Order of the Day postponed; To be second Order of the Day, (176) 1533. Considered, (181) 1553-1554, (193) 1630, (202) 1668. Reported; Engrossed, (210) 1709. Passed, (211) 1720. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (234) 1898. Considered and agreed to, (237) 1912. Bill printed, as passed, (255) 2023. Royal Assent, (363) 2499. (12 Vic., cap. 84.)

-----Bill to authorize the formation of Road and Bridge Companies in Upper Canada, presented and read, (18) 115. Order for second reading, (57) 407. Read second time; Committed to the Committee of the whole on the Joint Stock Road Companies Bill, (105) 934. Vide above.

-----Bill to authorize the formation of Road and Bridge Companies in Lower Canada, presented and read, (219) 1788. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, (249-250) 1977. Reported, (304) 2303. Committed, (304) 2303-2304. Considered, (336) 2407. Reported; Engrossed, (346) 2442. Passed, (350) 2458. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (360) 2491. Considered, and agreed to, (360-361) 2492. Royal Assent, (366) 2509. (12 Vic., cap. 56.)

ROADS AND BRIDGES:--Bill to amend the Road Laws of Lower Canada, in so far as relates to the Townships therein, presented and read, (191) 1623.

-----Bill to consolidate and amend the Road Laws of Lower Canada, presented and read, (273) 2172. Printed, (359) 2485.

-----Petitions for amendments to the Road Laws: Of Joseph Vachon, and others, of Dorchester, (141) 1241, (144) 1275. Of E. Dalaire, and others, of Dorchester, (151) 1294, (156) 1345. Of L. K. Benton, and others, of Stanstead, (151) 1294-1295, (157) 1346.

-----Petition of Municipal Council, District of Wellington, for authority to Municipal Councils to dispose of useless road allowances, (27) 252, (38) 306.

-----Petition of Municipal Council, District of Wellington, for authority to Municipal Councils to obtain materials for repair of roads, from enclosed lands, on paying therefor, (27) 252, (38) 306.

-----Petition of Hollis Smith, and others, of Sherbrooke, for repeal of certain Acts which interfere with the efficient working of the Municipal Act; And for the enactment of a general Road Law, (87) 738, (90) 780.

-----Petition of Frederic Tremblay, and others, for indemnification for loss sustained in the construction of a road between Baie St. Paul and St. Joachim, (17) 111, (28) 253.

-----Petition of Peter Aylen, and others, for a grant to macadamize the road from Bytown to Aylmer, (10) 41, (21) 166.

-----Petitions for aid for roads: Of John Ireton, and others, road through Verulam, (5) 11, (12) 45. Of J. P. Pacaud, and others, road from Church of Arthabaska to Somerset; Of Jean Gaulette, and others, road called La Grande Route de Blandford, (10) 27, (13) 46. Of Adam Cockburn, and others, roads in Finch, &c., and erection of a bridge over the River Petite Nation, (10) 41, (21) 165. Of Robert Barrie, and others, road from Trout River to Anicet, (10) 41, (21) 166. Of Rev. François Boucher, and others, road from Lake St. Jean to Chicoutimi, (17) 111, (28) 253. Of Rev. L. Provancher, and others, Lambton Road, in Tring; Of Municipal Council, District of Bathurst, road from Perth to the St. Lawrence, (20) 164, (32) 277. Of the same, road from Perth to Lanark, (20) 164, (32)

278. Of Daniel Desjardins, and others; Of Luc Varrier, and others, straightening of a road in Isle Jésus, (21) 165, (33) 279. Of N. L. Freeman, and others, road from Chatham to Wallaceburgh, (27) 251, (38) 305. Of Rev. M. Duguay, and others, roads in Arthabaska, &c., (27) 252, (38) 306. Of Rev. William Dunn, and others, road leading from Frampton to Quebec, (28) 252, (38) 306. Of Hon. Louis Panet, and others, opening of a road to Lac St. Jean, (28) 252, (39) 307. Vide Emigration. Of F. X. Pratt, and others, roads and bridges in Stanfold, &c., (31) 276, (39) 308. Of J. B. Charland, and others, a road in St. Grégoire; Of George Hyde, and others, opening of a road along the shore of Lake Huron, through Sarnia and Plympton, (37) 303, (53) 390. Of George Chaperon, and others, the Bagot Road, and the Road des Côtes du Cap aux Corbeaux, and erection of a bridge over the River du Gouffre; Of Rev. J. B. Gagnon, and others, road between Ste. Agnes and La Baie des Ha! Ha!, (38) 304, (54) 392. Of Erastus Ives, and others, road from Waterville to Sherbrooke; Of Rev. W. King, and others, of Broughton, road communicating with Craig's Road, (38) 304, (54) 393. Of Municipal Council, Second Division of Beauharnois County, road from Huntingdon to Lake St. Francis; Of L. G. Bigelow, and others, roads and bridges in the County of Ottawa; Of Municipal Council, District of Victoria, and the Marmora Foundry Company, road between Madawaska and the rear of the District, (52) 387, (62) 433. Of B. Maurault, and others, road from the Mill of Gentilly to St. Jean des Chaillons, (61) 432, (67) 488. Of Rev. B. Honorat, and others, of Saguenay, road from thence to the St. Lawrence, (66) 486, (71) 535. Of Rev. L. A. Bourret, and others, of Ixworth, extension of the Government Road, (70) 533, (76) 612. Of the Amalecite Indians, Parish of L'Isle Verte, aid to open a road leading to that Parish, (76) 611, (84) 700. Of John Fraser, and others, road between Little River and the Matapedia, (76) 611, (84) 701. Of Rev. N. A. Leclerc, and others, Lambton Road, (81) 646, (84) 701. Of John W. Shackleton, and others, road leading north-westerly from Rondeau Harbour, (87) 738, (90) 779. Of James Breakridge, and others, bridge over the Castor River, and road through Russell, &c., to Bytown, (89) 777, (96) 872. Of Robert Layfield, and others, completion of Gosford Road; Of Rev. J. E. A. Dupuis, and others, opening of a road between the Churches of Halifax and Arthabaska, (112) 1007, (121) 1078. Of François Da Sylva, and others, roads between Kingsey and Port St. Francis, and between Gentilly and the St. Lawrence, (126) 1147, (137) 1206. Of Municipal Council, Western District, road through Indian Reservation in Oxford and Zone, (126) 1147, (138) 1207. Of A. A. Adams, and others, road from Barnston to Hereford, (137) 1205, (144) 1274. Of Joseph Vachon, and others, roads in Dorchester, (141) 1241, (145) 1275. Of E. Dalaire, and others, roads in Dorchester; Of R. B. Hatt, and others, road between the Longueuil and Chambly, and Granby Roads, (151) 1294, (156) 1345. Of Municipal Council of Western District, mail road between Chatham and Windsor, out of the post office funds, (156) 1344, (163) 1397. Of John A. Gemmill, and others, road from Brockville to the Bytown and Pembroke Road, (158) 1372, (163) 1397.

-----Question concerning Dannville and Cayuga Roads; Answer, 269.

-----Question pertaining to roads in London and Western Districts; Answer, 526.

-----Question relating to roads to Lake St. John; Answer, 685.



- Question concerning repairing of roads in Toronto; Answer, 685.
- Question relating to improvement of road from Metcalfe to Lindsay, in Colborne District, 685. Answer, 686.
- Question pertaining to improvement of road from Peterborough to Asphodel, in Colborne District; Answer, 686.
- Question concerning the Bytown and L'Orignal Road; Answer, 913.
- Question relating to the main Eastern Townships Road; Answer, 940.
- Question concerning repair of the Hamilton and Port Dover Road; Answer, 940.
- Question pertaining to the expenditure of £1,000 on the Bytown and Prescott Road; Answer, 940.
- Question concerning completion of the Bytown and Pembroke Road; Answer, 940.
- Question relating to roads in connection with the slides on River Trent; Answer, 1104.
- Question pertaining to the main road between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers; Answer, 1564.
- Motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Commissioners of Public Works to complete certain roads in Shefford, Missisquoi, and Stanstead, negatived, on division, (348) 2450-2451.
- Resolution from Committee of Supply on Roads, (345) 2431-2432.
- Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, to be appointed, (13-14) 49. Committee appointed to prepare a list of Members to compose the Standing Committee, (14) 49. List of Members reported, (22) 168. Report considered and concurred in by House, (30) 262. Committee appointed, (166) 1405. Amendment, substituting Mr. Seymour, carried, on division, (166) 1405-1406. Other Members added, (218) 1784. Subjects referred: Entries in JOURNALS of last Session, relative to petition of William Bradley, and others, of Caledonia, (33) 280. Petition of Alexander Parker, and others, Bytown and L'Orignal Road, (40) 309-310. Entries in JOURNALS of 1847 and 1848, relative to Bytown and L'Orignal Road, (40) 310. Antoine Amable Archambeault's Bridge Bill, (134) 1191. Alexandre M. Delisle's Bridge Bill, (141) 1232. Petitions of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, and others; Of L. Z. Nolin, and others, relative to Archambeault's Bridge Bill, (146) 1278. Queenston Suspension Bridge Bill, (194) 1631. Markham and Elgin Plank Road Bill, (202) 1673. Antoine Amable Archambeault's Bridge Bill, recommitted, (206) 1691. Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Bill, (215) 1737-1738. Marc Antoine Primeau, and Antoine A. Trottier's Bridge Bill, (220) 1795. Joseph C. Bélanger's Bridge Bill, (228) 1861. Bill to authorize formation of Road Companies in Lower Canada, (249-250) 1977. Marc Antoine Primeau, and Antoine Amable Trottier's Bridge Bill, recommitted, (266) 2147. St. Michel Road Bill, (266) 2148. Alexandre M. Delisle, B. H. LeMoine, and Jean Baptiste Debien's Bridge Bill, second Bill, (283) 2201. Antoine Amable Archambeault's Bridge Bill, recommitted, (286) 2214.
- FIRST REPORT: Of Committee, on conveyance of a road allowance to William Bradley, and others, (55) 394. SECOND REPORT: On Bytown and L'Orignal Road; Petition of Alexander Parker, and others, (63) 436-437. THIRD REPORT: On Alexandre M. Delisle's Bridge Bill, (168) 1419. FOURTH REPORT: On Antoine Amable Archambeault's Bridge Bill, (190) 1621.



FIFTH REPORT: On Antoine Amable Archambeault's Bridge Bill, (211) 1721.  
 SIXTH REPORT: On Markham and Elgin Road Bill; Queenston Suspension Bridge Bill, (226) 1852. SEVENTH REPORT: On Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Bill, (231) 1870. EIGHTH REPORT: On Marc Antoine Primeau, and Antoine A. Trottier's Bridge Bill, (247) 1959. NINTH REPORT: On Marc Antoine Primeau, and Antoine A. Trottier's Bridge Bill, recommitted, (281) 2192. TENTH REPORT: On Alexandre M. Delisle, B. H. LeMoine, and Jean Baptiste Debien's Bridge Bill, second Bill, (286) 2213-2214. ELEVENTH REPORT: On Joseph C. Bélanger's Bridge Bill, (295) 2267. TWELFTH REPORT: On Lower Canada Road Companies Bill, (304) 2303. THIRTEENTH REPORT: On Antoine Amable Archambeault's Bridge Bill, recommitted, (304) 2304. FOURTEENTH REPORT: On St. Michel Road Bill, (317) 2343.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (14, 77, 103.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (69.); Arthabaska Road; Bathurst District; Bradley, William; Commissioners' Courts; Gore District; Grimsby Road; Johnstown District; Kempt Road; London District; Longueuil And Chambly Road; Markham Road; M'Collom, John S.; Montreal Turnpike Roads; Quebec Turnpike Roads; Rondeau Road; Temiscouata Road; Toll Roads; Toronto Road; Western District.

ROMAN CATHOLICS:--Petition of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, and Bishops of Lower Canada, for an Act to incorporate them in their respective Dioceses, (87) 738, (90) 780. Bill to incorporate, &c., sent down from the Council, (243) 1940. Read first time, (248) 1960. Message sent to the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (287) 2217. New Bill sent down from the Council, (309) 2322. Read first time; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (313) 2333. Passed, (317) 2343. Royal Assent, (365) 2503. (12 Vic., cap. 136.)

-----Vide Churches.

RONDEAU ROAD:--Resolution from Committee of Supply on said Road, (345) 2431.

ROUGE HILL BRIDGE:--Resolution from Committee of Supply on the Bridge, (344) 2429, (345) 2431.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS:--Motion that petition of D. Kinnear, and Co., and others, praying to be provided with Routine Proceedings of the House free of expense be referred; Withdrawn Motion, 100.

-----Vide House.

ROYAL INSTITUTION FOR LEARNING:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the Institute, (342) 2425, (343) 2427.

RUSSELL COUNTY:--Bill to detach the said County from Prescott, as regards the registration of deeds, and to establish a Registry Office therein, presented and read, (322) 2366.

RUSSELL TOWNSHIP:--Petition of William Duncan, and John A. Simpson, for attachment of that Township to the District of Dalhousie, (95) 870, (103) 928.

RUTHVEN, WILLIAM:--Petition of, for aid to print an English translation of a work on agricultural chemistry, by M. N. Aubin, (76) 611, (84) 700.

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SABBATH BREAKING:--Vide Lord's Day.

SAGUENAY:--Bill to authorize the establishment of a Municipal Council in the Second Muncicipal Division of Saguenay, presented and read, (74) 559. Read second time; Committed, (149) 1288. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (203) 1674. Passed, (204) 1683. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (239) 1926. Considered, and agreed to, (242) 1937.

-----Bill to divide the County of Saguenay into two Districts, for the registration of deeds, presented and read, (200) 1660. Read second time; Committed, Considered, (250) 1978-1979. Reported; Engrossed, (250) 1979. Passed, (253) 2007. By the Council, (271) 2164. Royal Assent, 9364) 2501. (12 Vic., cap. 131.)

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of H. Lemesurier, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, under that name, presented, (211) 1720. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (216) 1744. Referred to the Committee on Standing Orders, (225) 1822.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH:--Vide Montreal St. Andrew's Church; Quebec St. Andrew's Church.

ST. ANTOINE DE L'ISLE AUX GRUES:--Bill to erect the said Parish into a separate Municipality, presented and read, (100) 881. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (134) 1193. Order of the Day postponed, (140-141) 1231. Reported; Engrossed, (181) 1553. Passed, (183) 1568. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (205) 1689. Considered, and agreed to, (206) 1691. Royal Assent, (261) 2050. (12 Vic., cap. 125.)

ST. ARSENE DE KAKOUNA:--Petition of B. Dionne, and others, for erection of that Parish into a distinct Municipality, for the purposes of education, (45) 358, (58) 415.

ST. ATHANASE AND STANBRIDGE ROAD:--Petition of Joseph Courtemache, and others; praying to be relieved from the daily payment of tolls on the said Road, (93) 818, (96) 872.

ST. CATHARINES:--Petitions of William Farley, and others, for amendments to the Act incorporating that Town, (53) 388, (63) 435.

ST. FRANCIS:--Vide Education And Schools.

ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC ST. PIERRE:--Petition of Pierre Cartier, and others, praying that certain proceedings for the completion of a Church in that Parish may be legalized, (58) 415, (67) 487-488. Referred, (113) 1010. Petition of François Dupin, and others, against, Referred, to above Committee, (143) 1251-1252. Members added, (143) 1252. Report, (251) 1983. Vide below.

-----Bill to make valid the election of trustees for building the said Church, presented and read, (251) 1983. Read second time; Referred, (274) 2174. Petition of William Pitt, and others, praying the House not to interfere in the matter, also referred, (282) 2195. Reported; Committed, (304) 2304.

-----Petitions against: Of François Dupin, and others, (106) 946, (116) 1035. Referred, (143) 1251-1252. Vide above. Of William Pitt, and others, presented; Standing Rule suspended; Read; Referred to the Select

Committee on the Bill, (282) 2195.

ST. GILES AND ST. SYLVESTER:--Petition of Patrick Noonan, and others, for a union of those Parishes, for Municipal purposes, (20) 164, (32) 278.

ST. HYACINTHE:--Petition of Joseph Bistodeau, and others, for an Act to incorporate the said Village, (53) 389, (63) 435. Referred, (103-104) 929-931. Three Petitions, against, referred, (174) 1508-1509, (183) 1569. Member added, (226) 1853. Report, (295-297) 2268-2272. Printed, (298) 2272.

-----Petitions against the incorporation: Of Boucher de LaBruère, and others, (156) 1344, (163) 1397. Of E. Cartier, and others; Of E. L. R. C. Desprès, and J. F. Tetu, (167) 1417, (173-174) 1508. Referred, (174) 1508-1509, (183) 1569. Vide above.

ST. HYACINTHE, SEMINARY OF:--Petition of Municipal Council of St. Hyacinthe, for aid to the said Seminary; For abolition of seignorial tenure; For repeal of the Navigation Laws; For aid to the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroads; For payment of rebellion losses; For establishment of model farms; For uniformity of practice in the Circuit Courts; For amendment of the Municipal Council Act, (17) 111, (28-29) 254. Vide Seigneurial Tenure.

-----Petition of the Corporation of the said College, for increased aid, (37) 303, (53) 389.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343) 2427.

ST. ISIDORE:--Petition of Rev. Louis Poulin, and others, for a remission of rents on unconceded lands in that Parish, and that deeds of concession be granted for the said lands, (70) 533, (76) 612.

ST. JACQUES' SCHOOL:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid for the School, (343) 2426-2427.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, TORONTO:--Vide Toronto.

ST. JOHN, LAKE:--Question concerning roads to Lake St. John; Answer, 685.

ST. JOLIETTE:--Vide Wharves.

ST. JOSEPH, POINTE LEVY:--Petition of Charles Robertson, and others, for erection of that Parish into a separate Municipality, (163) 1396, (169) 1462. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (174) 1508. Report thereon, (188) 1595. Petition, printed, (210) 1708-1709.

ST. LAURENT, L'ACADEMIE INDUSTRIELLE DE:--Petition of the Rev. Messire St. Germain, for an Act of Incorporation, (5) 11, (12) 45. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (46) 359. Report thereon, (55) 395. Bill presented and read, (64) 438. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (133) 1189. Reported, (157) 1346. Committed, (159) 1375. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (229) 1865. Passed, (230) 1870. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (255) 2022-2023. Considered, and agreed to, (255) 2024. Royal Assent, (364) 2501. (12 Vic., cap. 146.)

ST. LAURENT, "SISTERS OF HOLY CROSS":--Petition of the Sisters of the Holy Cross of St. Laurent, for an Act of Incorporation, (11) 42, (21) 167.

Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (46) 359. Report thereon, (55) 395. Bill presented and read, (64) 438. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (133) 1189. Reported, (157) 1346-1347. Committed, (159) 1375. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (229) 1864. Passed, (230) 1869. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (255) 2022. Considered, and agreed to, (255) 2024. Royal Assent, (364) 2500. (12 Vic., cap. 137.)

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD:--Petition of the Company, for public aid, (83) 695-698, (89) 778. Petitions in favour: Of Municipal Council of St. Hyacinthe, (17) 111, (28) 254. Of E. Glackmeyer, and others, of Montreal, (83) 698, (89) 778. Of Thomas Tait, and others, of St. Francis, (87) 738, (89) 778.

-----Petition of the Company, for certain additional powers, (106) 946, (116) 1035. Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills, (124) 1114. Order discharged, and petition referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (140) 1230. Report thereon; Bill presented and read, (153) 1310. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills, (220-221) 1798. Reported; Committed, (295) 2268. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (334) 2404. Passed, (337) 2412. By the Council, (350) 2457. Royal Assent, (366) 2506. (12 Vic., cap. 176.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (59.)

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY ACTS:--Vide Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (2.)

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS:--Resolution from Committee of Supply on said Canals, (344) 2430, (345) 2433.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (78.)

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER:--Question concerning wharves on the lower St. Lawrence; Answer, 685.

-----Select Committee appointed to inquire into the impediments to the safe navigation of the St. Lawrence below Quebec, and of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, (92) 784.

-----Vide Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (3.); Grondines, Pointe Des; Hoople, William; Pilots; Public Works; Roads And Bridges; Trade.

ST. LOUIS AND PROVINCE LINE RAILWAY COMPANY:--Petition of James Scott, and others, on behalf of the Company, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (115) 1034, (123) 1109. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (138) 1207. Report thereon, (159) 1374. Bill presented and read, (166) 1406. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (182) 1562. Reported, (205) 1684. Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills, (209) 1704.

-----Vide Railroads.

ST. LOUIS DE LOTBINIERE:--Petition of Louis Legendre, and others, for authority to the School Commissioners of the said Parish to recover a certain legacy bequeathed for the purposes of education therein, (37) 303, (53) 389. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (55) 393. Report thereon, (60) 419. Referred to a Select Committee; Standing Rule sus-



pending, (63) 436. Members added, (68) 493. Report a Bill, (223) 1807.

ST. LUKE:--Petition of Rev. Alexander Macdonell, and others, for a reduction of the price of Crown and Clergy Lands in that Parish, (31) 276, (40) 309.

ST. MICHEL ROAD:--Vide Montreal Turnpike Roads.

ST. OURS:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the lock and dam, (344) 2429.

ST. PAUL:--Petition of John M'Conville, and others, praying that the said Parish may be attached to the County of Leinster, (102) 926, (112-113) 1008.

ST. ROCH:--Vide Elections.

ST. ROCHE DES AULNETS:--Vide Wharves.

ST. SYLVESTER:--Vide St. Giles And St. Sylvester.

ST. THOMAS:--Vide Education And Schools.

ST. VIATEUR, LES CLERCS PAROISSIAUX OU CATECHISTES DE:--Of Rev. F. T. Lahaye, and others, of Industry, for an Act of Incorporation, under that name, (75) 579, (77) 613. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 703. Report thereon, (91) 783-784. Bill to incorporate, &c., sent down from the Council, (86) 707. Read first time, (87) 739. Read second time, (134-135) 1193. Order for third reading discharged; Bill referred, (139) 1210. Reported; Committed, (158) 1373. Considered, (229) 1863. Reported amended, (229) 1863-1864. Amendments to be engrossed, (229) 1864. Passed, as amended, (230) 1869. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (242-243) 1940. Royal Assent, (262) 2051. (12 Vic., cap. 144.)

STE. ANNE:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the lock and dam, (344) 2429.

STE. ANNE DES MONTS:--Bill to erect Ste. Anne des Monts and Cape Chat into a separate Municipality, presented and read, (165-166) 1404-1405. Read second time; Referred, (182) 1561. Reported, (197) 1645. Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (201) 1667. Passed, (204) 1683. By the Council, (232) 1874. New Bill presented and read, after the burning of the Parliament House; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (323) 2370. Passed, (332) 2397. By the Council, (338) 2416-2417. Royal Assent, (365) 2506. (12 Vic., cap. 126.)

STE. ANNE LAPOCATIERE, COLLEGE OF:--Petition of the Corporation of the said College, for aid, (27) 251, (38) 305.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343) 2427.

STE. THERESE SEMINARY:--Petition of the Rt. Rev. Catholic Bishop of Montreal, for aid for the building and expenses of the "Petit Seminaire de Ste. Thérèse", (52) 387, (62) 434.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (344) 2428.

SALARIES:--Vide Official Salaries.

SAULT STE. MARIE MINING COMPANY:--Petition of James Cuthbertson, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (61) 432, (67) 488. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (78) 615. Report thereon, (81) 647. Bill presented and read, (92) 785. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (149) 1289. Reported; Committed, (170) 1464. Order for commitment discharged; Engrossed, (212) 1722-1723. Passed, (217) 1782. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (243) 1940. Considered, and agreed to, (248) 1959-1960. Royal Assent, (364) 2500. (12 Vic., cap. 162.)

SAVINGS BANKS:--Bill to amend the laws relating to savings banks, presented and read, (143) 1253. Order for second reading, (179) 1546-1547, (206) 1694. Read second time; Referred, (285) 2204-2205. Reported; Committed, (295) 2267. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (305) 2307. Passed, (323) 2369. By the Council, (332) 2399. Reserved, (367) 2510.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (8.)

SCHOOL OF ART:--Vide Art And Design.

SCHOOLS:--Vide Education And Schools.

SCUGOG ISLAND:--Petition of Henry Cole, and others, of Scugog Island, praying that the said Island may be formed into a separate Township, and that a certain part of Cartwright may be attached to Mariposa, (68) 491, (72) 536. Referred to Committee on petition of John B. Warren, and others, for a division of the Home District, (81) 646. Vide Home District.

SEAMEN:--Petition of Thomas C. Lee, and others, of Quebec, for repeal of the Provincial Act, and amendment of the Imperial Act 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 112, relative to the shipping of seamen, (9) 27, (12) 46. Referred, (46) 359. Member added, (164) 1399. Return to an Address for correspondence relative to the Seamen Shipping Act, referred, (248-249) 1965. Report, (257-258) 2036. Printed, (258) 2037. Vide below.

-----Bill to repeal the Act 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 25, regulating the shipping of seamen, presented and read, (258) 2037. Order for second reading, (273) 2170. Motion, for second reading, (352) 2462. Amendments, to add "this day six months", and "this day five months" severally negatived, on division, (352) 2462-2463, 2463-2464. Bill read, on division, (352-353) 2464. Motion, to commit Bill, negatived, on division, (354) 2474.

-----Petition of John Munn, and others, of Quebec, against any alteration of the law, (294) 2266, (301) 2283.

-----Petition of the same, setting forth the incorrectness of the evidence given by Mr. Glackmeyer, before the above named Committee, (295) 2266, (301) 2283. Vide above.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (65.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (39.); Navigation, School Of.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT:--A Member's remark on the removal of the Seat of Government, 1799.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (89.)

SEIGNORIAL TENURE:--Notice of Question relative to seignorial tenure, 268-269. Question; Answer, 349.

-----Bill to amend the Act for facilitating the optional commutation tenure of lands en roture in Lower Canada, presented and read, (79) 618. His Excellency's consent signified; Bill read second time; Referred, (141) 1232. Reported; Committed, (151) 1295. Considered, (158) 1368-1369. Reported; Engrossed, (203) 1675. Passed, (204) 1683. By the Council, (232) 1874. New Bill presented and read, after the burning of the Parliament House, (287) 2214-2215. Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported, (287) 2215. Engrossed, (293) 2242. Passed, (300) 2281. By the Council, (309) 2322. Royal Assent, (364) 2502. (12 Vic., cap. 49.)

-----Petitions for adoption of measures to facilitate commutation of tenure: Of J. A. C. Marchand, and others, of Chambly, &c., (10) 42, (21) 167. Of Municipal Council of St. Hyacinthe, (17) 111, (28) 254. Motion to refer petition; Withdrawn Motion, 383. Of Alexandre Louis Gouin, and others, of Yamaska, (17) 111, (29) 254. Of François Foucroult, and others, of Chambly, &c., (27) 251, (38) 306. Of E. Duchesnay, and others, of Beauce, (38) 304-305, (54) 393. Of N. Hardy, and others, of Portneuf, (66) 486, (71) 534. Of Amable Paré, and others, of St. Isidore, (70-71) 533, (77) 612-613. Of Pierre Ignace Déry, and others, of St. Raymond, (83) 695, (89) 777. Of G. Chaillier, and others, of St. Pierre les Becquets, (89) 777, (96) 871. Of F. Nye, and others, of Huntingdon, (102) 926, (113) 1009. Printed, (114) 1011. Of A. Legendre, and others, of Lotbinière, (102) 927 (113) 1009. Of François Desaulnier, and others, (106) 946, (116) 1036. Of Robert Cross, and others, of Beauharnois, (115) 1034, (123) 1110. Of Joseph Vachon, and others, of Dorchester, (141) 1241, (144) 1275. Of E. Dalairé, and others, of Dorchester, (151) 1294, (156) 1345. Of J. A. Mathison, and others, of Vaudreuil, (195) 1641, (199) 1658. Of Municipal Council of County of Kamouraska; Of Municipal Council of County of Portneuf, (217) 1782, (225) 1822.

-----Petition of Joseph Bedard, and others, of Quebec, praying that the rates of commutation may be made more equitable, (89) 777, (96) 871-872.

-----Petition of J. Douglas, and others, of Quebec, praying that the commutation of lands held en roture in that city may be rendered compulsory on the Seignior, (10) 28, (13) 47.

-----Petition of N. M'Farlane, and others, of Fief Marie Anne, Three Rivers, praying that their seignior may be compelled to grant them a title to their lands, (10) 42, (21) 167.

-----Petition of James Duncan, and others, of the Seignior of Beauharnois, praying that facilities may be afforded for obtaining deeds of concession and commutation of lands therein, (61) 432, (67) 488.

-----Notice of Motion concerning resolutions on abolition of feudal tenure in Lower Canada, 1799.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (45, 95.); Supply.

SEIZURES:--Vide Executions, Civil.

SENECA AND ONEIDA:--Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Gore, for attachment of those Townships to the County of Wentworth, (17) 111, (29) 254.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS:--Directed to go with the Mace to the lodgings of Mr. Sol. Gen. Blake and the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, an intimation having been given

of an intended hostile meeting between them, and require their immediate attendance in their places, &c., (88) 770. Vide Members.

-----Mr. Speaker reports that the Sergeant-at-Arms, in consequence of severe indisposition, had, with his consent, appointed William C. Burrage, to act as his deputy during his illness, (265) 2117.

-----Directed to apprehend certain persons, and place them at the Bar, (72) 537, (88) 770, (148) 1285-1286.

-----Reports that he has brought persons to the Bar, in obedience to the orders of the House, (30) 262, (282) 2193.

SERVANTS:--Vide Masters And Servants.

SESSIONAL PRINTING:--Vide Printing.

SHEFFORD ACADEMY:--Petition of S. S. Foster, and others, for the usual aid, (38) 305, (55) 393.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343) 2427.

SHERBROOKE ACADEMY:--Petition of William Ritchie, on behalf of the Trustees, for the usual aid, (76) 611, (83) 699.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343) 2427.

SHERBROOKE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN SCHOOL SOCIETY:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343) 2427.

SHERBROOKE COTTON FACTORY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (36.)

SHERBROOKE COUNTY:--Vide Richmond, Proposed County Of.

SHERBROOKE TOWN:--Petition of the Municipal Council of Sherbrooke, for removal of certain doubts as to the time of their first meeting, (89) 776, (96) 871. Vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.

SHERBROOKE TOWNSHIP:--Vide Niagara District.

SHERIFF OF NIAGARA DISTRICT:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (60.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (34.)

SHERIFFS:--House resolves to go into Committee, to consider of amending so much of Ordinance 25 Geo. III as empowers sheriffs in Lower Canada to retain two and a half per cent. out of the public moneys in their hands. Notice of Motion, 99. Motion, (18) 116. Order of the Day postponed, (136) 1198, (172) 1496. First Report of Committee on income of the Sheriffs, &c., of Montreal, referred, (237) 1911-1912.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (4.); Shrievalty.

SHERIFFS OF MONTREAL:--Select Committee appointed to consider the Returns to Addresses for statements of the income received by the sheriffs of the District of Montreal, and by the crier and tipstaff of the Court, for the last five years, (119) 1043. Power to report from time to time; Returns from Clerks of Circuit Courts, referred, (166) 1405. Vide Accounts And Papers, (5.) Member added, (193) 1629. First Report, (237) 1911-1912. Referred to Committee of the whole on emoluments of Sheriffs; Printed, (237) 1912.

-----Petition of William F. Coffin, Joint Sheriff of Montreal, complaining that the allegations against him, contained in the Report of the above Committee, have been predicated upon partial and insufficient evidence,



and praying to be heard at the Bar in vindication of his honor and character, presented, (353) 2467. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (353-354) 2467-2473. Printed, (354) 2473.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (5.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (4.)

SHERIFFS' SALES:--Vide Executions, Civil; Lands.

SHIP-BUILDING:--Petition of James M'Kenzie, and others, interested in the trade of ship-building at Quebec, for a law to secure a lien on ships, to parties contributing to the building or repairing thereof, (28) 252, (38) 306. Referred, (40) 310. Member added, (85) 704.

-----Bill to encourage ship-building in Lower Canada, by affording a better security for materials, work, &c., furnished, presented and read, (146) 1279. Read second time; Referred, (215) 1737. Reported; Committed, (254) 2009. Order discharged, (270-271) 2159. Bill referred back to Select Committee, (271) 2159. Reported; Committed, (272) 2169. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (291) 2233. Read third time; Motion, for passing, (300) 2281-2282. Amendment, that the consideration be postponed, carried, on division, (300) 2282.

-----Petition of Quebec Board of Trade, against the Bill, (199) 1657, (208) 1702.

SHIPPING:--Question relating to voyages to Europe for trade; Answer, 1200-1201.

-----Bill to authorize liens on vessels navigating the Lakes of Upper Canada, presented and read, (140) 1230. Order for second reading, discharged, (266) 2147.

-----Vide Navigation Laws, Imperial; Lord's Day.

SHRIEVALTY:--Question concerning the shrievalty of Home District; Answer, 913.

SIMCOE DISTRICT:--Vide Owen's Sound.

SIMCOE PLACE, TORONTO:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (116.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (90.)

SINKING FUND:--Vide Debt, Provincial.

SISTERS OF CHARITY:--Vide Bytown Soeurs De La Charité; Montreal Soeurs De Miséricorde.

SLEIGH ACT:--Notice of Motion concerning repeal of the Sleigh Act, 382.

SLIDES:--Bill to enable persons to obtain lands necessary for the construction of slides, presented and read, (75) 580. Order for second reading, (144) 1270, (215) 1738, (289) 2229.

SMALL CAUSES:--Bill to amend the Act for the summary decision of Small Causes in Lower Canada, presented and read, (209) 1704. Order for second reading, (257) 2030. Order for second reading, discharged, (354) 2473.

-----Vide Navigation Laws, Imperial.

SMALL DEBTS:--Vide Debts, Small.

SOLICITOR GENERAL:--Notice of Motion for an Address to His Excellency, for

a copy of the Commission of the Solicitor General for Lower Canada, 2002. Motion, negatived, (302) 2295-2296.

SOPHIASBURGH:--Vide Hallowell.

SPEAKER:--Reports certificates, from Clerk of Crown in Chancery, of Return of Members elected upon new writs, (1-3) 1-7, (248) 1964.

-----Reports a letter from Joseph Webster, resigning his seat, (4) 7.

-----Reports His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session (4-5) 8-10. Vide Governor General.

-----Communicates a Report from the librarian on the state of the Library, (5-9) 18-27.

-----Votes and Proceedings to be printed, under direction of Mr. Speaker, (17) 112-113.

-----Lays before the House various returns, statements, and reports, (5-9) 18-27, (31) 276, (58) 414, (61) 432, (75) 579, (76) 611, (81) 646, (83) 695, (86) 738, (88) 776, (93) 818, (95) 870, (102) 926, (115) 1034, (148) 1285, (158) 1372, (183) 1568, (195) 1641.

-----Refuses acceptance of a number of petitions, ((76)) 611.

-----To issue his summons to certain persons to appear at the Bar, (72) 537, (148) 1285-1286.

-----Informs the House that, according to an intimation he had received, a hostile meeting was intended between Mr. Sol. Gen. Blake, and the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, &c., (88) 770. Vide Members.

-----To send circular letters to absent Members, informing them of the Call of the House, (140) 1230.

-----Reports the Return made by Sheriff of Wellington District to the Order of the House transmitting to him summonses for service on the Deputy Returning Officers of Waterloo, Holland, Sullivan, and Arthur, (148) 1285.

-----Reports a list of the Members absent at the Call of the House on 20 March, (181) 1553.

-----Calls the attention of the House to the seventh and tenth clauses of the Public Health Bill, the Bill having originated in the Legislative Council, which imposes certain penalties, &c., and submits whether it would not be expedient, with a view to expedite the business of the Legislature, that the House should agree to waive its privileges; Resolution agreeing thereto, (206) 1692.

-----Decides, upon application that the Bill to divide the London District is of a public nature, and does not require the publication of notice under the sixty-sixth Rule; His decision appealed from, and confirmed by the House, (256) 2028.

-----Reports that the Sergeant-at-Arms, in consequence of severe illness, had, with his consent, appointed William C. Burrage, to act as his deputy during his illness, (265) 2117.

-----Gives his casting vote, (352) 2463, (353) 2464.

-----Communicates a letter from Major Campbell, Civil Secretary, announcing His Excellency's intention of proroguing the Legislature on the following day, (357) 2482-2483.

-----His Speech on presenting the Supply Bill to His Excellency, (367) 2510.

SPEECH:--Vide Governor General; Supply.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS:--House goes into Committee, to consider of amending the Act imposing duties on distillers, and Spirits distilled in this Province, (252) 1985-1986. Two Resolutions reported, and agreed to, (255) 2024-2025. Vide below.

-----Bill to continue and amend the Act imposing duties on spirits distilled in this Province, and to provide for warehousing such spirits, presented and read, (255) 2025. Order for second reading, (290) 2230. Read second time; Engrossed, (305) 2306. Passed, (311) 2328-2329. By the Council, (324) 2373-2374. Royal Assent, (365) 2504. (12 Vic., cap. 14.)

-----Petition of Francis Rourke, and others, of Quebec, for repeal of so much of the law as restricts them from selling less than three half pints of spirituous liquors, (52) 387, (62) 434.

-----Petition of James Oswald, and others, of the Niagara District, for repeal of part of the Act imposing a duty on distillers, and on spirituous liquors, (102) 926, (113) 1009.

-----Petition of Donald M'Intosh, of Godmanchester, for a reduction of the duty on distillers, and for repeal of the duty on the liquors distilled by them, (126) 1147, (137) 1206. Referred to the Committee of the whole on Customs Duties, (205) 1689.

STANBRIDGE:--Petition of G. J. Freligh, and others, for a division of that Township into two Parishes, (37) 303, (53) 390.

STANDING COMMITTEES:--Vide Bills, Private; Committees; Contingencies; Laws, Expiring; Orders, Standing; Printing; Privileges; Railroads; Roads And Bridges.

STANDING ORDERS:--Vide Orders, Standing.

STANSTEAD ACADEMY:--Petition of Ichabod Smith, and others, for aid, (89) 776-777, (96) 871.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid, (343) 2427.

STARR, RICHARD NOBLE:--Bill appointing Trustees to carry into effect the will of the late Richard Noble Starr, presented and read, (175) 1527. Order for second reading, (182) 1562. Rules requiring the printing of Bills, and payment of fee, suspended; Order for second reading, (233) 1897. Bill read second time; Engrossed, (290) 2231. Passed, (299) 2275. By the Council, (330) 2391. Royal Assent, (365) 2504. (12 Vic., cap. 174.)

-----Petition of George Carruthers, and others, executors to the will of the late Richard Noble Starr, praying for an Act of Incorporation, to enable the inhabitants of Ekfrid and Carradoc to avail themselves of his bequest for the establishment of public libraries therein, (267) 2152, (272) 2168.

STATISTICAL REPORT:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (97.)

STATUTE LABOR:--Petition of Delegates of the Freeholders of Lincoln, for an amendment of the system of assessing for Statute labor, (95) 870, (102) 928.

STATUTES:--House goes into Committee, to consider of amending the Act providing for the distribution of the Statutes, and of amending the Rules of the House relative to Private Bills; Several Resolutions reported and agreed to, (333) 2401. Vide below.

-----Bill to amend the Law relative to the printing and distribution of the Statutes, presented and read, (333-334) 2401-2402. Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Engrossed, (334) 2402. Passed, (336) 2411-2412. By the Council, (350) 2457. Royal Assent, (366) 2506. (12 Vic., cap. 16.)

-----Petition of Robert Barrie, and others, of Hinchinbrooke, &c., praying that laws intended for country places may be drawn up without ambiguity; Also, for repeal of the Municipal, Education, Road, and Judicature Laws, and for aid for roads, (10) 41, (21) 166.

-----Petition of the Mayor and Councillors of Rimouski, for the more general distribution of the Provincial Statutes, (45) 358, (58) 415.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (106.); Interpretation Of Terms; Legislative Provisions.

STEVEDORES:--Bill to regulate the trade of stevedore at the port of Quebec, presented and read, (92) 786. Read second time; Referred, (134) 1192. Petition of John Curtain, and others, for certain amendments to the Bill, referred, (169) 1463. Petition of Quebec Board of Trade, against the Bill, referred, (177) 1542.

-----Petition of John Curtain, and others, stevedores of Quebec, for certain amendments to the Bill, (131) 1183, (143) 1251. Referred to the Select Committee on the Bill, (169) 1463.

-----Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade, against the Bill, (167) 1417, (174) 1508. Referred to the Committee on the Bill, (177) 1542.

STEVENS, O. W.:--Petition of, for remuneration for clothing furnished the militia during the Rebellion, (62) 432, (67) 488. Motion, to refer petition to a Select Committee, negatived, on division, (73) 539.

STREAMS, FLOW OF:--Vide Mill-Owners.

STREETSVILLE PLANK ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of, for an extension of their Charter, (87) 738, (90) 780.

STRYCHNINE:--Bill to prohibit the use of strychnine and other poisons for the destruction of wild animals, presented and read, (105) 933. Order for second reading, (136) 1198-1199. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (214) 1729. Reported; Engrossed, (217) 1745. Passed, (217) 1782. By the Council, (254) 2022. Royal Assent, (363) 2499. (12 Vic., cap. 60.)

STUART, CHARLES JAMES:--Petition of, praying to be admitted to practise the law in Lower Canada, (62) 432, (67) 488. Bill presented and read, (104-105) 933. Read second time; Referred, (134) 1192-1193. Reported; Engrossed, (159-160) 1376. Passed, (163) 1396. By the Council, (180) 1550. Royal Assent, (262) 2051. (12 Vic., cap. 195.)

STUART, PETER:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (50.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (25.)

SUNDAY:--Vide Lord's Day.



SUPPLY:--His Excellency's Speech taken into consideration; Motion, that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty, (64) 438. To be considered in a Committee of the whole, (64) 438-439. Considered, (70) 525. Resolution, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty, reported and agreed to; House resolves to go into Committee, to consider of the said Supply, (74) 559. Message transmitting an estimate for the St. Lawrence Canals, referred, (104) 932. Considered, (122) 1082-1094. Resolution reported and agreed to, (127) 1163-1164. Order of the Day postponed, (144) 1269, (173) 1500. House to resolve itself into Committee, (179) 1548. Order of the Day postponed, (207) 1695, (289) 2228. Message with estimates for 1849, referred, (219) 1788. Supplementary estimates referred, (334) 2403. Order of the Day for House in Committee of Supply, read; A series of Resolutions proposed, relative to the Public Debt; Public Works; Reduction of Civil List and Public Expenditure; Salary of the Governor General; Constitution, &c., of the Executive Council; Law costs; Tribunal for trial of impeachments; Seignorial Tenure, (315-316) 2337-2340. Consideration of Resolutions postponed, (316) 2340. House goes into Committee of Supply, (316) 2340-2341, (330) 2390, (335) 2405. A series of Resolutions reported, (339-345) 2417-2433. Motion, that the question of concurrence be put thereon, (345) 2433. Amendment, to add "that no salary thereby voted be taken to be established as a precedent for any future vote", negatived, on division, (345-346) 2433-2441. Main Motion carried; Fiftieth to fifty-third Resolutions, granting aid to the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, hospitals, &c., out of the Marriage Licence Fund, severally negatived; The other Resolutions agreed to; Last Resolution, negatived, (346) 2441. Vide below.

-----Bill to provide for certain expenses of the Civil Government, &c., presented and read; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Engrossed; Passed, (346) 2441. By the Council, (351) 2458. Mr. Speaker addresses His Excellency on presenting the same; Royal Assent, (367) 2510. (12 Vic., cap. 32.)

SURVEYORS:--Question concerning Ministry's intention of introducing a Bill relative to surveyors, and the measurement of land in Lower Canada; Answer, 100.

-----Bill to make better provision respecting the admission of surveyors, and the survey of lands, presented and read, (160) 1376. Order for second reading, (173) 1499, (179) 1546, (207) 1695. Read second time; Committed, (239) 1925-1926. Order of the Day postponed, (289) 2229. Considered, (350) 2456-2457. Standing Rule suspended; Reported amended; Further amendment proposed, negatived, on division; Bill to be engrossed, (350) 2457. Passed, (353) 2467. By the Council, (356) 2480. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 35.)

-----Petition of Municipal Council, District of Niagara, for an amendment of the laws for the guidance of surveyors in the discharge of their duties, (68) 491, (72) 536.

SURVEYS:--Bill to amend the law relating to surveys in Upper Canada, presented and read, (108) 952. Order for second reading, discharged, (266) 2147.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply on surveys, (345) 2431.

-----Vide Geological Surveys.

SYLVESTER, MRS. REBECCA:--Petition of, for a pension for her services as teacher of the Central School, Toronto, (112) 1007, (121) 1078.

T.

TALBOT DISTRICT:--Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Talbot, praying that Courts of Assize may be held in that District twice a year, (112) 1007, (121) 1078.

TARIFF:--Vide Customs.

TAVERN LICENCES:--Petitions for amendments to the law relative to the granting tavern licences; Of Justices of the Peace, Home District, (38) 305, (53) 389. Referred to the Committee on Intemperance, (55) 393. Of Joel Bigelow, and Joseph Bigelow, of Lindsay, (95) 870, (103) 929. Referred to Committee on Intemperance, (113) 1010. Vide Intemperance. Of Municipal Council of County of Rouville, (158) 1372, (163) 1397. Of Rev. H. Moreau, and others, of St. Eustache, (237) 1911, (247) 1959.

-----Petitions praying that the power of granting licences may be vested in the Municipal Councils: Of M. Asseltine ((or Asselstine)), and P. S. Timerman, on behalf of a public meeting in Ernesttown, (62) 432, (67) 488. Referred to the Committee on Intemperance, (91) 783. Of I. W. Powell, and M. H. Foley, of the Talbot District, (183) 1568, (190) 1620.

-----Petition of Rev. E. Payment, and others, of Charlesbourg, for adoption of measures to prevent the granting of tavern licences in that Parish, (71) 533, (77) 613.

-----Petition of Rev. Louis Théodore Bernard, and others, of Beauport, praying that no tavern licence be granted in that Parish, (83) 699, (90) 779.

TAY NAVIGATION:--Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Bathurst, praying that the canal commenced by the Tay Navigation Company, may be taken under the control of the Legislature, and completed, (20) 164, (32) 277.

TEED, MRS. ELLENOR:--Petition of, complaining of injustice done to her late husband during the Rebellion, and praying redress, (52) 387, (62) 433.

TELEGRAPHS:--Bill to regulate the construction of, and protect from injury, electro-magnetic telegraphs, presented and read, (92) 785. Order for second reading, (149) 1289. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Bills, (228) 1861.

TELFER, DR.:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (64.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (38.)

TEMISCOUATA ROAD:--Resolution from Committee of Supply on said Road, (344) 2429, (345) 2431.

TEMPERANCE HOUSES:--Petitions for the substitution of Temperance Houses in lieu of licensed taverns: Of P. Forgues, and others, of St. Michel, (66) 486, (71) 534. Of Rev. J. D. Déziel, of Point Levy, and others, (89) 777, (96) 872. Of Rev. P. Beaumont, and others, of St. Jean Chrysostôme, (120) 1077, (123) 1110.

-----Vide Intemperance.

TESTATUM WRITS:--Bill to amend the Act for allowing the issuing of Testatum Writs of Capias ad respondendum in Upper Canada, presented and read, (146) 1278-1279. Read second time; Referred, (267) 2148. Reported; Committed, (273) 2170. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (291) 2234. Passed, (303) 2301. By the Council, (322) 2365. Royal Assent, (365) 2503. (12 Vic., cap. 68.)

THOMPSON, JOSEPH RICHARD:--Petition of, for authority to practise as a Solicitor and Attorney, (10) 27, (13) 46. Bill presented and read, (43) 317-318. Order for second reading, (115) 1028, (148) 1286, (176) 1532.

-----Bill for the relief of Joseph Richard Thompson and Henry Jessup, from the Council; Read first time, (210) 1706. Read second time, (237) 1908. Passed, (238) 1923. Royal Assent, (262) 2051. (12 Vic., cap. 173.)

THOMSONIAN SYSTEM:--Vide Botanic Medicine.

THORAH:--Petition of Kenneth Cameron, and others, praying that that Township may remain a part of the fourth riding of York, (198) 1657, (208) 1701.

-----Petition of Donald Cameron, praying that he and his followers may receive deeds for their lands in Thorah, for which they have received location tickets, (274) 2177, (286) 2213. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, on division, (342) 2372.

THREE RIVERS:--Petition of Municipal Council, Town of Three Rivers, praying that the Common appertaining to the said Town may be placed under their control, (20) 164, (32) 277. Of Theophilus Rickaby, and others, in favor, (70) 533, (76) 612. Both referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (97) 874. Report thereon, (126) 1148.

-----Vide Bankrupts.

TIMBER:--Bill for the sale and better management of timber on the public lands, presented and read, (205) 1684. Read second time; Committed, (239) 1928. Order of the Day postponed, (289) 2229. Considered, (346) 2442. Reported; Engrossed, (350) 2456. Passed, (353) 2467. By the Council, (356) 2480. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 30.)

-----Select Committee to inquire into the state of the timber trade. Notice of Motion, 349. Resolved, (48) 364. Petition of Alexander M'Donell, and others, referred; Members added, (77) 615. First Report; Printed, (241) 1935. Second Report; Printed, (248) 1960.

-----Petitions for amendments to the Act 8 Vic., cap. 49, regulating the inspection of lumber: Of Charles Cazeau, and others, cullers, of Quebec, (20) 164, (32) 278. Referred, (33) 280. Printed, (199) 1659. Of F. X. Thompson, (45) 358, (59) 416. Referred to above Committee, (77) 614. Also, petition of Hamilton and Thompson, against any alteration in the Lumber Act, referred, (85) 703. Report; Bill presented and read, (104) 932. Vide below. Report printed, (146) 1278.

-----Bill to amend the Act regulating the inspection of timber, &c., presented and read, (104) 932. Order for second reading, (150) 1289. Read second time; Committed, (290) 2231.

- Petition of Messrs. Provan and Anderson, and others, in favour of the Bill, (199) 1657, (208) 1702. Printed, (209) 1703.
- Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade, against the Bill, (199) 1657, (208) 1702.
- Petitions against any alteration of the present Act: Of Messrs. Hamilton and Thompson, and others, (70) 533, (76) 612. Referred to Committee on petition of C. Cazeau, and others, (85) 703. Vide above. Printed, (184) 1570. Of Richard M'Connel, and others, residing on the Ottawa, (153) 1309, (158) 1372.
- Petition of Alexander M'Donell, and others, for the construction of a public depository for timber at Quebec, (37) 303, (53) 390. Referred to the Committee on the lumber trade, (77) 615. Vide above.
- Petition of John Foran, and others, for the protection of parties having licences to cut timber on Crown Lands, from trespassers, (45) 358, (59) 416.
- Petition of Z. Williams, and others, of Quebec, for adoption of a more efficient system of stowing ships' cargoes of timber, (53) 388, (63) 435. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 703. Report thereon, (91) 784.
- Motion, for a Committee of the whole, to consider of Addressing Her Majesty, praying Her not to sanction the imposition of any additional duty upon Canadian timber imported into Great Britain, negatived, on division, (254) 2010-2021.
- Vide Accounts And Papers, (40, 63.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (21.); Bridges; Pork.
- TIPSTAFF, MONTREAL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (4.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (5.); Sheriffs Of Montreal.
- TITHES:--Petition of T. Panneton, and others, of Three Rivers, for a more equitable system of exacting tithes in Lower Canada, (31) 276, (40) 309.
- TOBACCO PIPES:--Petition of Jesse Joseph, of Montreal, for the admission of pipe-clay duty free, and for a duty of twenty per cent. on tobacco pipes, (115) 1034, (123) 1109. Referred to the Committee of the whole on customs duties, (211) 1721.
- TOLL ROADS:--Question concerning the plan of leasing lines of toll roads by tender; Answer, 473.
- Question concerning reduction of tolls in Upper Canada; Answer, 607.
- TORONTO:--Petition of Edward Wright, and others, for certain amendments to the Act incorporating the said City, (66) 485, (71) 534. Referred to the Committee of the whole on the Upper Canada Municipalities Bill, (190) 1620.
- Petition of Rev. H. J. Grassett, A.M., and others, for authority to lease a portion of the land heretofore occupied as the site of St. James' Church and burial ground, presented, (336) 2411. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read; Referred, (337) 2413. Report a Bill; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Engrossed, (337) 2414. Passed, (346) 2441. By the Council, (351) 2458-2459. Royal Assent, (366) 2507. (12 Vic., cap. 105.)
- Question concerning repairing of roads in Toronto; Answer, 685.
- Vide Accounts And Papers, (116.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (90.)



TORONTO AND GODERICH RAILWAY COMPANY:--Petition of John W. Gwynne, and others, for a grant of wild lands to aid in the construction of the said Railroad, (156) 1344, (163) 1397.

TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of, for amendments to the Act of 10 Vic., amending their Charter, (66) 485, (71) 533. Bill presented and read, (114) 1027. Order for second reading, (135) 1194-1195, (150) 1291, (215) 1732. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroad Bills; Rule requiring one week's posting in the Lobby, suspended, (290) 2231. Reported, (307) 2313-2314. Committed, (307) 2314.

-----Petition of William Charles Gwynne, and others, against the above Bill, (177) 1541, (187) 1593.

TORONTO ATHENAEUM:--Resolution from Committee of Supply on the Athenaeum, (345) 2432.

TORONTO BURIAL GROUND:--Bill to amend the Act vesting the same in Trustees, from the Council, (154) 1313. Read first time, (159) 1375. Read second time, (203) 1675. Passed, (212) 1723. Royal Assent, (363) 2499. (12 Vic., cap. 104.)

TORONTO DISPENSARY:--Petition of the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Toronto, and others, for an annual grant in aid of the Toronto General Dispensary Fund, (10-11) 42, (21) 167.

TORONTO HARBOUR:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (12.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (14.)

TORONTO HOSPITAL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (67.)

TORONTO LUNATIC ASYLUM:--Vide Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (54.)

TORONTO ROAD:--Resolution from Committee of Supply on main north Toronto Road, (344) 2430.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:--Vide Medical Profession.

TORONTO, SIMCOE, AND LAKE HURON UNION RAILROAD:--Petition of George Gurnett, and others, for an Act to authorize Frederick C. Capreol to construct a railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron, by the way of Holland Landing, (52) 387, (62) 434. Petition of James Platt, Mayor, and others, of Oswego, State of New York, in favor, (83) 699, (89) 778. Both referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (91) 783. Report thereon, (97) 875, 876.

-----Petition of Frederick C. Capreol, for an Act to authorize him to construct the said Railroad, (93) 818, (96) 873. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (103) 929. Report thereon, (107) 948. Bill presented and read, (108) 950. Read second time; Referred to the Committee on Railroad Bills, (155) 1334. Reported, (190) 1620-1621. Committed, (190) 1621. Considered, (234-235) 1900-1902. Question for receiving Report to-morrow; Amendment, to substitute "this day three months", negatived, on division; Main question agreed to, (235) 1902. Reported; Engrossed, (238) 1923. Passed, (252-253) 2006. By the Council, (271) 2164. Reserved, (367) 2510.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS:--Vide District Officers.

TOWNSHIPS:--Bill to confirm the erection of certain townships, and for other purposes relative to the erection of townships, presented and read, (14) 54. Order for second reading, (57) 407. Read second time; Engrossed, (64) 439. Passed, (66) 486. By the Council, (80) 621. Royal Assent, (261) 2049. (12 Vic., cap. 11.)

-----Vide Counties, Erection Of; Lands.

TRADE:--Notice of Motion relative to commercial relations of Great Britain and Canada, 35.

-----Several Resolutions proposed, on the subject of the trade of Canada by the St. Lawrence, and setting forth the expediency of providing steam tug vessels to be employed in towing ships in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, (288) 2217-2219. Consideration postponed, (288) 2219.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (3.); Agriculture; United States.

TRAFALGAR, ESQUESING, AND ERIN ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of, for authority to the Gore and Wellington District Councils to hold their stock, (10) 41, (21) 166.

TRENT PORT:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (53.)

TRENT RIVER:--Question concerning appropriation for constructing a bridge over the River; Answer, 913.

-----Question relating to roads in connection with slides on River Trent; Answer, 1104.

-----Vide Roads And Bridges.

TRESPASS:--Bill to provide a mode of redress in cases of trespass on lands held in common in certain Townships in Lower Canada, presented and read; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Engrossed, (348) 2450. Passed, (352) 2461. By the Council, (356) 2480. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 62.)

-----Vide Lands; Timber.

TROY TELEGRAPH:--Vide Montreal And Troy Telegraph Company.

TUNKERS:--Vide Militia.

TURNPIKE ROADS:--Bill to exempt naval and military officers and others, on duty in Her Majesty's Service, from the payment of toll on any turnpike road, presented and read, (265) 2108. Read second time; Engrossed, (267) 2150. Passed, (270) 2159. By the Council, (282) 2195. Royal Assent, (364) 2501. (12 Vic., cap. 25.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (43.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (22.)

TUSCARORA:--Vide Bruce, Proposed District Of.

TWO MOUNTAINS COUNTY:--Petition of Thomas Kains, and others, praying that the Seat of Judicature for the said County may be restored to St. Andrews, (83) 699, (89) 779.

U.

UNINCORPORATED COMPANIES:--Vide Commercial Associations.

UNION ACT:--Motion that House go into Committee on the Union Act, 1336-1338. Withdrawn Motion, 1338.

-----Motion, for a Committee of the whole, to consider of Addressing Her Majesty and the other branches of the Imperial Parliament, upon the propriety of amending the Union Act in certain particulars, negatived, (180-181) 1550-1552.

UNION, DISSOLUTION OF:--Notice of Resolutions concerning dissolution of Union between Upper and Lower Canada, 1306.

UNITED STATES:--Notice of Bill for agricultural reciprocity with the United States, 35.

-----Postponed Motion relative to free trade, 269.

-----House resolves to go into Committee, to consider of providing for the free admission of certain articles from the United States into Canada, on the like articles being admitted into the United States from Canada on the same terms; Considered, (47) 363. Order of the Day postponed, (58) 408. Again considered, (64) 445-472. Resolution reported, (69) 495-496. An amendment proposed, negatived, on division, (69) 496-513. Motion, that it is not expedient to proceed with the Resolution until the views of the Congress of the United States upon the subject have been communicated, negatived, on division, (69-70) 513-514. Resolution carried, (70) 514. Vide below.

-----Bill to provide for the free admission of certain productions of the United States into Canada, on similar articles, the produce of Canada, being admitted without duty into the United States, presented and read, (70) 514. Read second time, (122) 1094-1095. Engrossed, on division, (122) 1095. Passed, on division, (126) 1147-1148. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (164) 1398. Amendments concurred in, (165) 1404. Royal Assent, (261) 2048. (12 Vic., cap. 3.)

-----Petition of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Canada West, for adoption of measures for obtaining the free admission of Canadian produce and livestock into the United States, (62) 432, (67) 488.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (39.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (20.); Customs.

UNIVERSITIES:--Vide King's College; McGill College; Queen's College.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid to the College, (342-343) 2425.

UPTON:--Petition of Benjamin Ouimet, and others, praying that a certain part of that Township may be attached to the County of Shefford, (38) 305, (55) 393. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (55) 393. Report thereon, (60) 419. Bill presented and read, (178) 1544. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (234) 1898. Passed, (240) 1934. By the Council, (254) 2022. Royal Assent, (364) 2500. (12 Vic., cap. 132.)

URSULINE NUNS:--Vide Quebec Ursuline Nuns.

USURY LAWS:--Bill to amend the laws concerning the interest of money. Notice of Motion, 99. Bill presented and read, (59) 418. Order of the Day discharged; Order for second reading, (119) 1042. Order for second reading; To be first Order of the Day, (141) 1232, (147) 1282. Motion, that the Bill be read a second time, (154) 1313-1323. Amendment, for adding "this day six months", carried, on division, (154-155) 1323-1333.

- Petition of George P. Ridout, on behalf of the Toronto Board of Trade, for insertion of a clause in the Bill to restrict the interest chargeable by banks to seven per cent., (131) 1183, (142) 1251.
- Bill to amend and simplify the laws relating to the interest of money, from the Council, (205) 1689. Read first time, (206) 1691. Order for second reading discharged, (267) 2149. Message sent to the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (287) 2217.
- Petition of the Warden of the London District, for repeal of the Usury Laws, (89) 777, (96) 872.
- Vide Accounts And Papers, (9.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (11.)

V.

- VANSITTART, JOHN GEORGE:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (32.); House.
- VERMONT RAILROAD:--Vide Montreal And Vermont Junction Railroad.
- VESSELS:--Vide Shipping.

VICTORIA COLLEGE:--Petition of the Board of Trustees, for increased aid, presented, (211) 1720. Standing Rule suspended; Petition read, (211-212) 1721. Printed, (216) 1744.

- Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning aid to the College, (343) 2425.

VICTORIA DISTRICT:--Notice of Motion for copy of Address of inhabitants of the District, 2409.

VIGER:--Petition of Rev. J. B. Grenier, and others, for a reduction in the price of land in that Township; And for aid to improve the roads therein, (45) 358, (58) 415.

VOLLAR, JAMES:--Petition of, for a retired allowance, as Messenger of the Legislative Assembly, (67) 491, (71) 535. Referred to the Committee on Contingencies, (97) 874. Report thereon, (269) 2155. Committed; Printed, (270) 2155.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS:--Vide House; Routine Proceedings.

W.

WALPOLE AND WOODHOUSE:--Petition for the settlement of the boundary line between those Townships: Of John Jones, and others, (10) 41, (21) 165. Referred, (59) 417. Of David Wood, and others, (38) 304, (54) 392. Referred to above Committee, (78) 615. Report, (222-223) 1804-1807. Printed, (223) 1807. Certain field notes, received by the Committee after making their Report, to be recorded with the same, and, with the evidence, to be printed, (225) 1823. Bill presented and read, (223) 1808. Read second time; Committed, (257) 2031. Considered, (267) 2149-2150. Order for commitment discharged, and Bill referred, (282) 2192. Reported; Again committed, (306) 2313. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (347) 2443. Passed, (352) 2461. By the Council, (356) 2480. Royal Assent, (366) 2508. (12 Vic., cap. 101.)



WALSH, THOMAS:--Petition of, presented, (257) 2036. Not read, having been destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House.

-----New Petition presented, complaining that he has been deprived of his right of preemption in the sale of certain lots in Rawdon, and praying for an investigation, read, (304) 2303.

WAREHOUSEMEN:--Bill for the punishment of warehousemen giving false receipts for merchandize, &c. Notice of Motion, 35. Bill presented and read, (14) 55. Order for second reading, (57) 407. Read second time; Committed, (106) 937-938. Order of the Day postponed, (136) 1198. House to resolve itself into Committee; To be first Order of the Day, (179) 1548. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (193) 1629-1630. Passed, (195) 1642. By the Council, (216) 1645. Royal Assent, (261) 2049. (12 Vic., cap. 12.)

WATERLOO COUNTY:--Motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to form a new County, out of parts of the Counties of Waterloo, Halton, and Oxford, negatived, on division, (233) 1887-1890.

WATERLOO TOWNSHIP:--Petition of James Cowan, and others, for a division of that Township, (93) 818, (96) 873.

-----Petition of Jacob S. Shoemaker, and Christian Enslin, against, (163) 1396, (169) 1462.

WATSON, RICHARD:--Petition of, stating that he has lost £562 in the fulfilment of a contract undertaken by others, for macadamizing a portion of Yonge Street, and praying relief, (37) 303, (53) 390.

WEBSTER, GEORGE:--Petition of, for an increase of his wages as a Messenger to the House, (88) 776, (95) 870.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:--House resolves to go into Committee, to consider of amending the laws relative to the inspection of weights and measures in Upper Canada, (60) 418. Considered, (60) 418-419. Two Resolutions reported, and agreed to, (69) 494-495. Vide below.

-----Bill to amend the laws relative to the appointment and duties of Inspectors of Weights and Measures in Upper Canada, presented and read, (69) 495. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (149) 1288. Reported; Engrossed, (166) 1412. Passed, (167) 1417. By the Council, (187) 1594. Royal Assent, (261) 2049. (12 Vic., cap. 85.)

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of amending the Act 39 Geo. III, cap. 7, concerning the inspection of weights and measures in Lower Canada; Resolution reported and agreed to, (192-193) 1627-1628. Vide below.

-----Bill to amend the law relative to the inspection of weights and measures in Lower Canada, presented and read, (193) 1628. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (235) 1903. Reported; Engrossed, (238) 1923. Passed, (247) 1959. Message from the Council, that the Bill was destroyed at the burning of the Parliament House, (286) 2207. New Bill presented and read; Standing Rule suspended; Read second time; Committed; Considered, (287) 2215. Reported; Engrossed, (299) 2276-2277. Passed, (304) 2304. By the Council. Royal Assent, (364) 2502. (12 Vic., cap. 54.)

WELLAND CANAL:--Petition of Charles Park, and others, for the draining off

of the stagnant waters occasioned by the construction of the said Canal, (10) 41, (21) 166.

-----Resolution from Committee of Supply on said Canal, (344) 2430.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT:--Petition of W. D. Powell, and Thomas Saunders, against a division of that District, (217) 1782, (225) 1822.

-----Vide Bruce, Proposed District Of; Owen's Sound.

WELLINGTON SQUARE RECTORY:--Vide Griffin, Joseph.

WELLS, ALPHONSO:--Petition of, for remuneration for his services as Commissioner on the part of Canada, for determining the boundary line between Canada and New Brunswick, (87) 738, (90) 780.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS:--Bill to enable the Trustees of Churches, &c., belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, to manage and dispose of their estates, presented and read, (118) 1041. Order for second reading, (150) 1291. Read second time; Committed, (202-203) 1673-1674. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (236) 1905-1906. Passed, (240) 1933. By the Council, (259) 2039. Royal Assent, (364) 2500. (12 Vic., cap. 92.)

WESTERN DISTRICT:--Question concerning roads in the London and Western Districts; Answer, 526.

-----Petition of the Municipal Council, Western District, praying that certain roads in that District may be placed under their control, (126) 1147, (138) 1207.

-----Petition of E. Reynolds, and others, praying that the District Council may not be permitted to close the road from Sandwich to Windsor and open another in lieu thereof, (216) 1743, (217) 1783.

WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (32.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (2.)

WESTMEATH:--Petition of John Shore, and others, praying that the fifth Concession of Westmeath may be attached to Middlesex, in case of the division of the London District, (156) 1344, (163) 1397.

WESTON ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of John Grubb, President of the said Company, for amendments to the Act of Incorporation, (68) 491, (72) 535. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (85) 703. Report thereon, (97) 876.

WHARVES:--Question concerning wharves on lower St. Lawrence; Answer, 685.

-----Question concerning construction of wharves at St. Joliette; Answer, 1582.

-----Question concerning improvement of wharves at St. Roche des Aulnets; Answer, 1582.

WHISKEY:--Petition of Robert Ferrie, and Co., and others, for a duty of 6d. per gallon on whiskey, (232) 1886, (240) 1934.

WHITBY HARBOUR:--Resolution from Committee of Supply concerning the Harbour, (344) 2429.

WILCOX, LEONARD:--Petition of, praying compensation for a boat and cargo seized and sold by the Collector of Customs at York, in 1815, (126) 1147, (137-138) 1206-1207.

WILD ANIMALS:--Vide Strychnine.

WILD FOWL:--Vide Game.

WILD LAND TAX:--Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Colborne, for repeal of so much of 9 Geo. IV., cap. 3, as authorizes the payment of the land tax to the treasurer of any District other than that in which the lands are situated, (20) 164, (31) 277.

-----Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Colborne, for authority to the Municipal Councils to collect the land tax, and to regulate the assessment returns, (20) 164, (31) 277.

-----Petition of the Municipal Council, District of Talbot, for removal of doubts as to the liability of wild lands to pay taxes imposed by District Councils, (112) 1007, (121) 1078.

-----Question concerning taxes for wild lands; Answer, 685.

WILLIAMS, R. J.:--Vide House.

WILSON, JAMES:--Vide House.

WINTER ROADS:--Bill to repeal the laws relating to winter roads in Lower Canada, presented and read, (43) 317. Order of the Day discharged; Order for second reading, (121) 1078. Motion, that the Bill be read a second time, (176) 1530-1531. Amendment, to add, "this day six months", carried, on division, (176) 1531-1532.

-----Bill to repeal certain Ordinances relating to Winter Roads, in so far as regards the Districts of Quebec, Gaspé, and part of Three Rivers, presented and read, (192) 1626. Read second time, (256) 2025-2026. Committed, (256) 2026. Motion, for an Instruction to the Committee, negatived, on division, (256) 2026-2027. Bill considered; Reported; Engrossed, (256) 2027. Passed, (268) 2152. By the Council, (282) 2194. Royal Assent, (364) 2501. (12 Vic., cap. 59.)

-----Bill to repeal certain Ordinances, &c., presented and read, (201) 1666. Order for second reading, discharged, (256) 2028.

-----Petition of Rev. L. M. Brassard, and others, of Chambly, &c., for an Act to compel the use of a certain kind of winter vehicle, (95) 870, (103) 928.

-----Petitions for the re-establishment of Township Councils, and the re-  
vival of the Sleigh Ordinance: Of Thomas Tait, and others, of Windsor, &c., (102) 927, (113) 1009. Of Robert Lovell, and others, of Beauharnois, (115) 1034, (123) 1110.

WINTER VEHICLES:--Vide Navigation Laws, Imperial.

WITNESSES:--Resolution, That no witness be paid for attendance before a Select Committee, unless a certificate be filed with the Chairman, from some Member thereof, stating his evidence to be material and important; Such certificate to be filed by the Chairman with the Clerk, (147) 1282-1283.

-----Resolution, That for the remainder of the Session, no moneys be paid to any witness, unless in addition to the usual formalities, the payment is authorized by the Committee on Contingencies; That no witness residing in Montreal be paid; And that in case a witness shall be further required, after four days attendance, the authority of the Contingent Committee for the detention, shall be had recourse to. Notice of Motion,

1582-1583. Motion, carried, on division, (192) 1624-1626. Motion, to rescind so much as related to the Contingent Committee, negatived, on division, (219) 1786-1788.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (101.); Contingencies; Seamen.

WOODHOUSE:--Vide Walpole And Woodhouse.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS:--Petition of J. Chamberlin, and others, of Missisquoi, for the protection of the manufacture of woollen cloths in this Province, (37) 303, (53) 390.

WORDS OF HEAT:--Vide Members.

WRITS OF ELECTION:--Vide Elections; Representation, Increase Of.

WRITS OF EXECUTION:--Vide Executions Civil.

WRITS OF PREROGATIVE:--Bill to amend the law relative thereto, presented and read, (308-309) 2318. Read second time; Committed, (352) 2462. Considered, (357) 2483. Standing Rule suspended; Reported; Engrossed, (358) 2483. Passed, (358) 2485. By the Council, (360) 2491. Royal Assent, (366) 2509. (12 Vic., cap. 41.)

Y.

YORKVILLE AND VAUGHAN ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of John Charlton, and others, for authority to construct a plank road through the Township of York to the line of Vaughan, (37) 304, (54) 392. Referred to Committee on Standing Order, (73) 538. Report thereon, (81) 647. Sixty-sixth Rule, requiring notice in a local paper, suspended; Bill to incorporate John Charlton, and others, for the construction of a plank road from Yorkville along the third concession of Vaughan, presented and read, (86) 705.

YOUNG, THOMAS A.:--Petition of, for payment of arrears of salary due him as Auditor General of Public Accounts for Lower Canada, (83) 695, (89) 777.













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